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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVI of 1879.

*An Act to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.*

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1879":

Short title.

It extends to the western coast of British India north of Cochin and to the sea within a distance of a marine league from such coast;

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to

(a) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the

Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873, or by a rāwāna granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section eleven, clause third;

(b) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint in the behalf;

(c) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer empowered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether by name or office, to act under this section has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing, that any salt is being carried, or has within the twenty-four hours next before the requirement first hereinafter mentioned been carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may require such vessel to be brought-to, and thereupon may

(a) enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) seize such vessel if the said officer has reason to believe it liable to confiscation under this Act, and cause it to be brought with its crew and cargo into any port in British India; and

(d) where salt is found on board such vessel, search and arrest without a warrant any person on board the same who such officer has reason to believe is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring-to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

Penalties for resisting officer

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, the cargo on board such vessel and all salt in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Authority, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs-officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article, and shall at once

report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Chief Customs Authority or such other officer as aforesaid, and such authority or officer may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as it or he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two or section five, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* exempt the carriage of salt within any local limits or in any class of vessels from the operation of this Act, and, by like notification, again subject such carriage to the operation of this Act.

D. FITZPATRICK;

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department





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## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[ Third publication. ]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th September, 1879 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

- From Secretary, Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated 18th July, 1879 [ Paper No. 1 ].
- " Honorary Treasurer, Union Church, Simla, dated 11th July, 1879 [ Paper No. 2 ].
- " Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 6090, dated 4th August, 1879 [ Paper No. 3 ].
- " Secretary for Bihar to Resident, Haidarabad, No. 17, dated 21st August, 1879 [ Paper No. 4 ].
- " Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2560-191, dated 28th August, 1879, and enclosure [ Papers No. 5 ].
- " Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwara, No. 704, dated 30th August, 1879 [ Paper No. 6 ].

2. We have extended the operation of the Bill to property of every description held by religious bodies, as it has been represented to us that it would be of little practical use to certain of those bodies if it were restricted in the manner originally intended.

3. We have added sections based on sections 13 and 14 of Act XXI of 1860, providing for the dissolution of religious bodies and for the disposal of their property when they are dissolved.

4. We have also added a section (8 of the Bill as now amended) providing for a reference to the High Court in the event of any question arising as to whether any person is a member of a religious body or as to the validity of any appointment made under the Act.

5. The Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in the Madras, the Calcutta, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces, the British Burma and the Rájputána Gazettes. Having regard to the importance of the amendments now made, we think it desirable that the Bill should be republished.

—The 10th September, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

B. W. COLVIN.

## No. II.

*A Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Bodies.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain bodies of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold property acquired for such purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**Short title.** 1. This Act may be called "The Religious Societies Act, 1879":

**Commencement.** It shall come into force at once; and

**Local extent.** shall extend to the whole of British India;

but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists, or to any persons whom the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from the operation of this Act.

2. When any body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire, any property,

and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such body,

and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of any such trustee or of any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed,

and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in a manner so prescribed,

such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such body, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of such body actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

3. Every appointment of new trustees under section two shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting at which such appointment is made.

Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, and shall be executed in the presence of such meeting, and attested by two or more credible witnesses.

4. When any new trustees have been appointed, whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject

to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding anything contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts and with and subject to the same powers and provisions as it was vested in the old trustees.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

6. Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any such body as aforesaid may at a meeting convened for the purpose determine that such body shall be dissolved; and thereupon it shall be dissolved forthwith, or at the time then agreed upon; and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of such body, its claims and liabilities, according to the rules of such body applicable thereto, if any, and, if not, then as such body at such meeting may determine:

provided that, in the event of any dispute arising among the members of such body, the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction of the district in which the chief building of such body is situate; and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it deems fit.

7. If upon the dissolution of any such body there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of such body or any of them, but shall be given to some other body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship to be determined by the votes of not less than three-fifths of the members present at a meeting convened for the purpose, or in default thereof by such Court as last aforesaid.

8. When any question arises as to whether any person is a member of any such body as aforesaid, or as to the validity of any appointment under this Act, any person interested in such question may apply by petition to the High Court for its opinion on such question. A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such other persons interested in the question as the Court thinks fit.

Any opinion given by the Court on an application under this section shall be deemed to have the force of a declaratory decree.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Memorandum of the appointment of new trustees of the (*describe the church, chapel or other buildings and property*) situate  
 at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose (*in the vestry of the said* . . . ) on the  
 day of 18 . . . , A. B. of . . . Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees  
 made the . . . day of . . .  
 . . . . . (*here insert the same*).

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said (*chapel*) and property now become  
 legally vested. . . .

*First.*—Old continuing trustees:—

(*here insert the same*).

*Second.*—New trustees now chosen and appointed:—

(*here insert the same*).

Dated this . . . day of . . . 187 . . .

Signed by the said A. B. as Chairman of the  
 said Meeting, at and in the presence of the said  
 Meeting on the day and year aforesaid in the  
 presence of—

C. D.

E. F.

A. B.,

*Chairman of the said Meeting.*

D. FITZPATRICK,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*  
*Legislative Department.*



[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879:—

No. 16 of 1879.

# THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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*A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Local extent.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child:

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter, or of anything impregnated with variolous matter:

(7) "animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf:

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal lymph:

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipi-

pality or cantonment; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator":

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

with the previous sanction of the Governor to cantonments in British India. General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period

of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected, and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal lymph, but in case animal lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so

vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

**14.** No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

**15.** No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

**16.** The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

**17.** If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

**18.** When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local *Gazette*, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

**19.** When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

**20.** When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

**21.** The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for

(a) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(c) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(d) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(e) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(f) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;



(g) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(h) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal lymph;

(i) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(j) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(k) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(l) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(a) violating the provisions of section four—  
with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(b) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen; or

(c) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (b) and (c).

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Owing to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA;

The 30th September, 1879.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—Rain fell throughout the Madras Presidency, but was everywhere slight, except at Ganjam, where there was a fall of over 3 inches; the want of rain is felt in a few places; harvest operations proceed with satisfactory results. In Bombay also there was little rain during the week, and more is required in the South Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; prospects are excellent in Guzerat, the Konkan and the Northern Deccan. In Bengal general rain has fallen; prospects in the Burdwan Division and Balasore, though improved, are not good owing to previous drought; some distress continues in the Dacca District; the yield of the autumn harvest has been short in some places and average in others, but a good winter crop is expected. Rain fell in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Meerut; it has damaged the ripening crops in Partabgarh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there was a little rain in three districts and none in the others; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces the desired rain has fallen, and has proved beneficial; prospects are very satisfactory. In Burma abundant rain fell; prospects, which have improved somewhat in inundated tracts, are generally good. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue satisfactory, but the want of rain is felt in parts of Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg.

General prospects are, on the whole, good throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Sept. 27th)	32	Ragi 19.26; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton, horse gram, and <i>korra</i> still proceeding.
Kurnool ( " " )	95 (average of 8 stations).	Ragi 24.78, standing crops promising, white <i>cholum</i> and cotton being sown; <i>korra</i> and <i>cumboo</i> harvested in 6 taluks, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, prices stationary, with tendency to fall, pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam ( " " )	3.10 (average of 15 stations).	Ragi 22.16.
Kistna ( " " )	1.72 (average of 8 stations).	Ragi 23.24, 35 inches water over ancient; standing dry crops require more rain, <i>korra</i> outturn full, <i>sazze</i> , maize, and <i>guigelly</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ .
Chingleput ( " " )	1.10 (average of 6 stations).	Ragi 19.88, crops good where water available, failing in other places; sowing and transplanting going on to small extent, harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ , pasturage sufficient, want of rain much felt.
Combatore ( " " )	11 (average of one station).	Ragi 23.02, standing crops generally good, deficient water in 5 taluks, crops not thriving in Brode, harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	50 (average of 4 stations).	Ragi 17.63, crops good; harvest of <i>kar</i> , <i>kurunai</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>cholum</i> , outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	17 (average of 4 stations).	Ragi 17.92.
Malabar ( " " )	35 (average of 13 stations).	Ragi 21.12, pasture good; harvesting of first crop nearly over in 8 taluks.
Travancore	.....	No report received.
<b>Bombay (Oct. 1st)—</b>		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Kurrachee	...	River at Kotri on 28th ultimo 11½ feet, last year on same date 16 feet 1 inch; want of water much felt in Dadu Schwan; blight in Tatta taluka.
Hyderabad	...	No report received.
Ahmedabad	...	Early <i>bajri</i> ripe for harvest; other crops excellent; slight cholera in city, fever prevailing.
Baroda	1.20	Total rainfall 50.96; fever in Baroda and cholera near Navsari still continues; prices stationary; late rain excellent for present and future crops.
Surat	1.71	Total rainfall 35.53; <i>bajri</i> reaping progressing; other crops generally good, more rain wanted in Jalalpur; slight cholera in Jalalpur.
Nasik	Excellent rain in all talukas, fall 1.0 to 3.0.	<i>Khary</i> prospects very good.
Colaba (Bombay)	1.55	Total rainfall 61.0, being 7.02 below average; average abnormal temperature 1° cool; abnormal wind northerly till 27th, afterwards southerly.
Poona (Sept. 28th)	Maximum at Maval 62, minimum at Indapur 01.	More rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bombay—continued.</b>		
Ahmednagar ...	Rain from '01 to '75 all over the district, except at Parner and Karjat.	More rain wanted; prospects slightly improved in 5 talukas; <i>bañra</i> crops affected in parts of 4 talukas; sowing of <i>rabi</i> resumed in 4 talukas; injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Aharif</i> withering and <i>rabi</i> sowing stopped from want of rain; but the fall last night, if general, will be most beneficial; condition of poor not good.
Dharwar ...	'37	Want of rain general; early crops withering.
Kanara ...	Maximum rain at Hooawar '51; minimum at Kumta '02.	Rice harvest on coast; cattle-disease in Hooawar; fever generally prevalent.
Rajkot ...	'04	Total rainfall 26'41; crops very good; land prepared for wheat and grain; cholera in Banunagar Mahuva; fever general.
<b>General Remarks.</b> Want of water felt in Sind; prospects excellent in Guzerat, Konkan, and North Deccan; rain required in South Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.		
<b>Bengal—(Oct. 1st)—</b>		
Chittagong ...	1'22	Weather close and hot; crop prospects favourable, transplantation over.
Dacca ...	1'50	Floods steadily filling; <i>aman</i> progressing, except where totally lost in south; riot in these localities continues; twenty public <i>anna-chattras</i> opened besides six private ones; 700 persons employed on earthwork at task rates; public health good; common rice twelve seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	'96	Prospects good; <i>aus</i> being harvested, an average yield expected; common rice 10½ seers; fever in some places; public health generally good; damage done to crops by overflow of rivers in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	3'18	Standing crops not good in many parts; much injury done by inundation; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle deaths in submerged villages of Lalbigh sub-division; cattle suffering from small-pox in two thanas; want of fodder also reported from some places; grass hoppers causing some damage to crops in thana Nawab; most zemindars assisting ryots with money and grain; common rice 11½ seers.
Rajshahye ...	2'32	Strong easterly winds and more or less heavy showers in middle of week, <i>aus</i> harvest nearly completed, outturn fair, except where destroyed by floods; jute and <i>tal</i> being cut, former only an eight- <i>anna</i> crop; <i>aman</i> thriving, mulberry somewhat damaged, but reviving; some <i>ganja</i> plants much damaged, remainder doing well; river fallen considerably; floods receding slowly; common rice 11 to 12 seers, <i>aus</i> rice 13 seers, public health good.
Bardwan ...	3'25	Crop prospects improved; general health good.
Rungpore ...	1'50	Prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhúgalpur ...	1'70	Excessive rain in north; <i>bhadai</i> harvested, outturn short; rice prospects excellent; common rice 12 seers 10 chattraks; cholera abating; Ganges flood subsiding.
Purneah ...	1'97	<i>Bhadai</i> an average yield; <i>aphani</i> lost in all low lands in south, but loss not considerable, transplantation completed, <i>rabi</i> promises well; a very large area under <i>rabi</i> cultivation; rice 11 seers, health good; river rapidly subsiding.
Patna ...	'21	Weather sea onable, prospects good.
Dumhanga ...	'51	<i>Dhan</i> promises well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2'61	Weather fair and seasonable; crop prospects excellent, rice 18 to 20 seers, general health good.
Cuttack ...	3'32	Rivers to a ruin, and <i>bañra</i> in Jajpore suffered slightly; prospects fair, except in four pergunnahs; <i>saradh</i> thriving, ploughing for <i>rabi</i> going on; rice 13 seers; fever in Kendrapara.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Rain general but much less in several districts; prospects in Burdwan division and Balasore improved, but not good owing to previous drought, prospects also improved in Backergunge; <i>aman</i> on the whole promising, except where submerged; <i>bhadai</i> still being harvested, outturn in most places indifferent; <i>rabi</i> cultivation commenced, a large <i>rabi</i> crop expected, particularly on inundated tracts, insects doing great damage to <i>aman</i> in Darjeeling Terai; floods now steadily falling.		
<b>N.-W. P. and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Sept. 30th)	2'3	Rice ready for harvesting; prices falling.
Allahabad ( " " )	1'8	Total rainfall since 1st June 35'0; every sign of open weather; wheat 14½, coarse rice 23½ seers; health good, except some fever.
Gorakhpur (Oct. 2nd)	4'3	Total rainfall 67'8; weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jhansi ( " 1st)	4'0	Prospects excellent; prices stationary; no cases of cholera since 23rd; fever prevalent.
Agra (Sept. 30th)	'4	Prospects good; crops ripening; sickness continues.
Bareilly (Oct. 1st)	4'0	Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> going on; fever prevalent.
Meerut ( " " )	...	Wind easterly; cloudy till yesterday; crops excellent; <i>rabi</i> culture progressing; fever and ague still bad; cattle-disease at Hauper and Mowann; cheapest wheat 15½, barley 20½, gram 16½, <i>bañra</i> 18, <i>janar</i> 19½ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>N.-W. P. and Oudh—</b> <i>continued</i>		
Kumaon (Sept 30th)	.....	Fine weather up to 27th, when heavy rain fell, clouds still about; crops being cut
Lucknow (Oct. 1st)	7	Prospects good, <i>jowar</i> 24 <i>jao</i> 21½ seers
Partabgarh ..	3.9, at Kunda 6 1, at Patu 4 2	Too much rain damaging the more advanced <i>bajra</i> and paddy, some fever about, otherwise health good, slight cattle-disease
Saunpur (Oct. 1st)	1	Sky overcast, prospects good
Fyzabad ( " " )	1 6	<i>General Remarks</i> —Rain has fallen during the week in every district except Meerut, prospects everywhere good, the advanced crops have suffered in Partabgarh from too much rain, health good, with the exception of fever, which is prevalent in Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Partabgarh, and Bareilly, no cases of cholera reported, some cattle disease in Meerut and Partabgarh
<b>Punjab (Sept. 30th)—</b>		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good, slight fluctuations in price of food-grains, fever prevalent
Hissar .	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> harvest which has commenced in Rhtak good, <i>rahi</i> sowings progressing, slight variations in prices, fever prevalent.
Umballa ..	5	Agricultural prospects and health good
Jullundar ..	<i>Nil</i>	Crops excellent, prices steady, health generally good
Lahore ..	<i>Nil</i>	
Ferozepore ..	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good.
Sialkot ..	<i>Nil</i>	
Rawalpindi ..	Slight rain	Harvesting commenced, fever prevails
Peshawar ..	2	Harvest prospects good, prices of food grains rising
Mooltan ..	<i>Nil</i>	
Dera Ismail Khan	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prices fair
		<i>General Remarks</i> —Reports generally favourable but prices in frontier districts rising owing to demands for supplies for troops.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nagpur (Oct 1st)	3 2	Rain opportune prospects of all crops good
Jubbulpore ..	3 51	Rain opportune, all crops promising except cotton in Jubbulpore taluk where it has been slightly damaged, small-pox continues; prices easier
Saugor ..	2 40	Rain general and beneficial to <i>khari</i> crops, prospects good, cotton thriving, fever prevalent, small-pox continues, prices stationary
Bombay ..	2 5	Prospects much improved cotton thriving, few cases of cholera
Hoshangabad ..	7 8	All crops doing well especially cotton, fever prevalent
Rampur (Sept 27th)	6 09	Prospects of <i>khari</i> crops good except cotton which has been partially damaged by recent heavy rains, cholera has ceased, few cases of small-pox, prices slightly rising
Sambalpur ( " 26th)	2 82	Some rice destroyed by insects but more than average outturn expected, prospects of cotton and millets, of other crops good, small-pox continues, prices steady
		<i>General Remarks</i> —Rain had fallen favourably to crops, cotton slightly damaged in the districts of Chhota Nagpur division, and in the Jubbulpore district, prospects continue good
<b>British Burma—</b> (Oct. 1st)		
Akyab	6 95	Total rainfall 206 89 public health and agricultural prospects good
Rangoon .	4 44	Total rainfall 870 5 slight small-pox in Cantonment agricultural prospects fair public health normal, flax and cotton sowings commenced, slight cattle disease in 2 townships
Bassora ...	5 56	Total rainfall 79 92, public health good, planting still going on, agricultural prospects in inundated parts somewhat improved, slight cattle disease
Prome ..	2 56	Total rainfall 57 52 slight cholera in Prome town otherwise public health good, crop prospects good
Amherst (Moulmein)	6 83	Total rainfall 161 42, public health good, crop prospects good, slight cattle disease
Toungoo ..	5 77	Total rainfall 67 93 public health good
		<i>General Remarks</i> —Public health good, a little cholera and small-pox, slight cattle-disease continues, agricultural prospects generally good
<b>Assam (Oct. 1st)—</b>		
Gauhati ..	2 0	Mornings foggy and cool, days hot, transplanting of <i>sau</i> nearly finished, prospects of crops favourable
Sylhet .	14	Prospects good
Cachar	65	Weather warmer, rice crops doing well, common rice 10 seers a rupee, public health fair
Dibrugarh	1 22	Weather serene, crops doing well, including tea, altogether forty deaths from small-pox reported

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—</b> (Oct. 1st)		
Amraoti ...	3.71	Crops in good condition.
Akola ...	...	Crops; flourishing; preparation for <i>rabi</i> well on.
Hyderabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 30.88; reports from districts not so promising, as crops are withering in places and rain generally wanted; public health good.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—</b> (Oct. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	.25	} Want of rain felt in parts; prospects however continue favourable; health good; prices generally stationary. No report received.
Mercara ...	.42	
Mysore ...	...	
<b>Central India States</b> (Oct. 1st)—		
Indore ...	8.91	Some slight damage to <i>jowar</i> , but great benefit generally; health and prospects good; wheat 8 seers 14 chittaks, and gram 8 seers 9 chittaks, per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.24	Prospects good; <i>jowar</i> 20 seers.
Sutna ...	.12	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	4.16	Weather cloudy and hot.
Neemuch ...	1.1	Health good; crops flourishing; wheat 15 seers.
Goona ...	1.14	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good.
Bhopal ...	2.55 in Sehore	Fever existing in a mild form; prospects favourable.
Agar ...	.74	
Nowgong ...	1.75	
Mánpur ...	6.5	Weather still cloudy and drizzling; some injury to <i>jowar</i> crops caused.
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Oct. 1st)	.15	Clear.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar (Sept. 27th)	.....	Weather clear; hot; fever prevalent; prospects excellent.
Meywar ( " 26th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; harvest progressing.
Harowtee ( " 27th)	.21 in Deoli; .81 in Kotah; .65 in Tonk.	Health fair; prospects favourable.
Jhallawar ( " 25th)	.....	Cloudy; weather clear; <i>kharij</i> reaping commenced; some fever prevalent.
Ajmere (Oct. 1st)	Showers reported from two places; <i>nil</i> elsewhere.	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	.31	Prospects continue favourable; prices easier; fever still prevalent.
Bhurlipore (Sept. 30th)	1.72	Fever not lessened; cloudy.
Ulwur ...	.33 (average) week ending 27th September; more recently heavier rain.	Rain damaging to standing crops; fever still prevalent.
<b>Nepal— (Sept. 23rd)</b>		
Katmandú ...	.705	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 15th March 1879.*

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,  
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 31 of 1879.

#### BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

*Range of Visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-Vessel.*

Information has been received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that since the small light-vessel *Colombo* has replaced the light-vessel *Star* (moored off the Krishna shoal, Gulf of Martaban), the light exhibited is reported as being visible barely 8 miles in clear weather.

The height of the light above the sea is now 30 feet.

A *blue* light every half hour, and a *maroon* at the intermediate quarter hours, will continue to be exhibited from the light-vessel as heretofore.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*  
*Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey  
Department;  
*The 29th September 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 823, 830, 706 and 7486.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Light List for 1879.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 134 and 15d.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1879, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

**BANK OF BENGAL.***Calcutta, the 1st October 1879.*

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed from 20th to 31st instant (both days inclusive), on account of the "Doorga and Luchhi Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances falling due between the 20th and 31st instant will be paid by the Bank on and after the 16th instant.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,  
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 3rd October 1879.*

No. 17.—Mr. J. W. Duthy, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-four days, under Section 41 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th June 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*  
*Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.*

**SURVEY OF INDIA.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Mussooree, the 30th September 1879.*

No. 133.—Consequent on the departure of Captain E. P. Leach, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th instant, the date on which Captain Leach made over charge of his duties.

No. 134.—Mr. G. D. Cusson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for one year, under Section 8, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

No. 135.—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Surveyor General of India.*

**BHOPAL SURVEY.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Hoshangabad, the 27th September 1879.*

No. 3.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 289, dated 11th July last, Messrs. F. E. Braham and T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, joined this Survey on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

No. 4.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 81, dated 12th instant, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined this Survey on the afternoon of 15th September 1879.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

**INDIAN MUSEUM.****NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 27th September 1879.*

No. 80.—Privilege leave for three months have been granted to Mr. O. L. Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th ultimo, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

By Order of the Trustees,

J. WATERHOUSE, *Major,*  
*Honorary Secretary, Trustees,*  
*Indian Museum.*

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR  
BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.****NOTIFICATION.***Quetta, the 18th September 1879.*

No. 8.—Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, whose services were transferred temporarily to the Foreign Department, under Notification of the Military Department, No. 829 of the 20th August 1879, reported his arrival at Quetta on the forenoon of the 15th September 1879.

Lieutenant R. H. Jennings will be employed, for the present, in surveying the hill routes from Quetta and Pishin to the plains, under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Biluchistan.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*  
*Agent, Govt. Genl., Biluchistan.*

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR  
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.****NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.***Indore, the 25th September 1879.*

No. 41.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st October 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*  
*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govt. Genl.,*  
*for Central India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—  
Military Works.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 24th September 1879.*

No. 80.—ERRATUM.—In Inspector General's Notification No. 79, dated 19th September 1879, stating that Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, from Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., on "12th September 1879," read on "afternoon of 12th September 1879."

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

**Meerut Command.***Meerut, the 26th September 1879.*

**No. 28.**—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Agra to the Morar Division, Military Works, the former of which he left on the forenoon of the 19th September and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 20th September 1879.

*The 27th September 1879.*

**No. 29.**—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 75 of 29th August 1879, Baboo Baroda Prosad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, Lt.-Col., R.E.,  
*Supdy. Engr., Meerut Command,  
 Military Works.*

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,  
 North-Eastern System.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.***Darjeeling, the 25th September 1879.*

**No. 69.**—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Babu Rangotty Mookerjee, Manager, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways, with effect from 20th October 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

*The 27th September 1879.*

**No. 70.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 367 of the 19th instant, the under-mentioned Officers reported their departure for Sukkur-Dadur Railway, on the dates specified against each:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 12th September 1879.

Mr. M. J. Chabriel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—on the forenoon of 15th September 1879.

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the afternoon of 13th September 1879.

Mr. W. C. Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 18th September 1879.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,  
*Offg. Director*

**Western System.***Murree, the 19th September 1879.*

**No. 83.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 354, dated 12th September 1879, Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure from Murree to join the Sukkur-Dadur Railway Construction on the 16th September 1879.

**No. 84.**—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted sixty-eight days' leave on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1879, the date on which he was relieved of his duties on the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 85.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 14th July 1879, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 86.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 312, dated 2nd August 1879, Captain J. A. Little, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 87.**—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, and the necessary subsidiary leave.

F. W. PEILE, Colonel, R.E.,  
*Director of State Railways,  
 Western System.*

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.****NOTIFICATIONS.***The 10th September 1879.*

**No. 99.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283, dated 7th July 1879, Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from the forenoon of the 23rd July 1879.

*The 17th September 1879.*

**No. 100.**—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notifications Nos. 53 and 57, dated, respectively, the 12th and 19th May 1879, Mr. W. A. Leemond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. S. DeBrath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, were relieved of their duties on this line on the afternoon of 14th idem.

R. T. MALLET,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Rawalpindi, the 22nd September 1879.*

**No. 68.**—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), returned from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 62, dated 23rd August 1879, and resumed charge of the Sohan Division from Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of 17th September 1879.

*The 27th September 1879.*

**No. 69.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 354, dated 12th September 1879, Mr. James Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this Railway on afternoon of 18th September 1879.

**No. 70.**—Referring to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 81, dated 12th September 1879, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure for Bhopal Railway Survey on the afternoon of 6th September 1879.



By order of the Directors,  
R. HARDIE,  
Secy. & Treasurer.



## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

### Allahabad Circle.

#### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
214	D 16—05734 ...	10	Mr. F. Carleton, Allahabad.
	" —05735 ...	10	
215	D 18—41151 ...	100	Mr. A. M. Gasper, Junior, Calcutta.
216	D 12—16797 ...	5	Gouridhun Dass, Ajmere.
	D 11—99972 ...	10	
218	D 18—41715 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergannahs.

#### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

190	D 16—02261 ...	10	The Joint Managing Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Office, Lahore.
191	D 14—29922 ...	20	Mrs. C. Cross, Lucknow.
192	D 18—34810 ...	100	Mohomed Kudrutoollah, Schore.
31	L 47—17342 } " —17341 }	20	{ D. W. Howland, Esq. Calcutta.
194	D 14—29164 ...	20	Narsin Das Chowbey Nussceerabad.

\* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,

The 1st October 1879.

CHARLES WEBB, A. A. G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

### Bombay Circle.

#### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879.			
W57	M 45—03387 ...	10	Essu Bhicaji, Sholapur.
	M 42—05206 ...	10	
	M 45—26727 ...	10	
	M 42—72928 ...	10	
W58	M 3—73118 ...	10	W. Anderson, Secundrabad

#### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1879.		Rs.	
H151	M 36—59036 ...	100	Rustomji Burjorji Chinai, Bombay.
H152	M 8—61855 ...	5	Dorabji Hornumaji, Bombay.
H153	M 45—66319 ...	10	Gungudhur Balwant, Ratnagiri.
	M 11—21223 ...	10	
	" —89739 ...	10	

BOMBAY,

The 30th Sept. 1879.

W. WELLS,

Asst. Commissioner.

### Coconada Circle.

#### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—27422 ...	20	A. Soobramiah Iyer, of Coconada.
I 1—08222 ...	1,000	Gullois Monthrun & Co., Coringa Co., Limited, Coconada.

#### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
M 7—05388 ...	5	Arnee Narain Row, Deputy Tahsildar, Vissampett Division, Kistna District.
I 10—26307 ...	10	

COCONADA,

The 18th September 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Calcutta Circle.

#### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
218	O 44—96425 ...	10	Babu Boikant Nath Sanyal.
219	O 47—82748 ...	10	Mr. F. F. Wyman.
220	O 30—83552 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergannahs.
222	O 70—40552 ...	500	Babu Ram Kunnar Banerjee.
223	O 24—68418 ...	20	Babu Chunder Nath Paul.
224	O 55—13318 ...	20	Babu Gopal Chunder Sircar.

#### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
148	L 17—10474 ...	5	Babu Toolsi Das Sen.
	" —10473 ...		
	L 9—54654 ...		
	" —54655 ...	5	
148	A 98—10561 ...	10	Babu Mohendra Lal Misser.
	" —10563 ...		
149	L 22—13151 ...	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	" —13184 ...		
150	L 22—90054 ...	5	The Treasury Officer, Muttra.
	" —90188 ...		
	L 9—20046 ...		
	" —20045 ...	5	
151	L 54—13055 ...	5	Mrs. H. N. Davies.
	" —13056 ...		
152	L 30—99649 ...	5	Babu Hurray Kristo Chunder.
	L 11—79832 ...		
807	A 79—74998 ...	10	Babu Rambromho Chakravarti.
308	O 21—32378 ...	20	Babu Ananda Nath Sen.
	O 45—67413 ...	10	
309	L 55—95181 ...	5	Mrs. C. Cross.
310	O 25—40958 ...	20	Mr. W. V. Taylor.
311	A 67—63212 ...	10	Babu Madhub Chunder Ghose.
812	O 56—12938 ...	20	Babu Russick Lal Dey.
	" —51541 ...	20	
313	O 55—79812 ...	20	Babu Lombodur Dutt.
	O 47—05315 ...	10	
	L 55—01820 ...	5	
314	L 55—57995 ...	5	Babu Krisnapran Surma.
315	O 50—51431 ...	10	Mr. W. Beveridge.
316	L 22—10081 ...	5	Babu Trailucko Nath Banerjee.
317	O 45—41317 ...	10	Mrs. M. E. Steele.
	L 55—73018 ...	5	
318	O 55—89900 ...	20	Babu Rajendra Nath Chatterjee.
	O 6—01287 ...	10	
319	A 52—75213 ...	20	Mr. J. W. Halsey.

CALCUTTA,

The 3rd October 1879.

R. A. STERNDAL.

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Lahore Circle.

#### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66	E 16—32583 ...	10	Major W. R. Brough, R.A., Meccan Meer.
	" —24916 ...	10	
	" —33426 ...	10	
	" —42511 ...	10	
	" —01629 ...	10	
	" —55044 ...	10	
	" —45394 ...	10	
	" —11675 ...	10	
	" —47621 ...	10	
	" —45350 ...	10	
	" —00644 ...	10	
	" —47119 ...	10	
	" —11461 ...	10	
	" —58363 ...	10	
	E 10—65825 ...	10	
	" —24442 ...	10	
	" —73526 ...	10	
	E 12—83208 ...	20	
67	E 7—91727 ...	5	Rangi Lal, Deputy Inspector of Police, Kulka.
	E 16—57729 ...	10	
	E 10—99413 ...	10	
68	E 15—20397 ...	50	Usuf Ali, Ferozepore.

## Lahore Circle—continued.

### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
23	E 12—72298	20	Lieut.-Colonel R. Worsley, Barrackpur.
109	E 13—42548	100	Kashi Nath, Simla.
110	E 9—17582	5	Abdul Ghani, through Alla Ditta, Lahore
131	E 16—03719	10	Dharamay Nanji, Bombay.
116	E 15—41678	50	Mrs. Court, through Capt. M. H. Court, Peshawar.
125	E 12—88100	20	Mr. J. Dunn, Rawalpindi.
24	E 12—72239	20	Mr. T. B. Simons, Landour.
112	E 12—72240	20	Bahoo Ram Mohun, Agra.
131	E 10—50997	10	Musamat Begum Jan, Unrisaur.

LAHORE,  
The 26th September 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

## Madras Circle.

### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
56	B 56—38733	10	T. Sabapathi Pillai, Trinopoly.
57	B 46—82418	5	B. Narraiasawmi, Madras.

### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
113	B 41—84160	10	P. V. Raghava Chary, Mercara.
114	B 32—74707	50	
114	B 46—56108	5	S. B. Subba Row, Oosoor.
115	B 56—28105	10	Sivaraman, son of Rungasastri, No. 6, Amman Sanadi Street, Madura.
	" —58545	10	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
The 22nd September 1879.

H. S. GROVES,

Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

## WANTED

A Head Clerk for the Berar Secretariat, Hyderabad, Deccan. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent prepaid to "the Secretary for Berar, Hyderabad, Deccan," who cannot undertake to answer unsuccessful candidates.

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September 1879.

The public are hereby informed that insured or value-payable articles cannot be forwarded to places in Afghanistan or Beloochistan situated beyond Lundi-Kotul (Khyber route), Ali Kheyl (Koorum route), or Jacobabad (Quetta and Kandahar route).

2. Unpaid parcels cannot be sent beyond the places mentioned, except to Quetta.

3. The transit of mails beyond the places mentioned is under the sole management of the Military or Political authorities.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

## SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1879.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879.	
Akyab and Rangoon	6 P. M.	5th Oct.	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
Persian Gulf	6 "	6th "	From Bombay.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies	6 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	8th "	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .
Overland mails via Bombay.	6 "	10th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and Pattern packets	6 "	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Mouline and Straits	6 "	10th "	Str. <i>Arabia</i> .
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 "	11th "	From Bombay.

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

### List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 3rd October 1879.

Adels, Miss H.	Fleming, Geo.	King, H. R.
Allan, R. C.	Fox, —	King, Mrs. E.
Anderson, G. M.	Frances, W. G.	Kelly, John
Budd, G. H.	Gibbs, L. P.	Landale, R. B.
Barner, Henry.	Greenfield, W. H.	Lewis, Augusta.
Barton, R.	Graves, H.	Muskel, W. H.
Brage, S.	Hinton J.	Powel, A. T.
Brookes, G. H.	Harrison R.	Richardson, Mrs. J.
Collis, W.	Healy, Mrs	Rappa, Mrs. S.
Cowleshaw, John.	Hill, G. W.	Rollones, —
Craig, E. R.	Home, H. L.	Schmidt, Francis
Cohen, R. M'D.	Hugley, W. G.	Schwarz, H.
Dachman, R. H.	Jones, Mrs. R. A.	Wallis, Capt. J. D.
Luglis, R. N.	Joshua, A. R.	Watson, Mrs.
Fergusson, H.	Juster, Mrs. M.	Wood, H. M.

### Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Alexander, P. D.	Henvisede, R.	Maier, M. J.
Amery, G.	Hogan, D. F.	" Nelly."
Andrews, Albert.	Hope, A.	Nichols, T.
Archibald, Peter.	Hoskins, Capt Thomas.	Nuthall, Major H. J.
Benett, W. C.	Janthie.	Pathe, W.
Bowkett, W.	Johnstone, B.	Peasitt, David.
Boyle, Capt E. R.	J. W.	Rebentrap, Dr.
Carlisle, —	Kelly, Thomas.	Ridgway, W. H.
Collings, Arthur.	Lawless, F.	Row, A.
Cordiero, Antonio E.	Lewis, Charles	S. K. C.
Cowanjee Sorabjee Tasswalla.	Lepper, William.	Salton, G. W.
Coyle, J. T.	Littlewood, J.	Sheldrake, Miss
Croghan, W. J.	Lord, H.	Shelton, P. H.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)	L. P., Miss.	Stelfox, Dr.
Eales, E. F.	Mabel, F.	Stephen, Mrs M
Edwards, E.	Macdonald, John.	Stowell, A. R.
Forward, S.	Macleod, C. H.	Sturmer, Miss A
Fritsch, J.	Maitly, Chalm, Monsieur.	Sultan, Rev G
Gabriel, Dr. A.	Martin, Lieut Martin	Taylor, J. T.
Gage, W. H. St. G.	(R.E.)	Todd, Jas. C.
Gardner, Alfred.	MacIntyre, A.	Vernieux, E.
Gibbons, H. J.	McGovern, W.	Upson, Harry.
Hadden, Capt H.	McMahon, James	Wabeley, Sir Charles
Hall, James.	Morrett, W.	Waller, Robert Ross
Harry Das Banerjee	Morrison, J.	Wilson, J. H. (Ex Engr)
Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Morrison, W.	Woolfall

### Newspapers.

Calenan, Geo	Leggett, W	Schmidt, F
Croghan, W. J.	Marshall, —	Waller, Robert Ross
Hayward, E	Martin, Lieut Martin	(R.E.)

### Registered Letters.

Liddell, E.	Martin, Lieut. Martin
	(R.E.)

### Parcels.

Bridge, Mrs H	Hart, Mrs R. D.	Lennox, H. M.
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E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

### গরগমেন্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত জ্বরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

ইহা কুইনাইনের পরিবর্তে বিশেষ উপকারক। কলিকাতার (বোটানিক্যাল গার্ডেন) কোম্পানীর বাগানের অধ্যক্ষের নিকট, গরগমেন্ট কম্পচারিং সাধারণ ও দাতব্য কার্যের জন্য ও অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি নগদ মূল্যে এককালীন ২০ পাউণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত মূল্যে পাইবেন যথা, প্রতি ৪ আউন্স টীন ৪।০ টাকা; প্রতি ৮ আউন্স টীন ৮।০ টাকা; প্রতি ১ পাউণ্ড টীন ১৬।০ টাকা।

এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে নীম্নলিখিত মূল্যে দেওয়া যাইবে যথা, ৪ আউন্স টীন-৫।০ টাকা; ৮ আউন্স টীন-১০।০ টাকা; ১ পাউণ্ড টীন-২০ টাকা।

এই ঔষধ কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাদের নিকটেও পাওয়া যায়।

উপরের লিখিত মূল্য ব্যতীত প্রতি ৪ আউন্স ও ৮ আউন্স টীনে ১০ আট আনা ও প্রতি পাউণ্ড টীনে ৫০ বার আনা ডাক যাত্ৰা দিতে হইবে।

### Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ...	1	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

#### RESULT OF VOTES.

*On the question submitted in the Circular Letter No. 2, dated 28th June 1879.*

Subject.	For.	Against.
Whether the three children of the late Mr. F. R. Williamson, named in the Circular, shall be admitted to Pension on payment of all arrears of subscription due.	1,004	14

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,  
*Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE, 15, KYD STREET;  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 29th September 1879.*

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

##### Destroyed

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes standing jointly in the names of Mungamur Latchminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshamma, the proprietors, and inhabitants of the Town of Nellore, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, have been accidentally destroyed by an infant. Payment of these Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is

to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietors:—

No.  $\frac{945164}{18753}$ , of 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, for Rs. 1,000.

No.  $\frac{935982}{187217}$ , of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,800.

MUNGAMUR LATCHMINARSOO.  
MUNGAMUR LAKSHAMMA.

NELLORE,  
*The 5th September 1879.*





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (TELEGRAPH.)

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1879.

ROUTE.																		
CLASS OF MESSAGES	WEST.												EAST.				TOTAL	
	VIA TEHRAN		VIA TURKEY		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ		VIA AMR.		VIA MADRAS		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA		No	Indian Value
	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value.	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value		
INDIAN.		Rs. A		Rs A		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs A		Rs. A
sent received	1,124 907	6,173 10 5,935 9	96 80	324 340 8 1	96 58	211 288 2 10	4,156 3,983	15,093 14,753 0 2	1 1	4 8	748 751	2,539 2,751 2 14	180 112	709 346 1 15	353 277	938 431 6 12	8,752 6,165	20,800 21,577 11 15
TOTAL	2,031	12,109 3	176	664 9	154	482 12	8,139	31,746 8	1	4 8	1,497	5,201 0	292	1,056 0	630	1,420 2	12,920	31,774 16
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
{ Via Madras..	8	26 10	24	94 2	8	20 4	2,860	14,318 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	14,157 0
{ Via Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	986 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	986 4
{ Via Laingha	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	54 0	1	10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	61 6
From West to East—																		
{ Via Madras..	902	1,223 9	25	111 6	8	27 6	2,722	12,976 12	..	..	..	..	217	1,010 12	..	..	3,274	15,449 10
{ Via Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	25 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	25 8
{ Via Laingha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	..	..	2	8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8 10
Via Karachi and Bombay.	..	..	..	..	1	4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4 2
From East to East.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	310	1,250 3	51	214 2	17	51 12	5,703	28,368 3	1	10 6	..	..	217	1,020 12	..	..	6,389	30,495 6
GRAND TOTAL																	19,300	82,670 0

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1879.

ROUTE.				NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS.		
				To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	..	..	907	1,124	2,031	18.04	20.54	19.34
	.. Turkey	..	..	80	96	176	1.59	1.76	1.68
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	..	..	58	96	154	1.15	1.75	1.47
RED SEA	Via Suez	..	..	3,983	4,156	8,139	79.22	75.95	77.61
TOTAL				5,028	5,472	10,500	100.00	100.00	100.00





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41.} . SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## CONTENTS.

**PART I.**—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

**PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

**PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

**PART IV.**—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Transport of Salt Act, 1879.

**PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Vaccination Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 9th October, 1879.*

**No. 22.**—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 6, dated 11th February 1879, it is hereby notified that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the time therein prescribed, for the submission of the Report of the Law Commission, to the 1st December 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 10th October 1879.*

**No. 1842.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following revised rule in substitution of rule 5 of the rules under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor General in Council,

certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for the importation into British India, by sea, or river, or land, or for exportation from British India, by sea, of any cannon, or of any rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles, except rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles of such quality, or in such quantity, as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bona fide* sporting purposes.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 10th October 1879.*

**No. 559.**—Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 8th August 1879.

This cancels Notification No. 415, dated the 11th July last.

##### POLICE.

*The 8th October 1879.*

**No. 323.**—Mr. C. J. O'Donoghue, Chief Inspector of Police, British Burma, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. J. Dixon, officiating as District Superintendent, 5th Grade.

## EDUCATION.

The 10th October 1879.

**No. 252.**—The gentlemen named below are appointed members of a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the collection and despatch of Indian contributions to the Melbourne Exhibition:—

## President:

**E. C. Buck**, Esquire, *c.s.*, Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

## Members:

**J. S. Gamble**, Esquire, *M.A.*, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

**J. E. O'Connor**, Esquire, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

**T. S. Anderson**, Esquire, of the Firm of Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Co., of Calcutta.

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Simla, the 9th October 1879.*

**No. 277I.-J.**—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and His Highness the Rao of Sirohi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of lands forming the Rajputana State Railway, including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories; for the better exercise of such jurisdiction the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the said lands Act No. V of 1861 (for the Regulation of Police), except Section 11.

The 10th October 1879.

**No. 281I.-J.**—In continuation of Notification No. 235I.-J., dated the 27th August 1879, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the following additional rule regarding the constitution and powers of the Civil Courts in Mysore shall come into force with effect on and from the 1st day of November 1879:—

1. In any suit or appeal, or in any case pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as a Court of reference or revision, the Judicial Commissioner may call in the assistance of any District Judge or of any two such Judges, and may sit together with such Judge or Judges as a Bench for the hearing and decision of such suit, appeal or case.

2. In any suit or appeal pending in the Court of a District Judge, the Judicial Commissioner may stay proceedings in such Court and sit together with the Judge as a Bench for the hearing of such suit or appeal.

3. In a Court under these rules composed of more than two members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

In a Court composed of two members, if the Judicial Commissioner and Judge differ in opinion, and the case is not provided for by Section 575 of

the Code of Civil Procedure, the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner shall prevail.

4. The decree or order of the Courts constituted under these rules shall issue as and be deemed to be the decree or order of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

**No. 282I.-J.**—In continuation of Notification No. 236I.-J., dated the 27th August 1879, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the following additional rules regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore shall come into force with effect on and from the 1st day of November 1879:—

1. In any trial or appeal, or in any case pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as a Court of reference or revision, the Judicial Commissioner may call in the assistance of any Sessions Judge or of any two such Judges, and may sit together with such Judge or Judges as a Bench for the hearing and decision of such trial, appeal or case.

2. In any trial or appeal pending in the Court of a Sessions Judge, the Judicial Commissioner may stay proceedings in such Court and sit together with the Judge as a Bench for the hearing of such trial or appeal.

3. In a Court under these rules composed of more than two members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

In a Court composed of two members, if the Judicial Commissioner and Judge differ in opinion, and if the difference arises on a point of fact in an appeal on a case referred for confirmation of capital sentence, the opinion of the Judge who may concur with the lower Court shall prevail. In all other cases the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner shall prevail.

4. The judgment of the Courts constituted under these rules shall issue as and be deemed to be the judgment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

**No. 284I.-J.**—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within His Highness' territory; for the better exercise of such jurisdiction, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification under Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872:—

The District Traffic Superintendent, for the time being, on the Rajputana State Railway shall exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) within the limits of the lands occupied for the purposes of the Railway at Bandikui.

**No. 287I.-J.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except Section 92, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications, that is to say:—

(a) for the words "a High Court" and "the High Court," wherever they occur, the words *the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad* shall be substituted.



(b) for the words "British India" and "Local Government," wherever they occur, the words *Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Resident at Hyderabad* shall be substituted respectively.

POLITICAL.

The 8th October 1879.

No. 1319 G.-P.—In recognition of the long and faithful services rendered to Government by Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 10th October 1879.

No. 1988 G.-G.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, c.s., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, is granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs to England from the 13th October 1879, together with subsidiary leave from the 9th October 1879.

The services of Mr. Martindale are replaced at the disposal of the Government, Fort St. George, from the 13th October 1879.

No. 1990 G.-G.—Captain A. C. Talbot, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the office of Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th August to the 19th September 1879, both days inclusive, during the absence of Major Bradford on special duty at Simla.

No. 1992 G.-G.—Captain D. Robertson, Officiating Additional Political Agent, 2nd Class, on special duty at Jallawar, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on being relieved of his duties by Captain H. B. Abbott.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1879.

No. 3208.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs.

No. 3178.—On and after the 1st January 1880, the business of issuing and paying\* money

\* *Note.*—Money orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 shall be payable by the Treasury under the former rules. orders, both Inland and Foreign, shall be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office, under the following rules:—

RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

1. Imperial post offices generally (as per list in the Indian Postal Guide), with such exceptions as may be ordered by the Director General of the Post Office from time to time, shall be authorized to issue and pay money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m., on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday, and Good Friday.

2. A separate application must be made for each money order. The application should

be written on one of the printed forms supplied (gratis) by the post office for that purpose. A diagram of the form is given on the margin.

3. The name of only one person may be entered in the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, when the usual designation must be given.

4. All the entries to be made in the application (as indicated in the form) must be legibly written; and the name and address of the payee must also be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and avoid risk of wrong delivery. The occupation, rank, trade or profession

Applications for money orders must be made in this form between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. on week days.

*Inland money order application.*

For Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ As. \_\_\_\_\_ Payable at\* \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office.  
District† \_\_\_\_\_

Name and full address of the payee. { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name and full address of the remitter. { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\* The post office at which the money order is to be made payable will generally be the same as the post office mentioned in the payer's address, but the remitter may name a different office of payment if he so desires.

† The district in which a post office is situated will be found immediately following the name of the office in the list of post offices in the Postal Guide. If the name of the office of payment mentioned by the applicant is the same as, or similar to, the name of any other post office, the addition of the name of the district by the applicant is compulsory. In other cases the post office is allowed to fill in the name of the district when omitted by the applicant.

of the payee, and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him, should be added. The post

office shall not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the application. The entries in an application may be made by the remitter or any one employed on his behalf.

5. The application may be presented ready written at the post office or it may be written at the post office. Where other facilities for getting applications written do not exist, the post office officials will ordinarily be able to write an application on behalf of a remitter who appears in person at the post office, or sends an intelligent messenger to the post office to give the necessary particulars.

6. Applications for money orders must be presented at the post office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared together with the required amount (being the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon), shall receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the post office and the signature of the postal official who receives the money. The receipt shall contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address; and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the post office: and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

7. The remitter shall have nothing to do with the transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the post office, but in due course he should expect to receive through the post office an acknowledgment signed by the payee. And if any unreasonable delay should occur in the receipt of this acknowledgment, he should represent the matter to the post office. On receiving the acknowledgment, the remitter should examine it to see that the particulars entered therein are correct, and that the signature is that of the payee, any observed defect or discrepancy being at once reported to the post office.

8. A money order shall be delivered by the post office of the post town named in the address given by the remitter, and if necessary, it shall be re-directed to a revised address within the limits of British India; but no such re-direction shall affect the office of payment as originally named by the remitter. A money order delivered by the post office to the payee shall be accompanied by a receipt and an acknowledgment, both of which must be signed by him on taking delivery of the money order. The acknowledgment so signed shall be forwarded by the post office to the remitter.

9. On every money order, there shall be entered the post office of payment mentioned by the remitter in his application, as well as the head office thereof (if the office mentioned by the remitter be a sub or branch office): and an order bearing the names of two post offices (sub or branch and head) as above may be presented for payment at either of them.

10. A money order is not transferable by endorsement: it must be signed by the payee named therein: and having been so signed, it may be presented for payment by the payee or any other legitimate holder. It should be presented at the post office of payment on as early a day as possible after receipt, delay in presentation being liable (in the case of small offices of payment) to necessitate the return of the funds originally provided for payment and to involve delay in the obtaining of a fresh supply of funds. After the close of the month following the month of the date of the money order, it shall lapse: a lapsed order shall, however, be payable within two months from the date of its lapsing, if postage stamps equal in value to a second commission be affixed to the back of it. After the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing the amount of the money order shall be forfeited. Thus an unrepresented money order bearing any date in June shall lapse at the close of July and shall be forfeited at the close of September.

11. As an exception to the preceding rule, the signature of the payee shall be dispensed with when the payee cannot write and attends personally at the post office to make his mark in presence of a witness who knows him and is known to the post office.

12. A money order can be paid only at the office or offices of payment mentioned thereon, and if a payee desires to receive payment elsewhere, he should sign the order and send it to the *Head Office* of payment named thereon, with an application for the issue to him of a *new order* payable to himself or any one else named by him at such office as he may specify. A new order will thereupon be issued in accordance with his instructions, the amount of a second commission on the original order being deducted from the amount of the new order. The post office which receives the letter of application and issues the new order will send a receipt direct by post to the applicant. Any legitimate holder of a money order duly signed by the payee may make the application herein referred to.

13. A money order which cannot be delivered within the limits of British India shall be forwarded by the post office free of charge to the remitter.

14. A person to whom a money order issued on his own application has been returned by the post office as *undeliverable* may make application for a *new order* in the manner described in paragraph 12 above, and no deduction for second commission will be made in this case; but in attestation of his being the remitter, he must attach to his letter of application the receipt granted to him on his original application, or (if he has lost it) a duplicate obtained from the post office to which the original application was made.

15. If a money order is lost, application for a *duplicate* may be made by the payee to the office of payment or its head office, accompanied by a fee in cash equal to a second commission. It must be made in writing, and the post office shall require the applicant to furnish such particulars or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the claim. Such an application, if the office of payment be a sub or branch office, shall be submitted for orders to its head office. Second duplicates shall in no case be granted. The remitter of an undeliverable money order may also make the application herein referred to, but he must attach to his application the original receipt or a duplicate

thereof as provided in the preceding paragraph. A duplicate order shall bear the same date as the original, the dates of lapse and forfeiture being consequently the same. Discretionary authority shall be vested in offices of payment to stop payment of an order represented to have been lost pending the presentation of a formal application by the payee for a duplicate.

16. The post office reserves the right of paying a money order to the bearer thereof, and shall not be responsible for the genuineness of the signature professing to be that of the payee, or for the legitimacy of the possession of the person presenting the order. The payee of a money order should, therefore, attend to its custody prior to presentation. After once making payment of a money order, by whomsoever presented, the post office shall not be liable to any further claim.

17. The following conditions shall be applicable to money orders granted by the post office viz. :—

- (1) The value of a money order shall not exceed Rs. 150 and shall not include the fraction of an anna.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person, except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.
- (3) The grant of money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special orders, owing to an unusual condition of the exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.
- (4) The commission charged on the issue of money orders shall be as follows :—

			Rs.		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding	...	...	10	...	0 2
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding			25	...	0 4
" " Rs. 25 " "			50	...	0 8
" " Rs. 50 " "			75	...	0 12
" " Rs. 75 " "			100	...	1 0
" " Rs. 100 " "			125	...	1 4
" " Rs. 125 " "			150	...	1 8

- (5) The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., shall be the same amount as a first commission according to the preceding scale.

#### RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

18. All Imperial post offices authorized to receive applications for inland money orders shall be authorized also to receive applications for foreign money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M. on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday and Good Friday.

19. Applications for foreign money orders must be written on the prescribed form by the applicant himself, or by some friend or agent on his behalf, it being undesirable to allow the officials of the post office to write such applications, except in cases of special necessity. The amount of the foreign money order (whatever be the foreign country of destination) must be stated by the applicant in the appropriate place in British (sterling) money. If the foreign country of destination has a different currency, the sterling amount will be converted by it into the local currency for the purpose of payment. The amount to be paid in India for the money order (including the commission) will be entered by every head post office on presentation of an application in which the value of the desired order has been stated in sterling money, and the applicant can then pay the amount indicated, obtaining a receipt on which further instructions will be found.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER APPLICATION.													
For £ ... ..													
To be filled up by the head post office.	Name and full address of the payee.	Indian equivalent Rs. As.	Foreign country in which payable. *										
		Commission Rs. As.											
		Total ... ..											
		Name and full address of the remitter.											
Date .....													
<p>* The correct entry by the applicant of the country on which the order is to be made payable is of great importance. The only countries to which orders can be sent are those noted below, and any future additions made to the list will be found in the Postal Guide.—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>United Kingdom.</td> <td>Heligoland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada.</td> <td>Netherlands.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany.</td> <td>Switzerland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium.</td> <td>Denmark.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luxembourg.</td> <td>Italy.</td> </tr> </table>				United Kingdom.	Heligoland.	Canada.	Netherlands.	Germany.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Luxembourg.	Italy.
United Kingdom.	Heligoland.												
Canada.	Netherlands.												
Germany.	Switzerland.												
Belgium.	Denmark.												
Luxembourg.	Italy.												
This form is supplied gratis from the post office.													

applicant himself, or by some friend or agent on his behalf, it being undesirable to allow the officials of the post office to write such applications, except in cases of special necessity. The amount of the foreign money order (whatever be the foreign country of destination) must be stated by the applicant in the appropriate place in British (sterling) money. If the foreign country of destination has a different currency, the sterling amount will be converted by it into the local currency for the purpose of payment. The amount to be paid in India for the money order (including the commission) will be entered by every head post office on presentation of an application in which the value of the desired order has been stated in sterling money, and the applicant can then pay the amount indicated, obtaining a receipt on which further instructions will be found.

20. If the post office at which an application for a foreign money order is presented be a sub or branch office, it will be necessary for it to forward the application to its head office for examination, and in order to ensure the correct calculation of the amount due. On return from the head office the application will be delivered to the applicant, who may then present it accompanied by the required amount.

21. In preparing an application for a foreign money order, the name of the payee or the person to whom the money order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial letter of one christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice. The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination of the particular money order office in the foreign country at which the money order is made payable. The same instructions apply as respects the name of the remitter, and if the remitter be a native of India, his tribe or caste and his father's name should also be given.

22. It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application. The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

23. The remitter shall receive from the Presidency post office, Bombay, an intimation that the money order has been communicated to the foreign country of payment. The remitter should retain in his possession this intimation, and also the receipt given to him, for the amount paid by him in case occasion should arise for making inquiry regarding the money order.

24. Foreign money orders shall be granted on the countries noted on the margin and on any other countries which may from time to time be added to this list. The list will be found in the Postal Guide.

United Kingdom.	Heligoland.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Luxembourg.	Italy.

25. For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all head post offices shall be

supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and shall receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any head post office or in the Postal Guide.

26. The following conditions shall be applicable to foreign money orders:—

- (1) The amount of a foreign money order shall not exceed £10 or contain the fraction of a penny.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.
- (3) The grant of foreign money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special order owing to an unusual condition of the foreign exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause.

27. The rates of commission are as follow:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding £2 ... ..	0	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5 .. ..	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7 ... ..	1	8
Exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10 .. ..	2	0

These rates of commission are added in the case of money orders payable in Canada.

28. If the remitter of a foreign money order desires any of the services noted on the margin or has any complaint to make with regard to the money order remitted by him, he should address the deputy postmaster of Bombay enclosing the receipt granted to him by the office of issue, the intimation received by him from the office in Bombay. The Bombay post office will communicate with the foreign money order office concerned and intimated the result. In the case of the cancellation of an order, for reference to the foreign country of payment, the amount to be refunded will be the value of the order, but not the commission.

29. If a money order is returned by the foreign country of payment as undeliverable to the office in Bombay, the value of the money order but not the commission will be refunded to the remitter.

30. No second commission will be charged in India for any of the services mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.

31. Foreign money orders coming from places abroad will be converted in Bombay into ordinary inland money orders, the value in sterling money of the original order being entered in Indian currency according to the schedule of exchange in force at the time (see Rule 25).

32. The Indian inland money orders so granted in discharge of orders from foreign countries shall bear the dates of actual preparation in the head office of payment, and shall be governed in all respects by the rules applicable to ordinary inland money orders, *e. g.*, in respect of payment, lapse, forfeiture and obtaining of duplicates or new orders. The second commission chargeable for the two last-mentioned services (*viz.*, duplicates and new orders) shall be the same as the second commission which would be chargeable for similar services in respect of an inland money order of like value.

**No. 3261.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the stamp duty payable under the said Act on agreements executed for service or for performance of work in the coffee plantations in Coorg, and in the Madras Presidency, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed rupees twenty.

**No. 3231.**—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1879, published, as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871 :—

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,09,09,850	75,08,589	72,34,045	1,47,42,634
Madras	1,25,07,915	1,01,21,625	8,60,090	1,09,81,625
Bombay	2,72,23,455	1,57,29,911	15,43,724	1,72,73,635
Allahabad	51,81,520	72,83,120	...	72,83,120
Lahore	67,20,590	69,18,980	...	69,18,980
Calicut	18,71,140	17,63,800	1,00,000	18,63,800
Cocanada	8,55,790	40,00,605	75,000	40,75,605
Nagpore	26,95,805	37,09,330	...	37,09,330
Kurrachee	25,88,045	35,42,195	79,000	36,21,195
Akola	27,44,580	28,33,810	...	28,33,810
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,32,98,690</b>	<b>6,34,11,965</b>	<b>98,91,769</b>	<b>7,33,03,734</b>
Deduct bills outstanding				2,300
Remains				7,33,01,434
Invested in Government securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,97,256
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>13,32,98,690</b>

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1879.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 972.**—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, is granted leave of absence in India to the 31st December 1879, on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

#### No. 973.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT.—

With reference to the foregoing order, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, Colonel Allen B. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the India Office, will perform the duties of Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, until further orders.

The 10th October 1879.

#### No. 974.—STAFF CORPS.—

G. G. O. No. 431 of 1879, notifying the admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant S. W. T. Roberts, 59th Foot, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is hereby cancelled.

#### No. 975.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA.—

Captain R. N. Green, 62nd Foot, to officiate as Inspector of Gymnasia in India, during the absence of Major H. J. Hallows, 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot, on field service.

#### No. 976.—BRIGADE.—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 920 of 1879, Colonel the Hon'ble D. M. Fraser, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, is to officiate as Inspector-General of Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

#### No. 977.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—

Major N. R. Burlton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assist-

ant Commissary General, 1st Class, to have the rank of Deputy Commissary General, whilst performing the duties of Principal Commissariat Officer with the Khyber Force.

#### No. 973.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 837 of 1879, Surgeon-Major E. H. Lundy, Army Medical Department, is appointed, with the officiating rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, to the Allahabad Circle of Medical Superintendence from the 23rd June 1879, to such date as he may have been relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, J. H. Porter.

**No. 979.**—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 241, dated the 4th September 1879, are published for general information :—

*Para. 1.*—The undermentioned candidates having completed their course of instruction at the Army Medical School at Netley, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 31st March 1879 :—

P. F. Perry.	C. B. Hunter.
P. W. Dalzell.	M. Gaisford.
S. Little, M.O.	C. H. Murray.
G. H. D. Gindette.	I. C. E. Smith.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension, the period of their residence at Netley from the 31st March to the 4th August 1879, inclusive.

#### No. 939.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—

The following temporary appointments are made in the Ordnance Department :—

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, Royal Artillery, to be a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class.	} With effect from date of joining.
Lieutenant J. W. M. Newton, Royal Artillery, to be a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.	

No. 981 —The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Department from the dates specified —

Rank and Name	To what rank promoted.	From what date	In whose room.
<b>PERMANENT</b>			
<i>Sub Conductor Thomas Reynolds, Prohibitionary Millman, Gun Powder Factory</i>	Conductor	18th July 1879	
<i>Sub-Conductor Richard Samuel Wilder, Prohibitionary Millman, Gun Powder Factory</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	
<i>Sub Conductor (Temporary Conductor) William Howes</i>	Conductor	18th July 1879	<i>Vice Conductor Robert Lyons, deceased.</i>
<i>Sub Conductor Robert Orr, Assistant Overseer Small Arm Ammunition Factory</i>	Conductor	18th July 1879	
<i>Sub Conductor George Shipnell, Overseer Small Arm Ammunition Factory</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
<i>Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Matthew Donlon</i>	Conductor	18th July 1879	<i>Vice Conductor B Morley, remanded to regimental duty</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant Alexander Anderson (on furlough)</i>	Sub Conductor, on probation	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Sub Conductor W Howes, promoted</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub Conductor) Daniel H. Donlon</i>	Sub Conductor, on probation	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Sub Conductor Matthew Donlon, promoted</i>
<i>Sergeant Daniel M. Vail, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory</i>	Sub-Conductor	22nd July 1879	
<i>Sergeant George Schmitz, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	
<i>Sergeant John W. Herd, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	
<i>Sergeant Charles T. McLean, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	
<i>Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub Conductor) John L. Lachy</i>	Sub Conductor, on probation	22nd July 1879	<i>Vice Sub Conductor J. Miller, remanded to regimental duty</i>
<b>TEMPORARY</b>			
<i>Sub Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Andrew Gillin</i>	Temporary Conductor	18th July 1879	<i>Vice Temporary Conductor William Howes,</i>
<i>Sub Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Henry Connor</i>	Temporary Conductor	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Temporary Conductor M. Donlon</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub Conductor) L. J. O'Connell</i>	Temporary Sub Conductor	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Temporary Sub Conductor D. Howes</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub Conductor) J. H. Wilbond</i>	Temporary Sub Conductor	22nd July 1879	<i>Vice Temporary Sub Conductor J. Lachy,</i>
<b>OFFICIATING</b>			
<i>Sub Conductor Patrick Wyr</i>	Officiating Conductor	18th July 1879	<i>Vice Officiating Conductor A. Giblin,</i>
<i>Sub Conductor Thomas Smith</i>	Officiating Conductor	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Officiating Conductor H. O'Connell,</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant Elwin L. Lachy</i>	Officiating Sub Conductor	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Sub Conductor A. Anderson, on furlough,</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant John Bennie</i>	Officiating Sub Conductor	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Vice Officiating Sub Conductor L. J. O'Connell, promoted,</i>
<i>Magazine Sergeant Richard Whitmore.</i>	Officiating Sub Conductor.	22nd July 1879	<i>Vice Officiating Sub Conductor J. H. Wilbond, promoted,</i>

Promoted, or until further orders.  
Or until further orders.

No. 982.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Department from the dates specified:—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room, &c.
<i>Officiating.</i>			
Sub-Conductor Thomas Todd ...	Officiating Conductor.	2nd August 1879 ..	Vice Conductor T Ratcliffe, on leave, medical certificate, to Landour,
Magazine Sergeant George Hadden ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ..	Vice Sub-Conductor T. Todd, Officiating as Conductor, } Or until further orders.
<i>Temporary.</i>			
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor)	Edward Whyte ...	Temporary Conductor.	18th September 1879
	Thomas Handle ...	Temporary Conductor.	Ditto ...
	William P. Pickering ...	Temporary Conductor.	Ditto ...
	Patrick Wyer ...	Temporary Conductor.	Ditto ...
To complete additional temporary establishment sanctioned by Government for the Ordnance Ammunition Depot at Rawul Pindi, and for Ordnance Puk, Khyber Field Force, or until further orders.			
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) W. E. Phelps.	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ..	
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor)	James Raeburn ..	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ..
	George J. Kent ...	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ..
	William Weston ..	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...
	Alfred Beauchamp	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...
Promoted, or until further orders.			
<i>Officiating.</i>			
Sub-Conductor Joseph J. Bennett ...	Officiating Conductor.	18th September 1879	Vice Officiating Conductor E. Whyte,
Ditto Daniel Hogan ...	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Conductor T. Handle,
Ditto John Leahy ...	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Conductor W. P. Pickering,
Magazine Sergeant (temporary Sub-Conductor) Joseph E. Newell ...	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Conductor P. Wyer,
Magazine Sergeant Samuel Dunell ..	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor W. E. Phelps,
Ditto William H. Chart	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor J. Raeburn,
Ditto Allen Mitham ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor George J. Kent,
Ditto William A. Smith	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor W. Weston,
Battery Sergeant-Major Emmanuel George Evett, No 6 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Date of joining ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor A. Beauchamp,
<i>Temporary.</i>			
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Edwin Berry.	Temporary Sub-Conductor.	18th September 1879	Vice Temporary Sub-Conductor Joseph E. Newell,



**No. 983.—LONDON GAZETTE—**

The following extracts are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 5th August, 1879*  
page 4808.

*War Office, Pall Mall, 5th August, 1879.*

**BREVET.**

The undermentioned promotions, dated 18th July, 1879, to take place amongst the General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, in consequence of the retirement on that date, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 31st December, 1877, of General Peter Thomas Cherry, Madras Cavalry :—

Lieutenant-General Henry William Blake, Madras Infantry, to be General.

Major-General Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General.

Colonel John Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned promotions on the Retired List, dated 18th July, 1879, to take place, in consequence of the above promotions :—

Lieutenant-General Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, to be General.

Major-General Robert John Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ingram Francis Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 27th May, 1879.

*"London Gazette," dated the 22nd August, 1879,*  
page 5128.

*India Office, 22nd August, 1879.*

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the grant of honorary rank to the undermentioned Native Officer of Her Majesty's Military Forces—

Subadar-Major Mahomed Hoosam, Sirdar Bahadoor, 4th Regiment, Madras (Prince of Wales' Own) Light Cavalry, to have the honorary rank of Captain from the 23rd August, 1879.

*"London Gazette," dated the 26th August 1879,*  
page 5213.

*War Office, Pall Mall, 26th August, 1879.*

**BREVET.**

The undermentioned promotions to take place amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-General Edward Patrick Lynch, R.L.S., Bombay Infantry, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st December, 1877 :—

Major-General Burdett Richard Powell, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 13th August, 1879.

Colonel John Gordon, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 13th August, 1879.

**No. 984.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—**

*No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant A. C. Bailward, R.A., to be third Subaltern Officer.

*No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant F. E. Allsopp, R.A., to be third Subaltern Officer.

*No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant H. M. Sandbach, R.A., to be third Subaltern Officer.

2. The above appointments are to have effect from the 3rd April 1879.

**No. 985.—5th Punjab Infantry—**

Lieutenant G. W. C. Bruce, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

**No. 986.—5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)—**

Major J. M. Sym, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in-Command, *vice* Major W. H. Unwin, on furlough.

**No. 987.—NATIVE ARMY—**

*11th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Khooman Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Khumoo Khan, invalided; Jemadar Guinness Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Kootub Ally Khan, invalided; Havildar Kalka Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khooman Sing, promoted; Havildar Jumnuck Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Guinness Sing, promoted,—1st May 1879.

*1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).*

Jemadar Agum Sing Rana, to be Subadar, *vice* Heema Bohra, deceased; Pay Havildar Kessur Mull, to be Jemadar, *vice* Agum Sing Rana, promoted,—9th September 1879.

**No. 988.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—**

*3rd Sikh Infantry.*

Havildar Buesawah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowahir Sing, deceased,—8th August 1879.

**No. 989.—6th Punjab Infantry—**

Jemadar Sarbaland, to be Subadar, *vice* Sardal Singh, invalided,—23rd July 1879.

Havildar Timur Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarbaland, promoted,—23rd July 1879.

**ACCOUNTS.****No. 990.—ADJUSTMENTS—**

*Addendum.*—With reference to G. G. O. No. 949, dated the 3rd October 1879, a statement therein referred to, of unclaimed balances outstanding in the books of the late Government Agency is published for general information :—



## Balance of Government Promissory Notes and Cash deposited with the Government Agency, and remaining unclaimed on the 28th September 1878.

Number of Account	Date on which Account opened	TITLE OF ACCOUNT.	UNDER WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS OPENED.		DEPOSITS AT CREDIT OF THE ACCOUNT.	
			Government securities to nominal value of	Cash.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
13	1837	Adams, Major General Sir J. W. (Major R. Becher and Captain G. D. Stoddart Executors to the estate of General Sir J. W. Adams for the pension of Tomb, Ally, Khan)	Major Robert Becher and Captain G. D. Stoddart	1,805 13 1		
717	1852	Agnew, Rev. J. B. D.	Reverend G. G. (unclaimed)	—0 1 0		
424	1837	Ahmed Khan	Secretary Government Savings Bank	9 15 7		
1834	422	Anscombe, Captain A. J.	Ditto	1,000 0 0		
3026	1856	Barnett, Henry, Colour Sergeant, 32nd Foot, No. 1899	Ditto	1,000 0 0		
3027	..	Becher, Major General Sir J. W. (Major R. Becher and Captain G. D. Stoddart Executors to the estate of General Sir J. W. Adams for the pension of Tomb, Ally, Khan)	Ditto	75 0 0		
803	1851	Becher, Major General Sir J. W. (Major R. Becher and Captain G. D. Stoddart Executors to the estate of General Sir J. W. Adams for the pension of Tomb, Ally, Khan)	Ditto	112 8 0		
679	1844	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	500 0 0		
491	1859	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	500 0 0		
2134	1844	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	2,600 0 0		
205	1853	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
427	1857	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1467	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
177	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
3024	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
2130	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
437	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
2136	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
828	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
834	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
708	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1409	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
446	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
245	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1308	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
873	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1307	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
2130	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1048	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
145	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
151	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1371	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1367	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1830	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1839	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		
1874	1846	Bell, Captain W. H.	Ditto	600 0 0		

## Balance of Government Promissory Notes and Cash deposited with the Government Agency, and remaining unclaimed on the 28th September 1878—continued.

Number of Account.	Date on which opened.	TITLE OF ACCOUNT.	UNDER WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS OPENED.	DEPOSITS AT CREDIT OF THE ACCOUNT.		
				Government securities to nominal value of	Cash.	
2174	1839	Leighton, Esq., H. J., Secretary, Tontine of India, for and on account of Sarah Elizabeth Seymour	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	500 0 0	168 8 11	
1566	1831	Lowe, Major R.	Captain R. Lowe, through Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.	3,300 0 0	238 9 1	
1734	1839	Maccree, Esq., Alexander	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	500 0 0	69 13 1	
1706	1839	Mackay, Lieutenant-Colonel D., by J. H. Leighton, Secretary, Tontine of India	Ditto	500 0 0	189 8 1	
1502	1827	Mackenzie, Captain J.	Captain J. Mackenzie, Stud Department	3,200 0 0	2,548 2 8	
1824	1824	Maloney, Patrick	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	600 0 0		
1793	1831	Majorbanks, Charles, Esq.	Charles Majorbanks	6,600 0 0	596 14 4	
1807	1830	Meik, M. D., James and Durant, Colonel James	James Meik, M.D., as Trustee for Mrs. C. C. Baker and children	25,000 0 0	997 8 0	
2551	1839	Michael, Mr. R.	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	500 0 0	69 13 2	
1829	1839	Murphy, W. M., Esq.	Ditto	500 0 0	9 15 7	
1619	1835	Nawab Monowared Dowlah Ahmed Ally Khan, Bahadur	Nawab Monowared Dowlah Ahmed Ally Khan, Bahadur	1,000 0 0	763 4 10	
1508	1839	Newman, Lieutenant H. A., by H. J. Leighton, Secretary, Tontine of India	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	500 0 0	359 0 11	
1598	1844	Nicholson, Miss Charlotte, and Bebee Munnoojun	Ditto	500 0 0	189 8 1	
1510	1826	North, Mrs. Mary	Ditto	500 0 0	361 0 6	
837	1845	O'Neill, Captain D.	Ditto	1,500 0 0	627 10 9	
1892	1842	Orr, J., Private, 2nd Battalion, European Regiment	1st Assistant Accountant General, Government of India	1,100 0 0	130 15 10	
2429	1849	Pender, Peter, Farmer-Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Artillery, Regimental No. 341	Lieutenant F. Atkinson, Adjutant, 2nd European Regiment		61 15 1	
3039	1847	Pinto, J. J., Esq.	Secretary, Government Savings Bank		18 12 0	
1457	1844	Porcell, Mrs. M.	Ditto	600 0 0	85 3 2	
1461	1848	Rowan, Mr. H. F.	Ditto	500 0 0		
457	1852	Ridgway, J. D.	Ditto	2,200 0 0		
451	1845	Russell, Sir Henry, Bart.	Ditto	5,500 0 0	394 13 4	
410	...	Scott, Mr. R., of Surveyor General's Office, Allahabad	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	500 0 0	9 15 7	
2164	1847	Sharp, Richard, Sergeant, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, No. 1804	Government Agent, Bombay		9 6 0	
2631	1851	Sherman, C. H.	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	3,000 0 0	293 12 0	
1875	1835	Sib Chunder Chatterjee	Ditto	500 0 0	209 7 3	
2172	1846	Simpson, Mrs. L.	Ditto			
2154	1852	Sluclair, W.	Collector of Nuddea	500 0 0		
2166	1838	Sreenuthy Dossee, mother of Lunatic Cally Prosono Ghose	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	700 0 0	1 13 10	
267	1821	Sreenuth Mullick	Ditto	500 0 0		
2153	1851	Squire, John, Color-Sergeant, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, No. 2853	Ditto	600 0 0	28 2 0	
8081	1850	Stewart, Robert, Sergeant, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery	Ditto		10 0 0	
2442	1850	Thornon, Mr. H. F.	Ditto	500 0 0	9 15 7	
2190	1848	Tollock, Major J., 43rd Regiment, in trust for the late Mrs. Blackenhazee and children	Major J. Tollock, 43rd Regiment, Benares			
490	1850	Toole, Mr. Lawrence	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	6,300 0 0	399 1 1	
2181	1845	Turnbull, Alexander, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, N. I., and Commandant, Kookie Levy	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	1,600 0 0	11 15 6	
2112	1852	Ure, Robert, Gray, R., Lowe, R. and Ker, J., Messrs., trustees for the marriage settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Eglinton	Lieutenant Alexander Turnbull	600 0 0	109 10 10	
773	1833	Vincent, Mrs. Phoebe Letitia Cecilia	Mr. Eglinton	900 0 0	224 3 4	
2483	1854	Walker, Lieutenant Thomas	Lieutenant General W. Vincent	2,000 0 0	199 7 4	
1298	1835	Walmsley, Esq., J.	Lieutenant Thomas Walker, 4th Local Horse	21,500 0 0	115 2 3	
2740	1854	Walsh, Mr. W.	Secretary, Government Savings Bank	500 0 0		
1440	1848	Walsh, W., Sergeant-Major, Sylhet Light Infantry	Ditto	500 0 0	9 15 7	
2438	1849	Williamson, W., Ensign	Ditto		65 0 0	
1456	1845		Ditto	500 0 0	9 15 7	
Total				1,82,700 0 0	15,667 1 2	

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

### No. 991.—

Conductor T. Ratcliffe, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India for 182 days on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 2nd August 1879.

**No. 992.**—The following extract from List No. 37, dated 12th September 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

#### *Permitted to return to duty.*

Surgeon R. J. Wright.  
Major J. L. Ferris, Staff Corps.  
Lieutenant G. Wingate, Staff Corps.  
Major B. Williams, Staff Corps.  
Captain J. A. Milcy, Staff Corps.  
Lieutenant C. Dempster, Staff Corps.  
Conductor R. Giltrap, Ordnance Department.

" J. Symington "

Surgeon T. R. Lewis.

" W. M. Courtney.

#### *Granted extension of leave.*

Major C. H. Ewart, Staff Corps,—6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, Royal Artillery,—8 months, private affairs.

#### *Retirement.*

Surgeon-Major E. J. Hoskins, M.D., 7th April 1879.

### No. 993.—ARRIVALS—

Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch,—Fort William, 26th September 1879.

Surgeon B. Evers,—Bombay, 26th September 1879.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

### No. 994.—REGULATIONS—

With advertence to G. G. O. No. 137 of 1878, lists of alterations in and additions to the Bengal

Medical Regulations, Part I, will, in future, be prepared quarterly, on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year, and issued direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing to those officers who received official copies of the Regulations.

## ORDNANCE.

### No. 995.—STORES—

The following clauses of List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India, and published for general information :—

§ 3355. The "bag, leather, buff, ammunition, valise equipment," of the approved pattern is required by the Ordnance Department, and the alteration mentioned is very slight.

§ 3362. The "boxes, wood, travelling, carriage," of the sanctioned pattern, are also needed by the Ordnance Department.

§ 3366. We must have the projectiles of the approved pattern, as sanctioned in this clause.

§ 3367. The addition to the rifle rest of the Martini-Henry carbine of a special stock, as shown in this clause, is absolutely necessary, unless all home changes are to be disregarded.

§ 3384. The guy ropes as authorized herein for Royal Artillery siege train equipment, are necessary for India.

## PASSAGES.

**No. 996.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 605 and G. O. No. 392 of 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, that officers returning to England on promotion to the rank of Major-General, are entitled to passage money or contract passage, only as regimental officers, and cannot be provided with passages in Her Majesty's Indian troopships.

The wives and families of these officers are not entitled to passage at the public expense.

This supersedes G. G. O. No. 203 of 1879.

## RETIREMENT.

**No. 997.**—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 941, dated the 1st October 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
18	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Carnell.	Bengal Staff Corps.	450 5 0	368 19 0	.....	8th October 1879.	England.

**No. 998.**—After the words "31st July 1879," in G. G. O. No. 959 of 1879, insert the words *subject to Her Majesty's approval.*

## SPECIAL.

**No. 999.**—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct the assembly of a force in Northern Afghanistan, the following officers are nominated to commands and appointments, which will have effect from the date on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof :—

## KABUL FIELD FORCE.

### *I.—Kuram Division.*

Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, Commanding.

Captain G. T. Pretymann, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

Major W. Galbraith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy  
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Major C. A. Gorham, Royal Artillery, Deputy  
Judge Advocate.

#### *Medical Department.*

Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend,  
Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical  
Officer.

#### *Commissariat Department.*

Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, Bengal Staff  
Corps, Principal Commissariat Officer.

#### *Engineer Department.*

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Perkins, C.B., Royal  
Engineers, Commanding Engineer.

#### *Ordnance Department.*

Captain E. Duncombe Shafto, Royal Artillery,  
in charge of Ordnance Field Park

Captain S. E. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, in  
charge of Ordnance Field Park.

#### *Communications and Transport.*

Colonel H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff  
Corps, Road Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, Bengal  
Staff Corps, Director of Transport.

Brevet-Major J. D. Travers, 1-17th Foot,  
Transport Officer.

Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, Transport  
Officer.

Captain C. V. S. Downes, 100th Foot, Trans-  
port Officer.

Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot, Trans-  
port Officer.

Lieutenant W. Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant F. W. Kitchener, 2-11th Foot,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant C. G. Robertson, 2-8th Foot, Trans-  
port Officer.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G. A. Oliphant,  
Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

#### *Artillery.*

Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, Royal Artil-  
lery, Commanding.

#### *Cavalry Brigade.*

Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy, Her Ma-  
jesty's Service, Commanding.

Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars,  
Brigade-Major.

#### *1st Infantry Brigade.*

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.,  
Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.

Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infan-  
try, Brigade-Major.

#### *2nd Infantry Brigade.*

Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot (Aide-de-  
Camp to the Queen), Commanding.

Captain G. deC. Morton, 1-6th Foot, Brigade-  
Major.

#### *3rd Infantry Brigade.*

Colonel J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff  
Corps, Commanding.

Major H. T. Jones, 81st Foot, Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant E. Burrell, 85th Foot, Deputy  
Assistant Quartermaster General.

#### *4th Infantry Brigade.*

Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps,  
Commanding.

Captain H. G. Grant, 78th Foot, Brigade-  
Major.

#### *Medical Department.*

Surgeon-Major A. J. Dale, M.B., Indian Medi-  
cal Department, Principal Medical Officer.

#### *Communications and Transport.*

Major A. P. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, Assist-  
ant Road Commandant, Kuram.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, Bengal In-  
fantry, Director of Transport.

Major F. S. Terry, 1-25th Foot, General Trans-  
port Officer.

Captain J. T. Cummins, Madras Staff Corps,  
Transport Staff Officer.

Captain J. E. Barnes, 2-6th Foot, Assistant  
General Transport Officer.

Captain A. H. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer.

Captain W. H. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps  
(18th N. I.), Transport Officer.

Captain E. E. Lushington, 5th Hussars, Trans-  
port Officer.

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant St G. J. Rathborne, 1-6th Foot,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant C. E. Gubbins, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant F. J. Whalley, 2-8th Foot, Trans-  
port Officer.

Lieutenant E. J. Stuart-Wortley, 2-60th Rifles,  
Transport Officer.

#### *II.—Khyber Division.*

Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., Her Majesty's  
Service, Commanding.

Captain E. W. H. Crofton, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-  
Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Bengal  
Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-  
master General.

Major W. J. Boyes, 1-12th Foot, Assistant  
Adjutant General.

Captain the Honorable C. Dutton, 85th Foot,  
Assistant Quartermaster General.

#### *Medical Department.*

Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, Army  
Medical Department, Principal Medical  
Officer.

*Commissariat Department.*

Major N. R. Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Principal Commissariat Officer.

*Engineer Department.*

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, Royal Engineers,  
Commanding Engineer.

*Ordnance Department.*

Major S. Cargill, Royal Artillery, in charge  
of Ordnance Field Park.

*Communications and Transport.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Bengal  
Infantry, Road-Commandant.

Captain C. H. Stoddart, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Assistant to Road Commandant.

Lieutenant E. B. Coke, Royal Horse Artillery,  
Assistant to Road Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, Bengal  
Infantry, Director of Transport.

Captain R. R. Pulford, Royal Engineers, Trans-  
port Staff Officer.

Major J. F. FitzG. Cologan, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer and Officiating Transport  
Staff Officer.

Major E. W. Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps,  
General Transport Officer, Peshawar.

Major Sir B. P. Bromhead, *Bart.*, Bengal  
Staff Corps, Assistant General Transport  
Officer, Advanced Depot.

Major F. H. T. Gordon Cumming, Bombay Staff  
Corps, Brigade Superintendent, Peshawar.

Major C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, Brigade  
Superintendent, Landi Kotal.

Major H. J. Hallows, 2-15th Foot, Brigade  
Superintendent, Advanced Depot.

Captain A. T. Wintle, Royal Artillery, Brigade  
Superintendent, Advanced Brigade.

Captain C. H. Sheppard, Madras Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer.

Captain R. W. Studdy, 63rd Foot, Transport  
Officer.

Captain F. G. Maltby, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant E. A. Ball, 1-6th Foot, Transport  
Officer.

Lieutenant A. A. Rawlinson, 8th Hussars,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant E. C. Hill, 62nd Foot, Transport  
Officer.

Lieutenant N. F. A. Maunsell, 1-6th Foot,  
Transport Officer.

Lieutenant W. du G. Gray, 44th Foot (11th  
Madras Native Infantry), Transport Officer.

Second Lieutenant J. Willcocks, 100th Foot,  
Transport Officer.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Collins,  
Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

*Artillery.*

Colonel C. R. O. Evans, Royal Artillery, Com-  
manding.

Captain R. A. Lanning, Royal Artillery, Ad-  
jutant.

*1st Brigade.*

Colonel C. J. S. Gough, c.b., v.c., Bengal  
Cavalry, Commanding.

Captain M. G. Gerrard, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Brigade-Major.

Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 60th Rifles, Deputy  
Assistant Quartermaster General.

*2nd Brigade.*

Brigadier-General C. G. Arbuthnot, c.b., Royal  
Artillery, Commanding.

Captain J. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps (14th  
Native Infantry), Brigade-Major.

Captain C. A. Carthew, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

*3rd Brigade.*

Brigadier-General J. Doran, c.b., Bengal Staff  
Corps, Commanding.

Major H. P. Pearson, 1-12th Foot, Brigade-  
Major.

Lieutenant F. C. Maisey, Bengal Staff Corps,  
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

**APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 1000.—BRIGADE—**

With reference to G. G. O. No. 999 of this  
date, the undermentioned officers are to have the  
temporary rank of Brigadier-General (2nd Class),  
while employed in the field :—

Colonel C. J. S. Gough, c.b., v.c., Bengal  
Cavalry.

Colonel J. A. Tytler, c.b., v.c., Bengal Staff  
Corps.

Colonel T. E. Gordon, c.s.i., Bengal Staff  
Corps.

Colonel T. D. Baker, c.b., 18th Foot (Aide-de-  
Camp to the Queen).

Colonel H. H. Gough, c.b., v.c., Bengal Staff  
Corps.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 6th October 1879.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 23rd September to 6th October 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain G. E. Macpherson ...	17th September 1879.	Kurnal ...	Not known.	
1st Battalion, 18th Foot ...	Lieutenant A. J. Milner ...	Ditto ...	Palūmpore, Kangra Valley.	Ditto.	

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd September to 6th October 1879.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
J. Lavender (a) ...	Lieutenant	63rd Foot ...	22nd June 1879.	Intestate	344 11 9	...	6th December 1879.
J. F. Hewson ...	Ditto ...	Royal Engineers.	26th July 1877.	"	0 14 6	...	...
F. H. Harford (b) ...	Ditto ...	10th Hussars	31st March 1879.	"	2,048 13 5	...	6th December 1879.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>							
H. C. Fagan ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th December 1878.	"	494 1 6	...	Ditto.

(a)—Widow—Catherine Lavender.

Children—Phoebe Louisa Lavender, Annie Elizabeth Lavender, 55 Greenbank Terrace, Coronation Road, Clifton, Bristol.

(b)—Next-of-kin—Father, W. H. Harford, Banker, the Old Bank, Bristol, England.

H. A. SAWYER, Captain,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 7th October 1879.*

**No. 397.**—The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers, at present on furlough in England, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major H. S. Clive, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st September 1879.

Captain J. S. Nicholson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, 30th August 1879.

**No. 398.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 581 of 28th Decem-

ber 1878, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., rejoined his appointment in the Biluchistan Public Works Department on 19th February 1879.

**No. 399.**—*Corrigendum.*—In that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 392, dated 2nd October 1879, relating to Colonel J Bonus, R.E., for "Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi to Peshawur Section," read "Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawur Section."

**No. 400.**—The following transfers are ordered :—

*To the Jacobabad, Dadur and Quetta Railway Survey.*

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.—*From the Indus Valley Railway.*

Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.—*From the Indus Valley Railway.*

Mr. W. deW. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.—*From the River Conservancy Division To the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern Railway*

Mr T J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.—*From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

To the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern Railway.

Mr F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.—*From the Holkar and Sindia-Necmuck Railway, Open Line.*

Mr J W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.—*From State Railways, under the Government of Bombay*

Mr T Conannore, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.—*From State Railways, under the Government of Bombay.*

*To the Indus Valley Railway*

Mr M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.—*From North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Those portions of Public Works Department Notification No. 354 of 12th September 1879, which relate to the transfers of Messrs. MacIver, Duncan, and Knolles to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway are cancelled.

*The 8th October 1879.*

No 401—*Erratum*—In Public Works Department Notification No 395, dated 3rd October 1879, under "Bengal Provincial" for "Carry, J. S." read "Carey, J. S."

*The 9th October 1879.*

No 402—The services of Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service

No 403—The services of Captain E. C. Elliston, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 405—The following changes are ordered in the postings of certain Officers of the Superior Account Establishment —

Name	From	To	REMARKS
Major J P Westmorland, R.E.	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal	
Mr. T Moss ...	Examiner Public Works Accounts, Bengal	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.	To join on being relieved by Major Westmorland.
Major D H. Trail, R.E.	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab	Officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.	To join on being relieved by Mr. Moss
" P. Lambert, R.E.	Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta	Officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay	
" C M Moberly, R.E.	Furlough	Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway	To join on return from furlough
Mr R B Duncan	Ditto	Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.	To join on return from furlough
" R. G. Macdonald	Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway	Assistant Accountant General	To join on being relieved by Major Moberly.
" F. Barnes	Officiate as Assistant Accountant General	Officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works	
" F. Morrison ...	Furlough	Officiate as Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay	To join on return from furlough
" F P Quinlan	Officiate as Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay	Deputy Examiner, Northern Bengal State Railway.	To join on being relieved by Mr Morrison.
" R N Burn	Charge of Accounts Northern Bengal State Railway	Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.	To join on being relieved by Mr. Quinlan.
" T A Denny	Officiate as Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore	Officiate as Deputy Examiner Public Works Accounts, Punjab	
" C C Harold ...	Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.	Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.	To join on being relieved of his present duties
" A. Grant ...	Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.	Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces.	To join on Mr Harold's arrival in Bombay.

*The 10th October 1879.*

**No. 406.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned officers under the terms of Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes:—

*Bengal Provincial.*

Pereira, F. S. B., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *temporary rank.*

Purno Chunder Sircar, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

*Bengal Irrigation.*

Walker, J. P. H., Superintending Engineer 1st Grade.

Kimber, J., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Simon, F., Ditto. ditto.

Unwin, H., Ditto. ditto.

Kriens, C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mobesh Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Crane, H. P., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation.*

Brind, A. W., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,

Graydon, N. A., Ditto, 4th „

Atkinson, A., Ditto, ditto.

*Military Works Branch.*

Bromley, W. B., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

*State Railways.*

Reynolds, R., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Tait, G. H., Ditto 3rd „

Havley, F. A., Ditto 3rd „

Duns, D. A., Ditto 4th „

*Temporary rank.*

Bell, W. A., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*Accounts Branch.*

Hopkins, J., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank*, Bombay.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

“43” Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1879.

*An Act to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.*

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called “The Transport of Salt Act, 1879”:

Short title.

It extends to the western coast of British India north of Cochin and to the sea within a distance of a marine league from such coast;

Local extent.  
Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to

(a) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the

Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873, or by a rawāna granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section eleven, clause third;

(b) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(c) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer empowered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether by name or office, to act under this section has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing, that any salt is being carried, or has within the twenty-four hours next before the requirement first hereinafter mentioned been carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may require such vessel to be brought-to, and thereupon may

(a) enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) seize such vessel if the said officer has reason to believe it liable to confiscation under this Act, and cause it to be brought with its crew and cargo into any port in British India; and

(d) where salt is found on board such vessel, search and arrest without a warrant any person on board the same who such officer has reason to believe is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring-to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

Penalties for resisting officer.

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

**6.** Every vessel in which salt is carried so as to

Confiscation of vessel render the owner or master and cargo. of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, the cargo on board such vessel and all salt in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Authority, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs-officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article, and shall at once

report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Chief Customs Authority or such other officer as aforesaid, and such authority or officer may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as it or he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

**7.** For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two or section five, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

**8.** The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification Power to exempt from in the *Gazette of India*, operation of Act. exempt the carriage of salt within any local limits or in any class of vessels from the operation of this Act, and, by like notification, again subject such carriage to the operation of this Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.




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## PART V.

**Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[ Second publication. ]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879:—

No. 16 of 1879.

### THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

#### CONTENTS.

#### PREAMBLE.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Application of this Act to municipalities, and  
to cantonments in British India.  
Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.
4. Prohibition of inoculation.  
Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.
5. Vaccination quarters.  
Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.  
Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators.
6. Private vaccinators.

7. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.  
Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children or deliver certificates of postponement.
8. Inspection.
9. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
10. Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.
11. Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.  
Renewal of postponement certificates.
12. Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.
13. Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.
14. Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian.
15. No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.  
Proviso.
16. Duties of superintendent vaccinator.
17. Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.
18. Power to make rules for municipalities.
19. Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.
21. What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Offences and their penalties.
23. Penalty for making or signing false certificates.
24. Municipal and cantonment funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.
25. Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.
26. Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

*A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments:*

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Local extent.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child:

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter, or of anything impregnated with variolous matter:

(7) "animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf:

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal lymph:

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipi-

pality or cantonment; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator":

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

with the previous sanction of the Governor to cantonments in British India, any cantonment situate within such territories.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India, any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period

of three months, such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal lymph, but in case animal lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so

vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to proceed against the said parent or guardian.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for

(a) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(c) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(d) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(e) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(f) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(g) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(h) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal lymph;

(i) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(j) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(k) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(l) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(a) violating the provisions of section four—  
with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(b) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen; or

(c) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,  
with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (b) and (c).

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA; }  
The 30th September, 1879.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING  
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE  
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1879.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,  
*presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádúr, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

TRANSPORT OF SALT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, although it was an old friend, and although it could scarcely be said to come before us again with a new face, still as two-and-a-half years had elapsed since last we had the pleasure of seeing it, he thought it would be as well to call to mind the circumstances under which we had parted, and the fortunes which had occurred to it in the interval.

The Bill was last before the Council on the 28th of February, 1877, when he had the honour to present the report of the Select Committee. The Bill as it then stood prohibited the carriage of salt by sea by vessels of less than 300 tons burden unless covered by a permit, rawána or pass. It gave powers of stoppage, search and arrest, and prescribed penalties for the infraction of the rules laid down. It was intended to take effect on the western coast of British India at once, and on the coast of the Bay of Bengal and elsewhere whenever applied by the Governor General in Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Dalryell objected to the Bill at the time of the presentation of the report, on the ground that it would cause serious annoyance to the small craft by which salt-traffic on the coast and over-sea was carried on, and, moreover, that there was no satisfactory evidence of any large amount of smuggling. As regarded Madras, he thought that the large class who carried salt in small vessels would be unnecessarily interfered with; and as regarded Bombay, he considered that the contemplated levy of duty before shipment and negotiations with Portugal would do away with smuggling connected with foreign salt, the extent of which, moreover, seemed to him very much exaggerated. As there was then no motion before the Council, no vote took place on Mr. Dalryell's remarks, and the Bill was republished, as recommended by the Select Committee. But, as in the meantime the negotiations with the Portuguese Government commenced, and as also the general question of the salt-duties came under consideration by the Executive Government, it was thought best that the Bill, having been carried thus far, should not be proceeded with for a

time, until it was seen what effect would be produced on it by the settlement of these pending issues. The first solution of the difficulty came with regard to the east coast. In December 1877 the salt-duty in Madras and Bombay was raised, and the Bill which he had had the honour to introduce into this Council (and which was passed as Act XVIII of 1877) made obligatory the prepayment of duty on all salt previous to removal from the works, and, consequently, on all salt removed by sea from any port in Madras to any other port, whether in Madras or elsewhere. It thus cut off all smuggling at the source; and, as the Madras Government now assured us that the Act was fully carried out, all present necessity for legislation regarding the east coast had been removed. The next solution of the difficulty came much more tardily, in the shape of the treaty with Portugal, which will take effect on the 6th proximo. This treaty conferred on the British Government the exclusive privilege of regulating and undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India, so that such smuggling as would otherwise be likely to arise from manufacturing the salt in Goa would cease. On the other hand, owing to the nature of our arrangements with Travancore and Cochin, the prepayment of duty on salt shipped from Bombay for these States could not be carried out at present as had been expected. Moreover, it would be seen, from Paper No. 6 before the Council, that other places, which for obvious reasons he abstained from mentioning, possessed considerable facilities for the manufacture of salt and the smuggling of it ashore in British India. Under these circumstances, the Bombay Government considered that it was indispensable that the Bill should be applied to the western coast.

As to the Bill itself, the executive sections, Nos. 3 and 7, retained the form in which they were carefully settled by the Committee in Calcutta, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, one of the mercantile community, was a member.

The application of the Bill would, however, as he had explained, be confined to the western coast of British India north of Cochin, and a section had been added empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt the carriage of salt within any local limits, or in any class of vessels, from the operation of the Act. This had been inserted chiefly with a view to the possibility of exempting the Madras districts of Malabar and South Kanara in the event of satisfactory arrangements being concluded hereafter with Travancore and Cochin. The only other alteration he need mention had been made in accordance with the opinion of the Law Member. "A marine league" from the coast was fixed in section 1 of the Bill as the distance seaward to which the Bill would extend.

The Hon'ble MR STOKES said that he would make a few remarks in support of the opinion to which the Hon'ble Mover had referred, namely, that the Bill might properly be made to extend to a marine league from the coast of British India. It was clear that, for certain purposes, the jurisdiction of Colonial legislatures extended to some distance seaward from the shore. In an opinion given in 1855 by Sir J. Harding, Sir A. E. Cockburn and Sir R. Bethell, the then law officers of the Crown, and printed at page 24 of Mr. Forsyth's *Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law*, they said, with reference to British Guiana: "We conceive that the Colonial legislature cannot legally exercise its jurisdiction beyond its territorial limits—three miles from the shore." This was equivalent to saying that within these limits—within what was called territorial water—it might exercise its jurisdiction. Again, in an opinion given by the Queen's Advocate in 1854 on the question within what distance of the coasts of the Falkland Islands foreigners might be legally prevented from whale and seal fishing, he said: "Her Majesty's Government will be legally justified in preventing foreigners from whale and seal fishing within three marine miles (or a marine league) from the coasts, such being the distance to which, according to the modern interpretation and usage of nations, a custom-hut is supposed to reach." It must be admitted that the authority of the former of these opinions, if taken in its full generality, had been greatly diminished by the decisions of some of the Judges in the celebrated *Tranconia* case (*The Queen v. Keyn*, 2 Exch. Div. 63),

and that the old doctrine of the three-mile zone forming part of the territory of a littoral state as though it were so much land could hardly now be followed. It must, he thought, be now held by English lawyers that, by the principles of international law, a maritime State had legislative power over the sea beyond low-water mark and within a reasonable distance from its coasts, but that such power was only for certain limited purposes, and did not extend to a general sovereignty over all passing vessels. But Judges such as Sir R. Phillimore and Chief Justice Cockburn, and jurists such as Merlin and Manning, agreed in regarding the prevention of smuggling—in other words, the protection of customs-revenue—as one of those purposes. The others were probably—in the absence of judicial decision it was impossible to speak positively—the regulation of fisheries, the exaction of harbour and lighthouse dues and the protection of the territory from violation in time of war between other States.

The question then was what might be deemed to be a reasonable distance from the coast of British India within which we could exercise this special right of jurisdiction or dominion. Now, France, he believed, subjected all vessels to her customs laws to a distance of five leagues from shore. But Parliament in a recent Act, 39 & 40 Vic., c. 36, for the consolidation of Acts relating to the Customs, had enacted (section 179) that, if a foreign ship were found within one league of the coast of the United Kingdom conveying spirits or tobacco otherwise than in packages of a certain size and kind, the articles in question as well as the ship herself should be liable to forfeiture; and any foreigner found on board any ship so liable to forfeiture within one league of the coast and having on board any spirits or tobacco in such packages was to forfeit a sum not exceeding £100. It would seem, therefore, that Parliament thought one league a reasonable distance from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland within which to take measures for the protection of its customs-revenue against foreign vessels and foreigners; and in the case of this Bill, the object of which was to protect the British Indian salt-revenue, we could not do better than follow the English precedent. That this Council could legally do so was, Mr. STOKES thought, reasonably clear. For, even though it should be contended that under the words of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 our legislative authority extended only to the Indian territories then under Her Majesty's dominion, and that the bed of the sea to the extent of three miles from the beach could not now be held to be part of those territories, a statute was always construed as impliedly giving powers absolutely essential to the privilege granted; and jurisdiction to legislate, as the Bill proposed to do, for the protection of the revenue of those territories was a necessary incident to the general power of legislation expressly conferred upon us for the benefit of British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory. At the request of the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Fitzpatrick read to the Council his remarks on the Bill, which were as follows:—

“ My Lord,—In asking leave to introduce a Bill into the Council making vaccination compulsory, I am supported by a sincere conviction that I am suggesting a law consistent with the policy of humanity and toleration which has been the guiding principle of the British Empire in India. The British rule in India has exerted itself in the direction of securing human life from the disorders of rapine and the calamities of famine: sanitary measures have been adopted on a large scale to secure the cleanliness of towns and to check the growth of epidemics: vaccination has been undertaken by the State, and much success has, no doubt, been achieved. But the sad events which come to light every year

show that there is much room for improvement, and that vaccination has not yet been sufficiently employed as a protection against the ravages of small-pox. The statistics for the year 1877 show that during the previous five years the number of deaths caused by small-pox in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma has been no less than 459,480, thus giving an enormous average of 91,866 deaths every year. And this calculation does not include the deaths caused by the malady in the Native States of the Panjáb.

“My Lord, there was a time when the people of this country had prejudices, to which superstition and ignorance had given birth, against the practice of vaccination. But the time has now arrived when such notions no longer find place in the minds of the gentry of India. Education and experience have opened the eyes of the people; and I have no hesitation in saying that it is extremely rare to find men among the gentry of the land who look upon vaccination in any other light than as a safe and salutary practice. This is proved by the fact that vaccination has already become common, and has met with no resistance in those provinces in India (like Kumáon) where the power of the executive authorities has been duly exerted in favour of vaccination, and where the proportion of deaths caused by small-pox is much less than in other parts of India. I therefore think that, considering the circumstances of the country and the acknowledged efficacy of vaccination, there exist sufficient reasons to justify the State in making that sanitary measure compulsory by law.

“My Lord, I am one of those who look upon all compulsory legislative measures as justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity. Personal liberty of the subject is one of the greatest and dearest privileges which have been conferred upon this country by the British rule; and, in common with millions of my countrymen, I hold them sacred. But the exigencies of the case which I have the honour to bring to the Council's notice demand the introduction of compulsory measures of legislation for the security of human life. Small-pox is a disease not confined to individuals or localities. It attacks persons of all classes, usually at a period of life when its victim is still in his cradle and his intellect still in its infancy. Its ravages extend chiefly to innocent children too young to take care of their lives, too young to have adopted any preventive remedies which science has provided. Nor are the effects of the disease confined to those whom it first attacks. The infection carries it from neighbour to neighbour, and those who suffer from the calamity may be said to be instrumental in inflicting it upon others. My Lord, if this view is supported by the undeniable results of science, the question no longer remains one of only personal liberty. Even if it be granted that a man has a right, if he chooses, to die of small-pox, no respect for personal liberty would justify the harm which he does to his neighbours by conveying infection. Compulsory vaccination is thus a measure for the protection of the lives of innocent children from the results of the folly of their parents and for the security of grown-up persons from the sanitary evils which arise from the ignorance or apathy of their neighbours. This argument, apparent to every intelligent mind, justifies the introduction of a law making vaccination compulsory in India. My Lord, I have carefully considered the difficulties which exist in putting such a law into practice; and I am aware that there are some parts of India which have not yet reached the stage when the enforcement of such measures would be advisable. The proposed Bill will, therefore, not be generally compulsory. It is not meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess local legislatures, and its operation will be confined to such municipalities and military cantonments in British India as the Local Governments in their discretion deem fit to place under the proposed law. The extension of the proposed law to British military cantonments situate in Native States will be left to the power of the Governor General in Council. The object therefore of the proposed Bill is to provide a law to enable the Local Governments of those provinces which do not possess their own legislatures to make vaccination compulsory in such places as they consider fit for the promulgation of such a law.

"My Lord, so far as my experience extends, I have no hesitation in saying that compulsory vaccination would meet with the approval of the gentry of India. Indeed, one of my Hindú friends—a gentleman of good birth and good influence at Benares, the source of Hindú law and religion—impressed upon me the advisability of such a measure, and asked me to do what lay in my humble power to induce your Excellency's Government to adopt measures making vaccination compulsory by law. I have also received, of late, another communication from a respectable Muhammadan gentleman of one of the districts of the Panjáb; the substance of its paragraph relating to the subject of vaccination I beg leave to bring to the Council's notice.

"He says that he has come to know from certain newspapers that I intend to move in the Legislative Council for the enactment of a law making the vaccination of children compulsory in the North-Western Provinces; and he asks me whether I do not recognize the necessity for such a legislation for the Panjáb also, and whether thousands of innocent children do not succumb to the fatal effects of small-pox every year. He suggests the advisability of extending the proposed legislation to the Panjáb also, and asserts that, though the municipal and district committees in the Panjáb have exerted themselves to the utmost for giving deserved popularity to the practice of vaccination and have even succeeded to a great degree, yet the public are not likely to care much for its benefits unless compelled by law. To expect that people will gradually come to the knowledge of benefits derivable from vaccination and will of their own accord resort to it without necessitating the application of any legal pressure is, he says, a hard-hearted cruelty; and that it reminds one of the old proverb, 'By the time the antidote is fetched from Irak (Mesopotamia), the snake-bitten is no more.'

"I feel sure that the causes which have hitherto prevented vaccination from becoming a universal practice in this country consist chiefly in the apathy and want of foresight of the people, and the absence of a system providing facilities for procuring vaccination. I can confidently say that no reasons of a more serious nature exist in this country against compulsory vaccination, and those to which I have referred are insignificant, and can without difficulty be removed by legislation.

"My Lord, I would not have ventured to suggest an Act such as the one I ask the Council's leave to introduce if I did not feel sure that, whilst its objects are humane, they will also be properly understood by the people of India. In the figurative language of the East, small-pox is called the inevitable bridge which every child has to cross before entering into life; and recovery from the disease is considered second birth. The most anxious moments of the Native parent's care are bestowed on the child suffering from the malady, and the most earnest prayers are offered for the safety of the child. Other diseases are looked upon as accidental; but small-pox is regarded, as indeed it is, almost universal. It touches the keenest of human susceptibilities; for there are thousands in this country who, though spared by it from death, still have traces of its violence in the deep marks on the face or the loss of an eye. A law having for its object the security of the future generations of India from a calamity so universal and severe would, if properly put into operation, far from being unpopular, be welcomed by the people of this country."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the Bill which it was proposed to introduce and which was referred to in the list of business was not before the Council. He was therefore unable to offer any opinion as to how far the provisions of it would be suitable, or otherwise, for the Panjáb. But, inasmuch as the Hon'ble Member had referred to the Panjáb as a place where vaccination ought, in his opinion, to be made compulsory, and had adduced the opinions of influential inhabitants of the province in support of applying the provisions of the Bill to the Panjáb, he wished to say that the Government of the Panjáb had always kept in view the desirability of introducing vaccination as largely as possible in the province, and had fully recognized its benefits; and it was entirely on that account, and from his desire that the benefits of vaccination should be extended and should not be checked, that he

demurred to making such a provision as he understood the Act to contemplate, namely, that vaccination should be made compulsory. He believed that a measure of this kind, however carefully guarded, would have an effect directly the reverse of what it was intended to produce. Gradually, year by year, the prejudices of the people regarding vaccination had been lessened. Every care was taken in carrying out vaccination to enlist their sympathies and their intelligence in carrying on the operation, and for this reason, no doubt, the practice was meeting with less opposition than it met with at first. He felt certain, however, that to make it compulsory would at once raise a large amount of opposition, and it was solely on account of this opinion that he was averse to compulsory vaccination being introduced into the Panjāb. The province was one which had been comparatively recently annexed to British India; and, although we had made considerable progress in civilizing the people and advancing their condition, yet he thought it would be a mistake, while vaccination was making the progress which it now did, to render it compulsory in any part of the province.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, with reference to the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD begged that the motion standing in his name, which had just been put to the Council, might be altered as follows:—"The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHAN to move for leave to introduce a Bill for enabling Local Governments to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that he intended to make one remark with reference to the Bill, but he had proposed to defer making it until the Bill was actually introduced, having observed from the notice paper that the Hon'ble Member was about to introduce the Bill at the present meeting. He had seen a copy of the Bill which was sent to the Executive Department of the Government the business of which was under his immediate charge, and while it was passing through that Department a suggestion had been made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which suggestion, like every suggestion on sanitary matters emanating from Dr. Cunningham, appeared to him to be deserving of the careful consideration of the Council. Before he proceeded to notice that suggestion, he would say a few words with reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble Member who had moved for leave to introduce the Bill and by his hon'ble colleague the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb. He gathered from the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he considered that, throughout the greater part of India, vaccination might at once be made generally compulsory; but he observed that in the Bill which the Hon'ble Member had framed, he had for the present confined its application to municipalities and cantonments, in fact, to the large towns in the several provinces to which it was proposed to apply it. He thought that in making this limitation the Hon'ble Member had acted wisely. We had just heard from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that, in his opinion, any sort of compulsion would be out of place in the province of which he was the Governor. Speaking of the Presidency with which he had been connected during the greater part of his Indian life, he thought he might say that the opinions of the intelligent members of the Native community throughout the Madras Presidency were entirely in accordance with the opinions which had been expressed by their hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad. Not very long before he left Madras—some seven years ago—the question of making vaccination compulsory in municipalities was strongly pressed upon his attention by one of the ablest Native officials in the Madras Presidency, indeed, he might say one of the ablest officials in India. That gentleman assured him that the importance of the measure was widely and increasingly recognized, and that, while he was not prepared to advocate the extension of such a measure at that moment in the villages throughout the country, he thought that in large towns it would be perfectly safe and wise to introduce it.

The suggestion which Dr. Cunningham had made was in the direction of further limiting the application of the Bill, in fact, of making its application still more tentative. He advised that, before the Bill was put in force in any



municipality, an application requiring it to be put in force should emanate from the Municipal Body, in which, as the Council were aware, there was invariably a considerable proportion of Native members.

It appeared to him that this was a wise and safe suggestion for dealing, as the proposed Bill did, with prejudices which, certainly up to a recent date, were very deeply rooted, which were of long standing and which had only of late begun to give way to the force of enlightened opinion; and he thought it was very desirable that, as far as possible, we should carry the people with us, and that, at all events, we should carry with us the opinions of their more enlightened representatives.

He hoped, therefore, that, if the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, this question of limiting the operation of the Bill, for a time at all events, in the manner suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, would receive the careful consideration of the Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN said that he wished to make a few remarks with reference to the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. Like His Honour he had not yet seen the Bill which it was now proposed to introduce; but he understood from the notice relating to it in the list of business which was upon the table that the measure was only intended to apply to certain municipalities and cantonments. He had gathered also from the remarks which had been made by his hon'ble friend the promoter of the Bill that it was only meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess no local legislatures, and that its operation would only be extended to any town or cantonment where the Local Government, or in the case of cantonments situated in Native States, where the Government of India, was satisfied that it could properly be so extended.

MR. COLVIN understood, therefore, that the Bill was only a permissive Bill. It would not apply at all to those provinces which had legislatures of their own. In the rest of India it would only take effect where the Local Government in its discretion thought fit to introduce it. And in no case could it have any operation beyond certain limited areas. If it had been proposed to make vaccination generally compulsory throughout any province of British India, he for one would have regarded the measure as one of the most doubtful expediency, and he had no doubt that this opinion would have been entertained by many others. Looking at the Bill, however, as a purely permissive measure, of which no Local Government need make any use unless it pleased, he saw no objection to it, and he thought that possibly this consideration might also remove the objections of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN stated that, if leave was given to introduce the Bill, the suggestion made by Dr. Cunningham would be one which would properly be considered in the Select Committee to which he would propose to refer the Bill.

The Motion as amended by the Hon'ble Mover was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN then introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th October, 1879.

SIMLA;

The 30th September, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting, which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 25th September, 1879, was adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1879.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th OCTOBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain fell in Madras, but more is still wanted in places; harvesting proceeds with a fair outturn. In Bombay the rain that has fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country has improved prospects there; want of water is felt in Sind. In Bengal there was less rain than in the previous week; the early autumn harvest has nearly been completed, and the outturn is up to the average where the crops have not been damaged by floods; *rabi* sowings have commenced in places. Slight rain fell in most parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; at Sitapur the fall was heavy and caused much damage; fever is prevalent throughout the Provinces; prospects continue good. In the Punjab there was slight rain at Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan, and none in the other districts; prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been general, and some injury to cotton on low lands is reported; a break is required; operations for *rabi* sowings are well forward; prospects of *kharij* crops are satisfactory. In Burma the crops are generally flourishing; slight cattle-disease is reported from most parts of the province. In Assam and in Native States prospects remain good; but in parts of Berar the crops have been affected by heavy rain, while more rain is required in some districts of Mysore and Coorg.

General prospects throughout the Empire continue, on the whole, good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Oct. 4th)	1.11 (average of 8 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 21.34; early dry crops thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram and <i>korra</i> still proceeding.
Kurnool, ( " " )	2.21 (average of 2 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23.20; rain generally wanted; cotton and white <i>cholum</i> being sown; <i>sazza</i> and <i>korra</i> harvests, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ and full, prices stationary; water and pasture ample.
Ganjam ( " " )	1.87 (average of 9 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23.26.
Kistna ( " " )	1.38 (average of 9 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25.08; 30 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; <i>sazza</i> , maize, and <i>korra</i> harvested, outturn about $\frac{1}{4}$ , <i>gidda-jonna</i> harvest commenced.
Chingleput ( " " ) (Madras)	3.83 (average of 12 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 29.79; rain very beneficial: crops good; sowing and transplanting going on well; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore ( " " )	.75 (average of 11 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23.35; standing crops generally fair, withering on account of deficient water in some places; harvest of <i>cholum</i> and <i>ragi</i> in 4 taluks, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Tanjore ( " " )	1.14 (average of 13 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 20.13, crop generally good; harvest of <i>korra</i> , <i>kuruvai</i> , <i>kudappa</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cholum</i> , and <i>cambor</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	1.10 (average of 6 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 17.7.
Malabar ( " " )	.48 (average of 9 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 19.71; pasture good; harvesting of first crop nearly over in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
<b>Bombay (Oct. 8th)—</b>		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 5th—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet against 13 feet 1 inch on same date last year; <i>kharij</i> harvest in operation in places; want of water much felt in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Kharij</i> reaping continues; fever general; several canals dry; crops affected in five talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest commenced; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent.
Baroda ...	.16	Total rainfall 51.12; fever in Baroda and cholera near Naysari still continues; <i>bajri</i> harvest commenced.
Surat ...	1.02	Total rainfall 36.55, rain wanted in Jalalpur, Chikbli, Balsar; crops generally good; slight cholera in Jalalpur.
Nasik ...	Heavy rain	Storms and heavy rain day after day; prices slightly higher.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.40	Total rainfall 61.40, being 7.83 below average; average abnormal temperature 1°; abnormal wind northerly, till 3rd afternoon southerly, and strong thunder and lightning; air damp.
Poona (Oct. 5th)	Maximum at Bhim-tadi 1.7, minimum at Parmohar .30.	Rain general though slight, but more wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	5.07	Rainfall general and very beneficial to late <i>kharij</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops; reaping of <i>bajri</i> commenced in three talukas; injury by rats in parts of three talukas.



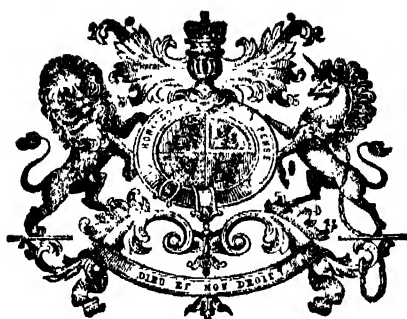


Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Punjab (Oct. 7th)—</b>		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; prices of food-grains have risen slightly.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; prospects good; prices fluctuating; fever rife.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; crops thriving; prices steady.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	State of crops good; rain would be beneficial; slight fever prevails.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; prices firm.
Sialkot ...	Slight rain in district	Prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops good; fever about.
Peshawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects fairly good; still an upward tendency in prices of food-grains.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	Crops and health good.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Agricultural prospects good; autumn fever prevails; general rise in prices due to present demands for supplies and carriage.		
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nagpur (Oct. 8th)	2.46	Break required; <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> sowings well forward; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	3.78	Rain beneficial to <i>kharif</i> and to land for <i>rabi</i> ; cotton slightly damaged; reaping of earlier rice continues; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor (Oct. 8th)	3.71	More rain not required; <i>rabi</i> operations suspended; cotton, <i>jowar</i> , and millets slightly damaged; small-pox continues; fever prevalent.
Seoni ...	2.32	Rain excessive; break required; prospects good; few cases of cholera; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	2.23	Break required for cotton and <i>jowar</i> ; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 4th)	1.44	Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops good; cotton on low lands injured a little by heavy rain of previous week; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur ( " 3rd)	18	Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops good; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices steady.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Rain general; break required; slight damage to the cotton on low lands reported from several districts; prospects of other <i>kharif</i> crops continue good, preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings well forward.		
<b>British Burma—</b>		
(Oct. 9th)		
Akyab ...	1.16	Total rainfall 208.04; public health and agricultural prospects good; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	.99	Total rainfall 90.64; slight small-pox in Rangoon town; general health normal; crop prospects fair; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	2.24	Total rainfall 82.16; public health good; slight cattle-disease; cultivation progressing; attempts made to replant in some lands lately inundated.
Prome ...	1.95	Total rainfall 39.47; public health fair; crops flourishing; some damage by overflow of Naweng and Myitmakha rivers.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1.74	Total rainfall 153.16; public health and prospects of crops good; slight cattle-disease in Thatone sub-division.
Toungoo ...	2.98	Total rainfall 70.91; public health good.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Public health good; slight cattle-disease; crops generally flourishing; some damage from inundation in low lands.		
<b>Assam (Oct. 8th)—</b>		
Gauhati ...	.37	Mornings foggy; weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>sali</i> finished; prospects of crops favorable.
Sylhet ...	3.67	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	.86	Weather warm; rice crops doing well; common rice about 11 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	1.08	Weather variable; getting cooler; prospects continue good; no fresh cases of small-pox or cattle-disease reported.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—</b>		
(Oct. 8th)		
Amraoti ...	2.35	Crops doing well though partly affected by recent heavy rains.
Akola ...	3.44	Crops as above.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 31.88; heavy storms in places; generally prospects improved and decidedly favourable; public health good, except fever and ague in parts.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—</b>		
(Oct. 8th)		
Bangalore ...	.87; good falls in two districts, slight in others.	Crops suffering from want of rain in parts; prospects, however, continue favourable; health good; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Mercara ...	.67	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Central India States (Oct. 8th)—</b>		
Indore ...	3.33	Late rain has done some damage to standing crops, but generally favourable for <i>rabi</i> ; fever prevalent; food-prices high; wheat 8 to 9 seers, and grain 8 to 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.34	<i>Jowar</i> 17 seers. Weather clear.
Sutna ...	.57	
Rutlam ...	2.72	Crops flourishing; health fair; wheat 14½ seers. Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; price of food-grains high; wheat 7 seers 4 chittaks, <i>jowar</i> 10 seers, and gram 8 seers 11 chittaks per rupee.
Neemuch ...	.39	
Goona ...	.67	Prospects favourable; fever existing in a mild form.
Bhopal ...	.75 in Schore	
Agar ...	2.01	
Nowgong ...	.36	
Mánpur ...	1.85	
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Oct. 8th) ...	.93	Clear; close.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar ( „ 3rd) ...	.....	Tanks and wells good; crops excellent; cloudy; hot; fever prevalent; harvesting commenced; locusts in some districts.
Meywar ...	.18	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee ( „ 4th) ...	.11 in Deoli; .56 in Kotah; .03 in Shalipura.	Health fair; prospects good.
Jhallawar ( „ 2nd) ...	1.28	Some fever prevalent.
Ajmere ( „ 8th) ...	.1	Prospects good; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore ...	.81	Prospects good; harvesting commenced in some localities; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpore ( „ 7th) ...	.....	Cloudy; fever and ague unabated.
Ulwur ...	Slight rain here and there.	Rain injuring <i>jowar</i> and cotton; fever still prevalent.
<b>Nepal— (Sept. 30th)</b>		
Katmandu ...	1.550	Total rainfall 52.669; agricultural prospects fair; the rains appear to be ceasing.

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 15th March 1879.*

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,  
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 32 of 1879.

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

*Batticaloa Light.*

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice that in consequence of the encroachment of the sea on the step of the Batticaloa flagstaff, the port light will, on and after the 15th September 1879, be hoisted to an elevation of 35 feet above the sea on a temporary mast placed near the present one until the flagstaff can be erected on a new site, notice of which will be given.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*  
*Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey  
Department;  
*The 6th October 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70a and 748b.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Light List for 1879.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 156 and 103a.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1879, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER,  
RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Mount Abu, the 27th September 1879.*

**No. 27918.**—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary), under the concessions laid down in the Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is pleased to order the following reversions, with effect from the date specified :—

Name	PRESENT GRADE.		TO WHAT GRADE REVERTED		WITH EFFECT FROM DATE.		REMARKS.
	Permanent	Temporary.	Permanent	Temporary.	Forenoon.	Afternoon	
Mr J Rollo		Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.		10th Sep. 1879		
„ C Housden		Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		Ditto		

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, Major, R.E.,

*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General,  
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Calcutta, the 4th October 1879.*

**No. 18.**—Mr. H. Carson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th September 1879.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,  
*Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—  
Military Works.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Simla, the 1st October 1879.*

**No. 81.**—Mr. H. Bull, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,  
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

**Rawalpindi Command.**

*Rawalpindi, the 29th September 1879.*

**No. 2672.**—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 71, dated 19th July 1879, Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain Jackson reported his arrival on the 8th September 1879 (forenoon).

This cancels this Office Notification No. 1901, dated 14th July 1879.

*The 4th October 1879.*

**No. 2759.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 348, dated 10th September 1879, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, left Rawalpindi, to join the Koorum Field Force, on the afternoon of the 21st September 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, Lieut.-Col.,  
*Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,  
Military Works.*

**CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV-  
ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN-  
TEED RAILWAYS.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Calcutta, the 3rd October 1879.*

With reference to Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 322, dated the 12th August 1879, Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, at Calcutta, availed himself of the special leave therein granted to him on the afternoon of the 25th September 1879.

*The 7th October 1879.*

With reference to Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 384, dated the 26th September 1879, Major P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, availed himself of the privi-

lego leave therein granted to him on the afternoon of 1st October 1879, and made over charge of his Office to Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., on the afternoon of the same date.

**H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE, Capt., R.E.,**  
for *Offg. Consig. Engr. to the Govt. of India*  
for *Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.*

*Lahore, the 7th October 1879.*

**No. 23.**—With reference to this Office Notification No. 21, dated 6th September 1879, two months' extension of privilege leave is granted to Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

**J. G. MEDLEY, Colonel, R.E.,**  
*Consulting Engineer.*

### DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

#### NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 7th October 1879.*

**No. 1.**—The following transfers are made:—

TO THE PUNJAB NORTHERN RAILWAY,  
*Rahtrial to Pindee Section.*

Mr. F. L. Dibblec, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley Railway.

TO THE PUNJAB NORTHERN RAILWAY,  
*Pindee to Kohat Section.*

Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Neemuch-Nassirabad Railway.

Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Neemuch-Nassirabad Railway.

Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—from the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—from Bhopal Railway Survey.

Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—from the Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section.

Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the River Conservancy Division.

Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—from the Rajputana Railway.

TO THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—from the Neemuch-Nassirabad Railway Survey.

**J. S. TREVOR, Major-Genl., R.E.,**  
*Director General.*

### DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Darjeeling, the 4th October 1879.*

**No. 71.**—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Su-

perintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of 20th September 1879.

**F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,**  
*Offg. Director.*

### HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS, Manager's Office.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Mhow, the 7th October 1879.*

**No. 17.**—Mr. C. H. J. Smith, Pay Master, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 16, dated 20th September 1879, on the forenoon of the 7th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

**H. DANGERFIELD,**  
*Offg. Manager,*

*Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.*

### JHELUM TO PINDI STATE RAILWAY.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Rawalpindi, the 4th October 1879.*

**No. 74.**—Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, returned from the six months' leave granted in Notification No. 45, dated 10th May last, on the forenoon of 29th September 1879. The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

**No. 75.**—Mr. E. W. Arundel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Sohan Division, returned to duty from the four months' leave granted in Notification No. 54, dated 7th June last, on the afternoon of 22nd September 1879. The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

**No. 76.**—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 378 of 26th September 1879, Mr. W. C. Hosking, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, ceased to belong to this Railway on the forenoon of 10th June 1879.

**No. 77.**—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 370, dated 19th September 1879, Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, charge of the Jhelum Division on the afternoon of 30th September 1879.

**H. LAMBERT,**  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

### RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 6th October 1879.*

**No. 50.**—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification







*Report of a Deserter from the 63rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Umballa, this 2nd day of October, 1879.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No 1261, Private John Taylor.	At what Place Enlisted,— Carragh Camp, Ireland.
Age,—29 years 3 months	Parish and County in which Born,—Burnley, Lancashire
Size,—5 feet 11 inches	Marks,—Cicatrix on middle finger of right hand
Color of— Complexion, fresh, hair, light brown, eyes, grey	Trade,—Labourer
Date of Desertion,—26th September 1879	Cloth or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trousers,—
Place of Desertion,—Solon, near Umballa	REMARKS,—Figure thick, set with very square shoulders
Date of Enlistment,—17th July 1868	

N. X. GWYNNE, Major,  
Comdg. 63rd Regt.

*Report of a Deserter from the 1-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Nowshera, this 3rd day of October 1879.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No 32Bde—105, Private William Deegan	At what Place Enlisted,— Dublin
Age,—24 years 8 months	Parish and County in which born,—St Michaels, Dub- lin
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.	Marks,—Two scars on centre of lumbar region
Color of— Complexion, fair, hair, light brown, eyes, blue	Trade,—Labourer
Date of Desertion,—29th September 1879	Cloth or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trousers,—
Place of Desertion—Jhelum	REMARKS,—Absented him- self from a party en-route to join head quarters
Date of Enlistment,—16th July 1874.	

A. J. R. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.,  
Comdg. Depot, 1-12th Regt of Foot.

**Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint**

DATE	SILVER TENDERED AND ESTI- MATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF SILVER			
		General Treasury	Current Depart- ment	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment	
1879	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Sept 29	1 157			1,157	89,317 16	64,28,545	
" 30				1,157	89,31,06	64,28,95	
Oct 1				1,157	89,31,143	64,21,585	
" 2				1,157	89,31,143	64,20,58	
" 3			1 120	J	89,34,608	64,30,711	
" 4				J	89,34,608	64,30,739	

Calcutta Mint.  
The 6th Oct 1879

J. F. TENNANT,  
Mint Master

**GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.**

*Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.*

The 9th Oct. 1879 .. Rs 3,04,35,907-3-10

J. WESTLAND,  
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta  
The 10th October 1879.

**CURRENCY NOTES.**

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the under-  
signed :—

**Allahabad Circle.**

**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED**

Regt No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
219	D 16—95701	10	Tajammul Hossein, Jhansio
220	D 14—27652	20	The Post Master, Allahabad.

**NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED**

195	D 12—11809	5	M W Kinton, Esq, Agia
			ALLAHABAD, The 8th October 1879

CHARLES WEBB, A. A. G.,  
In charge of Paper Currency Office

**Bombay Circle.**

**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED**

Regt No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
1879			
W59	M36—88412	100	W Walton, Hubli
W60	M37—51302	100	Dadabhoj Burjorjee, Satara
	" —51316	100	"
W61	M47—09178	10	A G. Cazulet Mhow
	M 8—97002	5	"

**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED**

1879		Rs	
H154	C 96—81668	10	Aloor Krishna Row Bellary
H155	M41—89601	10	Bilwant Prabhakar Dake Pugalkot

**BOMBAY**

The 7th October 1879

W. WEILLS,  
Asst Commissioner.

**Calcutta Circle.**

**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED**

Regt No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
227	O 72—82002	1,000	
	" —82093	1,000	
	" —78648	1,000	
	O 70—21490	500	Ramprotab, Bala
	O 27—81207	500	
	O 66—53802	100	
228	O 66—26483	100	
	" —68312	100	
	" —25506	100	Dhoronidhur Roy
	" —81313	100	
229	O 56—67964	20	Babu Satia Chunder Roy Choudhuri
231	O 80—68252	50	Babu Mookund Lal Paul
232	O 72—72170	1,000	Babu Woodoy Chand Dey
233	O 66—81478	100	Babu Madhub Chunder Choudhuri
	" —85644	100	
	" —95543	100	
234	L 41—06419	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Faridpur
235	O 80—53216	50	Abdool Hamed Khan
	L 92—77137	50	

## Calcutta Circle—continued.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
153	O 47—86774 ...	10	Babu Nara Narayan Majumdar
154	" —86775 ...	5	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
155	" —85915 ...	10	Mr S. J. Kilby
156	O 49—88925 ...	5	Babu Kartick Chunder Kundoo.
157	L 22—62564 ...	10	Babu Jodu Nath Ghose.
158	L 21—77327 ...	5	Babu Opoorba Kissen Sen.
159	L 17—46740 ...	50	Mr M. W. Mulville.
160	L 20—33505 ...	5	Babu Akhil Chunder Ghose.
320	L 99—84838 ...	5	Chaila Ram Kathoria.
321	L 20—69729 ...	20	Muneeam Nagraj.
322	" —69728 ...	50	Mr. W. W. R. Burgess.
323	L 10—08485 ...	10	Mr. G. Brill
324	" —08384 ...	5	Hossain Ahmed.
325	O 30—36151 ...	20	Mr. C. Briacoe.
326	" —36152 ...	10	Choti Lal
327	L 55—24265 ...	50	Dhurim Das Haldar.
328	L 31—81003 ...	20	Babu Raj Kumar Chatterjee
329	L 12—05215 ...	5	Babu Bankanta Chunder Dhur
330	O 30—31602 ...	20	The Collector of Gya.
	O 42—77465 ...	20	
	L 31—39929 ...	10	
	" —71336 ...		
	O 26—41254 ...		
	L 59—52158 ...		
	L 92—62996 ...		
	O 56—02608 ...		
	L 55 90817 ...		
	O 57—07807 ...		
	O 56—53012 ...		
	O 44—78306 ...		

CALCUTTA,  
The 10th October 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Calicut Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 6—86966	10	Post Master General, Madras
J 7—99167	5	Inspector of Post Offices Bangalore Division.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—96225	20	B. P. Bazens, Manantoddy
" —96226	5	D. O'Kelly, Esq., Collector, Mahe.
J 7—95716	50	N. Devulo, Veerajupett.
J 4—91770	10	M. Canagaroya Pillay, Madras.
J 9—27330		

CALICUT,  
The 30th September 1879

Depy Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Kurrachee Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—23756	10	Surgeon J. E. Foss, A.M.D., 66th Regiment, Kurrachee

KURRACHEE,  
The 29th September 1879.

W. PATTON,

Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
69	E 17—03632 ...	20	K. B. Banerji, care of D. N. Roy, Esq., Multan.
	" —06771 ...	20	
	" —06773 ...	20	

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	E 16—43636 ...	10	Jehangoor & Co., Rawalpindi
H129	E 16—04125	10	Kashi Ram, Wazeerabad

LAHORE,  
The 4th October 1879

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

## Madras Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
58	B 46—71964	5	Major W. Anderson, 13th Regiment, N. I., Jubbulpore.
60	B 52—27231	10	Conductor W. Anderson, Commissariat Department, Secunderabad.
61	B 62—00863	100	Thunamallay Naidu, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Serangam.
62	B 59—22045	100	B. J. Xavier, Farrier, late E. Troop, R. H. A., Bangalore.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
116	B 55—88178	50	Mr Yadgar Ali Sahib, Inspector of Police, Honnalli Taluq, Shemoga District
117	B 56—48280	10	Mathoor T. Theroovangada
	B 57—28339	20	Charry, Perombakum
	B 61—11680	50	Village, Villapuram Taluq.
118	B 46—63308	5	K. Viasa Rao, School Master, Wesleyan Mission School, Karanguli.
119	B 56—71864	10	V. Ramaswamy Chellakerray, Mysore Province
120	B 50—73707	100	Maryadi Dolagee, Cloth Merchant, Chittledroog, Mysore Province
	B 58—87131	100	
121	B 54—97004	20	M. Phummon Singh, Yagatha Civil Street, Madras.
122	B 56—09022	10	M. Suthoo Row, Pleader, Bangalore
123	B 39—66701	5	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District
	" —84367	5	
	B 54—72123	20	
124	B 46—81607	5	J. Coomarasami Mudali, Stationery-keeper, Bank of Madras
125	B 59—79128	100	Rev. J. W. Hjorth.
	" —79417	100	
126	B 56—62858	10	Sub-Inspecting Post Master, North Arcot
	B 57—29306	20	
127	B 54—11174	20	A. Kristin Rao, Tahsildar, Hudipur, Bellary District.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
The 29th September 1879.

H. S. GROVES,

Offg Asst. Acct. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner

## Nagpur Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879-80.			
H18	A 17—70681	10	Bistoo Chunder Roy, 3 Strand, Calcutta.

NAGPUR,  
The 2nd October 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,

Asst. to Depy. Acct. Genl., C.P.,  
in charge of Paper Currency.

## WANTED

A Head Clerk for the Berar Secretariat, Hyderabad, Deccan. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent prepaid to "the Secretary for Berar, Hyderabad, Deccan," who cannot undertake to answer unsuccessful candidates.

## POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 19th September 1879.*

The public are hereby informed that insured or value-payable articles cannot be forwarded to places in Afghanistan or Beloochistan situated beyond Lundi-Kotul (Khyber route), Ah Kheyl (Koorum route), or Jacobabad (Quetta and Kandahar route).

2 Unpaid parcels cannot be sent beyond the places mentioned, except to Quetta

3 The transit of mails beyond the places mentioned is under the sole management of the Military or Political authorities.

A. M. MONTEATH,

*Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

## SEA AND OVERLAND MAIIS.

*Calcutta, the 10th October 1879*

Line	Box closed at	Date	Per Steamer
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 P M	14 <sup>th</sup> Oct	From Bombay
Canton, Akyab and Rangoon	6 "	12 <sup>th</sup> "	Str. <i>Buher</i>
India Mail	6 "	13 <sup>th</sup> "	From Bombay
Straits Settlements and Hong Kong	6 "	15 <sup>th</sup> "	Str. <i>Venice</i> and <i>Sue</i>
Malacca, Ceylon and the Interior	6 "	15 <sup>th</sup> "	Str. <i>Light</i> and <i>Sue</i>
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	16 <sup>th</sup> "	P & O Str. <i>De</i>
Overland Mail to Bombay	6 "	17 <sup>th</sup> "	From Bombay
Do. to Port of Spain and Paititi	6 "	16 <sup>th</sup> "	From Bombay
Do. to Malacca and Straits	6 "	17 <sup>th</sup> "	Str. <i>Mecca</i>

A B—The letter box will close at 6 P M precisely after which hour no letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 6 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P M.

\* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

## List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th October, 1879

Allan R C	Fisher & Co. H D	Fletcher H I
Anderson G M	Gardner, A R	Robertson, Jas H
Argent R	Gibbs, Miss I P	Kapra, Miss S
Barker Henry	Grove H	Leitch, Miss Dutt
Bhagat S	Hare, Miss	Schmidt, Francis
Bou C, R B	Hart, J D	Stinty, Miss Clara
Burn, Miss J B	Hastings, J R	Stewart, R A
Cursons Private	Hendon Jn	Stimp G, H
Cassidy D R	"Kewer	Swinton, H
Crouch P W	Kingsley, Mrs T	Willis Capt J D
Dellave G	Lambert, R	Wilson, J W
Deutscheberg Mrs M	Lewis, Alphonse	Wilkinson, Miss
Dr Roberts, Thos	Macfarland, E W	Wilburd, H W
Dr J. Mrs Charlotte	Palasio, John	Wilson, J H (Lanc)
Dr J. A R	Pandey & Co, Geo.	

## Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for"

Amery, G	G B	Morrison, J
Andrew, Albert	Habel, Fran	Morrison, W
Archibald, Peter	Halden, Capt H	Miller, M J
Bentley, C W	Hall, James	"Nelly"
Bowkett W	Hem Chander Chatterjee	Noel, Monsieur A
Boyle, Capt E R	Hemvise, R	Nuthall, Major H J
Brown, Geo Stephen	Hogan, D F	Peeblitten, David
Budd G H	Hope, A	Ribbington, Dr
Carlisle, J F	Janthe	Ridgway, W H
Clifton Mrs G	Johnstone, R	Row, A
Collings, Arthur	Kelly, Thomas	Salton, G W
Cordiero, Antonio E	Lewis, F	Sademan, H A
Cowanjee Sorabjee Law	Lewis Charles	Skilton, P H
Willis	Litwood, J	Stewart, Dr
Crug E R	Lord H	Stowell, A R
Croghan, W J	L P, Miss	Sturges, Miss A
Darling, C N (R K)	Macdonald, John (late of India)	Sutcliffe, Rev G
Davis, A A	Ship <i>Lady Beith</i>	Swiney, W
Foley, F P	Marched, C H	Taylor, J Lordham
Edwards, E	Mully, Chitun, Monsieur	Todd, Jas C
Forward, S	Martin, Lieut Martin	Updell, Harry
Fritsch, J	(R K)	Walsley, Sir Charles
Gabriel, Dr A	McIntyre, A	Walker, Robert Ross
Gage, W H St G	McMahon, James	Woodhall Thomas
Gardner, Alfred	Merrett, W	
Gould, P C		

## Newspapers

Coleman, Geo	Leggett, W	Schmidt, I
Croghan, W J	Marsham, —	Waller Robert Ross
Hayward E	Martin Lieut Martin	(R K)

## Registered Letters

Frank, W	Martin, Lieut Martin	Peter Hy T
	(R K)	Watt, W

## Parcels

Bridges, Mrs H	Hart, Mrs R D	Lennix, H M
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E C GEORGE,

*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates—per four ounce tin, Rs 4-5, per eight ounce tin, Rs 5-5, per pound tin, Rs 10-5. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden for cash only, at the under-noted rates—per four ounce tin, Rs 5-5, per eight ounce tin, Rs 10-5, per pound tin, Rs 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## গবর্ণমেন্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত জ্বরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

ইহা কুইনাইনের পরিবর্তে বিশেষ উপকারক। কলিকাতা (বোটানিক্যাল গার্ডেন) কোম্পানীর বাগানের অধ্যক্ষের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্ট কর্মচারীগণ সাধারণ ও দাতব্য কার্যের জন্য ৫ অন্স, কোন ব্যক্তি নগদ দুয়ে এককালীন ২০ পাউন্ড ক্রয় করিলে 'নয়' লিখিত মূল্যে পাউন্ডের বর্গ প্রতি ৭ আউন্স টীন ৪০ টাকা, প্রতি ৮ আউন্স টীন ৮০ টাকা, প্রতি ১ পাউন্ড টীন ১৬০ টাকা।

এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে 'নয়' লিখিত মূল্যে (দেওয়া যাইবে বর্গ, ৪ আউন্স টীন ৪০ টাকা, ৮ আউন্স টীন ৮০ টাকা, ১ পাউন্ড টীন ১৬০ টাকা।

এই ঔষধ কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাদের নিকটেও পাওয়া যায়।

ঔষধের লিখিত মূল্য ব্যতীত প্রতি ৪ আউন্স ও ৮ আউন্স টীনে ১০ আউন্স এবং প্রতি পাউন্ড টীনে ১০ বাহর আনা তাক মামুল দিতে হইবে।

**Meteorological Publications for Sale.**

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ...	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.*

**THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.**

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

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tains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

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Complete set ...	" 4	0

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;  
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;  
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY,  
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

*Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.*

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A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

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*By Authority.*

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes standing jointly in the names of Mungamur Latchminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshamma, the proprietors, and inhabitants of the Town of Nellore, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, have been accidentally destroyed by an infant. Payment of these Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public

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MUNGAMUR LATCHMINARSOO.

MUNGAMUR LAKSHAMMA.

NELLORE,  
The 5th September 1879. }





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No 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII of 1879.  
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879
		17th Aug. 1878.	18th Aug. 1879.	to 17th Aug. 1878.	to 18th Aug. 1879.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	Guaranteed.						
	East Indian, Main ...	4,87,474	5,08,445	2,28,21,707	2,44,90,096	16,65,389	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore	28,584	40,601	21,62,980	26,98,944	5,35,964	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,11,103	86,004	24,80,535	21,73,135	...	3,07,400
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	75,411	55,784	30,88,189	30,92,137	3,948	...
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,09,853	1,34,000	53,27,768	64,95,535	11,67,767	...
30th Aug. 1879	Madras ...	1,10,263	1,11,081	42,47,279	41,62,896	...	84,387
23rd ditto	South Indian	56,075	68,156	20,82,857	20,74,113	...	8,744
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,44,922	2,43,966	1,86,99,624	1,75,81,994	...	11,17,630
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	42,006	59,559	45,32,617	51,85,119	6,52,502	...
	TOTAL ...	12,65,691	13,07,596	6,54,46,556	6,79,53,969	25,07,413	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-						
	Eastern ...	1,773	1,746	83,186	87,039	3,903	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,761	1,649	59,495	59,077	...	418
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	32,306	36,683	19,36,828	25,09,504	5,72,676	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,461	9,698	4,72,802	5,24,114	51,312	...
	Khaingon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 33,440	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	421	336	70,107	52,658	...	17,449
30th Aug. 1879	Wardha Valley .	1,758	2,185	86,217	1,27,996	41,779	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,126	11,439	4,95,750	4,29,751	...	65,999
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,974	7,144	2,75,893	2,95,147	19,254	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern	17,660	19,492	5,32,435	10,02,142	4,69,707	...
13th ditto	Neemuch ...	4,707	4,682	1,02,241	2,07,866	1,05,625	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	8,627	10,982	6,47,028	6,34,176	...	12,853
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,282	16,950	5,34,047	6,89,186	1,55,139	...
13th ditto	Sindia ...	1,352	1,348	(c) 60,588	66,916	6,328	...
6th ditto	Dhond and Mahmud ...	...	1,225	(d) 64,085	3,40,605	2,76,520	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,654	44,964	(e) 35,984	16,83,796	16,47,812	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hatras ...	2,020	3,246	58,900	81,221	25,321	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,134	...	(f) 59,453	59,453	...
	TOTAL ...	1,17,882	1,77,903	55,62,891	88,87,087	33,24,196	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,83,573	14,85,499	7,10,09,447	7,68,41,056	58,31,609	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			8,54,83,420	3,84,20,528	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,55,26,027	3,84,20,528	28,94,501	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 16th July 1878, after which the line was closed.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 17th August 1878.

(d) Total receipts from 16th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1878.

(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 16th August 1879.

## No. XXXIV OF 1879.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		24th Aug. 1878.	23rd Aug. 1879.	to 24th Aug. 1878.	to 23rd Aug. 1879.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,44,828	4,53,017	2,32,69,535	2,49,44,013	16,74,478	...
Ditto	„ Jubbulpore	23,252	32,775	21,86,232	27,31,719	5,45,487	..
Ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	1,02,319	74,324	25,82,854	22,47,459	...	3,35,395
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,712	48,896	31,41,901	31,41,033	...	868
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	74,869	1,31,900	54,02,637	66,27,435	12,24,798	...
30th August 1879.	Madras ...	1,07,078	1,03,462	43,54,357	42,66,358	...	87,999
23rd ditto	South Indian ...	57,664	61,626	21,40,525	21,35,739	...	4,786
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,62,877	2,36,824	1,89,62,501	1,78,18,818	...	11,43,683
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	61,773	64,906	45,94,390	52,50,025	6,55,635	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>11,88,376</b>	<b>12,08,630</b>	<b>6,66,34,932</b>	<b>6,91,62,599</b>	<b>25,27,667</b>	..
	<i>State.</i>						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,007	1,607	85,143	88,646	3,503	...
Ditto	Nalhati ...	1,154	1,433	60,649	60,510	...	139
Ditto	Rajputana ...	30,907	34,580	19,67,735	25,44,084	5,76,349	..
Ditto	Holkar ...	8,704	12,721	4,81,506	5,36,835	55,329	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,440	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amruti ...	634	356	70,741	53,014	...	17,727
30th August 1879.	Wardha Valley ...	1,750	2,122	87,967	1,30,118	42,151	.
Ditto	Nizam's ...	17,004	11,407	5,12,754	4,41,158	...	71,596
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,633	4,306	2,82,526	2,99,453	16,927	...
Ditto	Punjab Northern ...	13,901	17,796	5,46,336	10,19,938	4,73,602	...
13th ditto	Neemuch ...	5,382	5,214	1,07,623	2,13,080	1,05,457	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,168	11,897	6,57,196	6,16,073	...	11,123
Ditto	Northern Bengal ...	11,665	13,902	5,45,712	7,03,088	1,57,376	...
13th ditto	Sindia ...	1,110	1,170	(c)61,698	68,086	6,388	..
6th ditto	Dhond and Mahmud ..	...	1,474	(d)64,085	3,42,079	2,77,994	...
Ditto	Indus Valley ...	4,469	36,513	(e)40,453	17,20,309	16,79,856	...
Ditto	Muttra-Hattaras ...	2,452	2,343	61,352	86,564	25,212	...
Ditto	Patna-Giya ...	...	4,840	...	(f)64,293	64,293	..
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,17,940</b>	<b>1,63,681</b>	<b>56,80,831</b>	<b>90,50,768</b>	<b>33,69,937</b>	..
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>13,06,316</b>	<b>13,72,311</b>	<b>7,23,15,763</b>	<b>7,82,13,367</b>	<b>58,97,604</b>	..
	<b>GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES</b> ...			<b>3,61,36,187</b>	<b>3,91,06,683</b>	...	...
	<b>NET RECEIPTS</b> ...			<b>3,60,79,576</b>	<b>3,91,06,684</b>	<b>30,27,108</b>	..

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 1st June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.

(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 24th August 1878.

(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 24th August 1878.

(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 23rd August 1879.

No. XXXV of 1879.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		31st August 1878.	30th August 1879.	to 31st August 1878.	to 30th August 1879.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,86,210	6,32,410	2,37,55,745	2,55,76,423	18,20,678	...
Ditto	„ Jubbulpore	27,783	35,280	22,14,015	27,66,999	5,52,984	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	91,399	80,154	26,74,253	23,27,613	...	3,46,640
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,153	60,232	31,90,054	32,01,265	11,211	...
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	77,301	1,25,250	54,80,028	67,52,685	12,72,657	...
30th Aug. 1879	Madras ...	1,06,589	1,04,469	44,60,946	43,70,827	...	90,119
23rd ditto	South Indian ...	55,076	(f)	21,95,601	(g) 21,35,739	...	59,862
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,61,627	2,26,928	1,92,24,128	1,80,45,746	...	11,78,382
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	74,703	84,911	46,69,093	53,34,936	6,65,843	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	12,28,931	13,49,634	6,78,63,863	7,05,12,233	26,48,370	...
	<i>State.</i>						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,324	2,537	87,467	91,183	3,716	..
Ditto	Nalhati ...	1,229	1,560	61,878	62,070	192	..
Ditto	Rajputana ...	38,824	35,501	20,06,559	25,79,585	5,73,026	...
Ditto	Holkar ...	10,344	10,106	4,91,850	5,46,941	55,091	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 334 40	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	722	543	71,463	59,557	...	17,906
30th Aug. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,533	2,262	89,500	1,32,380	42,880	...
Ditto	Nizam's ...	19,331	11,692	5,32,085	4,52,850	...	79,235
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,684	4,903	2,89,210	3,04,356	15,146	...
Ditto	Punjab Northern ...	14,717	17,964	5,61,053	10,87,902	4,76,849	...
13th ditto	Neemuch ...	6,696	4,829	1,14,319	2,17,909	1,03,590	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,126	12,184	6,68,322	6,58,251	...	10,065
Ditto	Northern Bengal ...	12,169	20,355	5,57,881	7,23,443	1,65,562	...
13th ditto	Sindia ...	2,570	1,202	(c) 64,268	69,288	5,020	...
6th ditto	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,374	(d) 64,085	3,43,453	2,79,368	..
Ditto	Indus Valley ...	4,250	27,990	(e) 44,703	17,48,299	17,03,596	...
Ditto	Muttra-Matras ...	2,095	2,226	63,447	88,790	25,343	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,750	...	(h) 76,043	76,043	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	1,84,614	1,68,978	58,15,445	92,19,746	34,04,301	..
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	13,68,545	15,18,612	7,36,79,308	7,97,31,979	60,52,671	...
	<b>GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES</b> ...			3,68,17,550	3,98,65,989	...	...
	<b>NET RECEIPTS</b> ...			3,68,61,758	3,98,65,990	30,04,232	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1878, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 31st August 1878.

(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1878.

(f) Return not received.

(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1879.

(h) Total receipts from 21st April to 30th August 1879.



### Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

[illegible]

*India for the 1st half of September 1879 — continued*

[illegible]

## РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

BENGOAL—continued.

Aggrav

N. W. PRO-  
VINCES.



*India for the 1st half of September 1879—continued*

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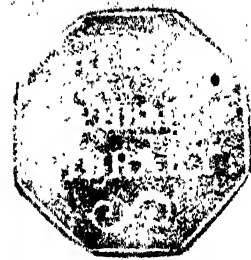
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### Резюме









# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Transport of Salt Act, 1879.

**PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Vaccination Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 16th October, 1879.*

**No. 23.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 6th instant.

**D. FITZPATRICK,**

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Simla, the 16th October 1879.*

**No. 1321 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1157 G.-P., dated 30th May 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. C. T. Meili as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. Kapp, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 1324 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1172 G.-P., dated 13th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Thomas Croysdale as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 1327 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1175 G.-P., dated 13th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Frank Limouzin as Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. Leumann, deceased, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 17th October 1879.*

**No. 1331 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1177 G.-P., dated 13th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. William Strang Steel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 1333 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1179 G.-P., dated 13th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland as Acting Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. William Strang Steel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

# GENERAL

7th 13th Oct 6er 1879.

**No. 20137-G**—The services of Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd-Class, and Assistant to the Resident at Mandalay are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

*The 17th Oct'or 1879.*

No 20296 -G -- Surgeon S. M. Burton,  
Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be in

medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The services of Surgeon R. Bowman, in officiating medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgeon Breton.

A. C LYALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 11<sup>th</sup> October 1879.*

**No 3173** -On and after the 1st January 1880, the business of issuing and paying\* money

\* *Note*—Money orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 shall be payable by the Treasury under the former rules.

orders, both Inland and Foreign, shall be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office, under the following rules:—

## RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

1. Imperial post offices generally (as per list in the Indian Postal Guide), with such exceptions as may be ordered by the Director General of the Post Office from time to time, shall be authorized to issue and pay money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m., on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday, and Good Friday.

2 A separate application must be made for each money order. The application should

be written <sup>11</sup> on one of the printed forms supplied (gratis) by the post office for that purpose. A diagram of the form is given on the margin.

3 The name of only one person may be entered in the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, when the usual designation must be given.

4 All the entries to be made in the application (as indicated in the form) must be legibly written: and the name and address of the payee must also be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and avoid risk of wrong delivery. The occupation, rank, trade or profession

of the payee, and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him, should be added. The post office shall not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the application. The entries in an application may be made by the remitter or any one employed on his behalf.

5 The application may be presented ready written at the post office or it may be written at the post office. Where other facilities for getting applications written do not exist, the post office officials will ordinarily be able to write an application on behalf of a remitter who appears in person at the post office, or sends an intelligent messenger to the post office to give the necessary particulars.

6 Applications for money order must be presented at the post office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared together with the required amount (being the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon), shall receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the post office and the signature of the postal official who receives the money. The receipt shall contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address; and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the post office: and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

7. The remitter shall have nothing to do with the transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the post office, but in due course he should expect to receive through the post office an acknowledgment signed by the payee. And if any unreasonable delay should occur in the receipt of this acknowledgment, he should represent the matter to the post office. On receiving the acknowledgment, the remitter should examine it to see that the particulars entered therein are correct, and that the signature is that of the payee, any observed defect or discrepancy being at once reported to the post office.

8. A money order shall be delivered by the post office of the post town named in the address given by the remitter, and if necessary, it shall be re-directed to a revised address within the limits of British India; but no such re-direction shall affect the office of payment as originally named by the remitter. A money order delivered by the post office to the payee shall be accompanied by a receipt and an acknowledgment, both of which must be signed by him on taking delivery of the money order. The acknowledgment so signed shall be forwarded by the post office to the remitter.

9. On every money order, there shall be entered the post office of payment mentioned by the remitter in his application, as well as the head office thereof (if the office mentioned by the remitter be a sub or branch office); and an order bearing the names of two post offices (sub or branch and head) as above may be presented for payment at either of them.

10. A money order is not transferable by endorsement: it must be signed by the payee named therein: and having been so signed, it may be presented for payment by the payee or any other legitimate holder. It should be presented at the post office of payment on as early a day as possible after receipt, delay in presentation being liable (in the case of small offices of payment) to necessitate the return of the funds originally provided for payment and to involve delay in the obtaining of a fresh supply of funds. After the close of the month following the month of the date of the money order, it shall lapse: a lapsed order shall, however, be payable within two months from the date of its lapsing, if postage stamps equal in value to a second commission be affixed to the back of it. After the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing, the amount of the money order shall be forfeited. Thus an unpresented money order bearing any date in June shall lapse at the close of July and shall be forfeited at the close of September.

11. As an exception to the preceding rule, the signature of the payee shall be dispensed with when the payee cannot write and attends personally at the post office to make his mark in presence of a witness who knows him and is known to the post office.

12. A money order can be paid only at the office or offices of payment mentioned thereon, and if a payee desires to receive payment elsewhere, he should sign the order and send it to the *Head Office* of payment named thereon, with an application for the issue to him of a *new order* payable to himself or any one else named by him at such office as he may specify. A new order will thereupon be issued in accordance with his instructions, the amount of a second commission on the original order being deducted from the amount of the new order. The post office which receives the letter of application and issues the new order will send a receipt direct by post to the applicant. Any legitimate holder of a money order duly signed by the payee may make the application herein referred to.

13. A money order which cannot be delivered within the limits of British India shall be forwarded by the post office free of charge to the remitter.

14. A person to whom a money order issued on his own application has been returned by the post office as *undeliverable* may make application for a *new order* in the manner described in paragraph 12 above, and no deduction for second commission will be made in this case; but in attestation of his being the remitter, he must attach to his letter of application the receipt granted to him on his original application, or (if he has lost it) a duplicate obtained from the post office to which the original application was made.

15. If a money order is lost, application for a *duplicate* may be made by the *payee* to the office of payment or its head office, accompanied by a fee in cash equal to a second commission. It must be made in writing, and the post office shall require the applicant to furnish such particulars or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the claim. Such an application, if the office of payment be a sub or branch office, shall be submitted for orders to its head office. Second duplicates shall in no case be granted. The remitter of an undeliverable money order may also make the application herein referred to, but he must attach to his application the original receipt or a duplicate thereof as provided in the preceding paragraph. A duplicate order shall bear the *same date as the original, the dates of lapse and forfeiture being consequently the same*. Discretionary authority shall be vested in offices of payment to stop payment of an order represented to have been lost pending the presentation of a formal application by the payee for a duplicate.

16. The post office reserves the right of paying a money order to the bearer thereof, and shall not be responsible for the genuineness of the signature professing to be that of the payee, or for the legitimacy of the possession of the person presenting the order. The payee of a money order should, therefore, attend to its custody prior to presentation. After once making payment of a money order, by whomsoever presented, the post office shall not be liable to any further claim.

17. The following conditions shall be applicable to money orders granted by the post office *viz.*—

- (1) The value of a money order shall not exceed Rs. 150 and shall not include the fraction of an anna.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person, except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.

- (3) The grant of money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special orders, owing to an unusual condition of the exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.
- (4) The commission charged on the issue of money orders shall be as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding	...	10	0 2
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding	25	25	0 4
" " Rs. 25	" "	50	0 8
" " Rs. 50	" "	75	0 12
" " Rs. 75	" "	100	1 0
" " Rs. 100	" "	125	1 4
" " Rs. 125	" "	150	1 8

- (5) The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., shall be the same amount as a first commission according to the preceding scale.

### RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

18. All Imperial post offices authorized to receive applications for inland money orders shall be authorized also to receive applications for foreign money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday and Good Friday.

19. Applications for foreign money orders must be written on the prescribed form by the applicant himself, or by some friend or agent on his behalf, it being undesirable to allow the officials of the post office to write such applications, except in cases of special necessity. The amount of the foreign money order (whatever be the foreign country of destination) must be stated by the applicant in the appropriate place in British (sterling) money. If the foreign country of destination has a different currency, the sterling amount will be converted by it into the local currency for the purpose of payment. The amount to be paid in India for the money order (including the commission) will be entered by every head post office on present-

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER APPLICATION.													
For £ ..... d .....													
To be filled in by the head office if issue.	Indian equivalent, Rs.	As.	Foreign country in which payable. *										
	Commission Rs.	As.											
	Total ...												
Name stamp of the office of issue	Name and full address of the payee.												
	Name and full address of the remitter.												
Date.....													
<p>* The correct entry by the applicant of the country on which the order is to be made payable is of great importance. The only countries to which orders can be sent are those noted below, and any future additions made to the list will be found in the Postal Guide.</p> <table> <tr> <td>United Kingdom.</td> <td>Heligoland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada.</td> <td>Netherlands.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany.</td> <td>Switzerland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium.</td> <td>Denmark.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luxembourg.</td> <td>Italy</td> </tr> </table>				United Kingdom.	Heligoland	Canada.	Netherlands.	Germany.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Luxembourg.	Italy
United Kingdom.	Heligoland												
Canada.	Netherlands.												
Germany.	Switzerland.												
Belgium.	Denmark.												
Luxembourg.	Italy												
This form is supplied gratis from the post office.													

ation of an application in which the value of the desired order has been stated in sterling money, and the applicant can then pay the amount indicated, obtaining a receipt on which further instructions will be found.

20. If the post office at which an application for a foreign money order is presented be a sub or branch office, it will be necessary for it to forward the application to its head office for examination, and in order to ensure the correct calculation of the amount due. On return from the head office the application will be delivered to the applicant, who may then present it accompanied by the required amount.

21. In preparing an application for a foreign money order, the name of the payee or the person to whom the money order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial letter of one christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice. The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination of the particular money order office in the foreign country at which the money order is made payable. The same instructions apply as respects the name of the remitter, and if the remitter be a native of India, his tribe or caste and his father's name should also be given.

22. It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application. The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

23. The remitter shall receive from the Presidency post office, Bombay, an intimation that the money order has been communicated to the foreign country of payment. The remitter should retain in his possession this intimation, and also the receipt given to him, for the amount paid by him in case occasion should arise for making inquiry regarding the money order.

24. Foreign money orders shall be granted on the countries noted on the margin and on any other countries which may from time to time be added to this list. The list will be found in the Postal Guide.

United Kingdom.	Heligoland.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Luxembourg.	Italy.

25. For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all head post offices shall be

supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and shall receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any head post office or in the Postal Guide.

26. The following conditions shall be applicable to foreign money orders:—

- (1) The amount of a foreign money order shall not exceed £10 or contain the fraction of a penny.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.
- (3) The grant of foreign money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special order owing to an unusual condition of the foreign exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause.

27. The rates of commission are as follow:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7	1	8
Exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10	2	0

These rates of commission are doubled in the case of money orders payable in Canada.

28. If the remitter of a foreign money order desires any of the services noted on the margin or has any complaint to make with regard to the money order remitted by him, he should address the deputy post-master of Bombay enclosing the receipt granted to him by the office of issue or the intimation received by him from the office in Bombay. The Bombay post office will communicate with the foreign money order office concerned and intimate the result. In the case of the cancellation of an order after reference to the foreign country of payment, the amount to be refunded will be the value of the order, but not the commission.

29. If a money order is returned by the foreign country of payment as undeliverable to the office in Bombay, the value of the money order but not the commission will be refunded to the remitter.

30. No second commission will be charged in India for any of the services mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.

31. Foreign money orders coming from places abroad will be converted in Bombay into ordinary inland money orders, the value in sterling money of the original order being entered in Indian currency according to the schedule of exchange in force at the time (see Rule 25).

32. The Indian inland money orders so granted in discharge of orders from foreign countries shall bear the dates of actual preparation in the head office of payment, and shall be governed in all respects by the rules appertaining to ordinary inland money orders, *e. g.*, in respect of payment, lapse, forfeiture and obtainment of duplicates or new orders. The second commission chargeable for the two last-mentioned services (*viz.*, duplicates and new orders) shall be the same as the second commission which would be chargeable for similar services in respect of an inland money order of like value.

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1879.

### SPECIAL.

No. 1001.—In special recognition of the conspicuous gallantry of those Native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of The Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who fell in defence of the British Mission at Kabul, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the pensions to be conferred on their widows and heirs shall be double in amount those ordinarily provided by regulation.

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1002.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the name of

the undermentioned officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Captain (Brevet Major) H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors, in room of General P. T. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, retired,—18th July 1879.

### No. 1003.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### BREVET.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major David Robertson, Bengal Infantry.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	18th July 1879.	General P. T. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, retired.



**No. 1004.—STAFF CORPS—**

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Robert Parry Nisbet,—12th October 1879.

**No. 1005.**—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps,—12th October 1879.

**No. 1006.—INDIAN ARMY—**

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, General List, Cavalry,	} 12th October 1879.
Captain Charles Walter Campbell, General List, Cavalry,	
Captain Arthur Plantagenet Broome, General List, Infantry,	
Captain Samuel Brown Home, General List, Infantry,	

**No. 1007.—ARMY STAFF—**

With the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel G. R. Greaves, C.B., half-pay 70th Foot, to be Adjutant General to the Army in India, in succession to Major-General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., whose tour of staff service in that appointment has expired.

**No. 1008.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—**

Captain F. W. Nicolay, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 35th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, Bengal Infantry, whose tour of staff service has expired.

**No. 1009.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—**

The undermentioned officers are appointed temporary Commissaries of Ordnance, 3rd Class, with effect from the dates on which they may enter upon their duties as such:—

Major A. K. Seacome, Royal Artillery.

Captain E. Wighton, Royal Artillery.

„ J. A. S. M. Davies, Royal Artillery.

„ E. Lake, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant H. S. Hudson, Royal Artillery.

**No. 1010.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—**

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. A. Deane, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. F. Hennell, deceased.

**No. 1011.—No. 4 (Hazarah) Mountain Battery—**

Captain A. Broadfoot, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain H. F. Smyth, ap-

pointed to "I" Battery, "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

**No. 1012.—LONDON GAZETTE—**

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 5th September, 1879, page 5358.

India Office, 4th September 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Elliot Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Noble Cave, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Henry Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Staples, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Collins Macdonald, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th July, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cadogan Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttaushaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1879.

Major Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot, of the Madras Cavalry. Dated 5th August, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General Robert Cockburn, of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th August, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Williamson, of the Madras Army. Dated 5th August, 1879.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Gamack, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st August, 1879.

Surgeon Fokeer Chunder Ghose, of the Bengal Army. Dated 12th March, 1879.

**BREVET.**

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

*To be Major-Generals.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Elliot Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Dated 10th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Noble Cave, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th June, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Henry Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Staples, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Collins Macdonald, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th July, 1879.



### *To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cadogan Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th July, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1879.

### *To be Deputy Surgeon-General.*

Surgeon-Major James Edward Dickinson, of the Madras Army. Dated 30th January, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

#### *To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant George William Younghusband, 34th Foot. Dated 21st September, 1875.

Lieutenant F. W. Henry Rutherford Drummond, 109th Foot. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Pollock, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot. Dated 11th February, 1875.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons. Dated 31st March, 1879.

### BENGAL.

Francis Frederic Perry.  
Pulteney William Dalzell.  
Stephen Little, M.D.  
George Hart Desmond Gimlette.  
Christian Bernard Hunter.  
Martin Gaisford.  
Charles Herbert Murray.  
Julian Carter Carington Smith.

### ERRATUM.

In the London Gazette of the 11th March, 1879, page 2050, the date of the Admission to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service of the Surgeons therein should have been given as 30th September, 1878.

### No. 1013.—STATION STAFF—

With reference to G. G. O. 1076 of 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that from this date the appointments of 1st and 2nd class station staff officers will be held under the following conditions:—

I.—The tenure of these appointments will be limited to two years, but officers of the British service, and officers of Native regiments, will not be seconded in their corps when holding such appointments.

II.—Regimental officers of the staff corps or local army who may be nominated to such appointments will continue to be borne on the establishment of their corps, and will revert to their regimental appointments on the expiration of their tour of staff service.

III.—In all such cases the temporary vacancy will be filled either regimentally or by an unemployed officer as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct. In the former case a staff

corps probationer will be appointed to the regiment, who will be liable to transfer to another available vacancy should he become supernumerary to the establishment.

IV.—Station staff officers appointed under this order will, as heretofore, receive the staff pay of the appointment in addition to the regimental pay and allowances of their rank.

V.—During the tenure of appointment, an officer is eligible for privilege leave, or short leave to sea, without forfeiture of appointment.

• VI.—General leave or furlough entails loss of appointment. An officer applying for furlough will obtain it as a regimental officer through the commandant of his regiment. It is not necessary that he should join his regimental appointment for this purpose, but from the date of being relieved as station staff officer and return to the regimental establishment, the officer filling his furlough vacancy in the regiment will receive only the available moiety of the allowances of the appointment, except in the case of a staff corps probationer, who will continue to draw the full staff pay of his appointment under existing rules.

2. These rules have not retrospective effect, but all officers now holding these appointments will be affected by them prospectively, and will vacate after two years' tenure from this date, unless, owing to their obtaining furlough, or for other reasons, any of them may be required to vacate in the interim.

3. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

### No. 1014.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, to complete the sanctioned establishment:—

Narunjun Das.	Balik Ram.
Gunnoo.	Mohummud Hossein.
Bukrid Ali.	Syed Hossein.
Nund Lal.	Ameer Beg.
Ahmud Hussun.	Ajoodhia Pershad.
Balmokund.	Soorujbullee Acharjee.

### No. 1015.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

#### *Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. Robert Alexander Williamson, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Samuel Joseph Tucker, resigned.

Mr. Henry Elworthy, to be Paymaster, *vice*, Paymaster W. A. Browne, resigned.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1016.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. D. Morgan, Bengal Staff Corps,—(p. a.) for 1 year 205 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. R. C. Voyle, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year 91 days,—89 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 1017.**—The furlough granted to Surgeon-Major J. Piethall, M. D., Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, in G. G. O. No. 787 of 1879, is cancelled at his own request.

**No. 1018.**—The following extract from List No. 38, dated 19th September 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

*Permitted to return to duty.*

Surgeon-Major J. Cameron.

Surgeon C. H. Joubert.

Sub-Conductor T. Mace, Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, Staff Corps.

*Granted extension of leave.*

Captain T. F. Stillwell, Staff Corps,—3 months, medical certificate.

#### **No. 1019.—ARRIVALS—**

Major B. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 1st October 1879.

### **ORDNANCE.**

#### **No. 1020.—STORES—**

The following memorandum, describing the method of carrying wooden handspikes in 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loading batteries, is published for information and guidance in the three Presidencies :—

#### *Memorandum.*

##### **I. Number of handspikes for each battery 22.**

One to be carried under the right bracket of seven gun carriages, point under axle, and one under rear foot-board of wrought-iron breech-loading or smooth-bore ammunition wagons, point to off-side. On store and forge wagons one under the body, quite to the rear, point to off-side.

**II.** The handspike to be 5 feet long, 2½ inches broad at point, to weigh 9lbs., and to have one single plate staple on either side 9 inches from the point.

**III.** The method of attaching the handspikes to the carriages and wagons is shown in a sketch, lithographed copies of which will be supplied to the Ordnance Departments, Madras and Bombay, and to the Batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery serving in the Bengal Presidency from the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatchgarh.

**No. 1021.**—The present arrangement for fastening the iron arm to the off-shafts of 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loading limbers having been found defective, the Government of India is pleased to sanction the substitution of two iron rivets, 1½ inch thick, for the four screws which at present secure the ends of the iron arms of the off-shafts.

2. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

3. Specifications and drawings, showing the position in which the rivets should be placed, and how their substitution for screws is to be effected, will be issued to Horse and Field Batteries in Bengal, and to the Inspectors General of Ordnance and Magazines, Madras and Bombay, by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.

**No. 1022.**—The following clauses of List of Changes in War *Matériel* are made applicable to India, and published for general information :—

3355. Bag, leather, buff, ammunition, valise, equipment, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards and Infantry ;  
—Sergeants and rank and file.

A pattern of this bag has been sealed to govern future manufacture.

It differs from the previous pattern (of which no notice has appeared in the List of Changes) in having an inner guard to prevent the cartridges from falling out, and in the front flap and gusset being made of buff instead of black enamelled leather.

3362. Boxes, wood, travelling carriage, ammunition, limber, centre, rifled M.L. { 40-pr. (Mark I.)  
25-pr. (Mark I.)  
9-pr., or 16-pr. (Mark II.)  
(§ 3024.)

Alteration to the internal fittings of 25-pr., and to the covers of all the above boxes.

The centre box hitherto used for the 40-pr. and 25-pr. (§ 3024) will in future be used for the 40-pr. only, and its designation is altered accordingly.

For the 25-pr. the two front compartments have been re-arranged to suit the stores to be carried, and a pattern has been sealed to govern manufacture.

The following alterations to lids of the above-named boxes have been approved, their object being to keep out wet.

The canvas cover is extended over the sides and hinge, and secured by the copper band and the cleat at the back of the box; a recess is made in the top edge of the back of the box, from which a hole is carried to the outside of the box below the hinge, to allow any water to escape; a piece of leather is let into the front of the lid, so as to press tightly against the lock when the box is closed.

Boxes in store will be altered accordingly, and those issued will be exchanged when necessary.

NOTE.—The centre box for the 9-pr. or 16-pr. in § 3024 should have been described as Mark II. not Mark I.

3366. Shells, rifled M.L., with unturned bodies.

Patterns have been sealed to govern future manufacture of the undermentioned shells—viz. :—

Shells, rifled M.L. gun.	{ common	7-pr. (Mark IV.)	1
		25-pr. ( „ II.)	—
	{ double	80-pr. ( „ II.)	—
		7-pr. ( „ V.)	—
{ shrapnel, Boxer	7-pr. ( „ VII.)	—	
	80-pr. ( „ IV.)	—	

The whole of the above shells differ from the previous patterns in being cast to the finished dimensions, the exterior skin not being broken by turning.

3367. Rest, rifle, parts of. (Mark II.)

Holder, rifle, for Martini-Henry, and for Sinder carbines.

Stock, special, for Martini-Henry carbines.

Chest, wood, for tools, &c., rifle rest. (Mark III.)

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Simla, the 11th October 1879.*

**No. 407.**—The undermentioned students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, and posted as follows:—

*To Bombay.*

Mr. E. F. Dawson, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ T. W. deWinton, do.	do.
„ A. S. M. Ritchie, do.	do.
„ R. R. Menmeer, do.	do.

*To Bengal Irrigation.*

Mr. K. H. Stephen, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ A. S. Thomson, do.	do.
„ F. Rawson, do.	do.
„ O. C. Lees, do.	do.

*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation.*

Mr. J. A. Cones, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ N. F. McLeod, do.	do.
„ J. R. C. Nicolls, do.	do.
„ N. F. Mackenzie, do.	do.

*To Punjab Provincial.*

Mr. A. Hicks, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ C. F. Tufnell, do.	do.
„ C. H. Barratt, do.	do.

*To Punjab Irrigation.*

Mr. H. A. Innes, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ E. G. Fraser, do.	do.
„ J. H. Brooke, do.	do.
„ P. L. A. Price, do.	do.

*State Railways.*

Mr. R. J. Woods, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ W. Chadwick, do.	do.
„ L. G. Prickett, do.	do.
„ H. P. Burt, do.	do.
„ J. T. Boase, do.	do.
„ E. R. S. Lloyd, do.	do.
„ F. D. Fowler, do.	do.

*Assam.*

Mr. P. P. Rogers, Asstt. Engr., 3rd Grade.

*The 13th October 1879.*

**No. 409.**—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 359, dated the 15th September 1879, the accounts of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway are placed under the charge of the Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

**No. 410.**—Mr. C. E. Vining, Temporary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, open line, is confirmed in his appointment in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment.

**No. 411.**—Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, was granted 21 days' special leave in India under the provisions of Military Department Notification No. 249 of 1873, with effect from the 21st November 1878.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 195, dated the 3rd May 1878.

*The 14th October 1879.*

**No. 412.**—Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Mill-Works Branch, is re-transferred to the Central Provinces.

**No. 413.**—Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Central Provinces to the Punjab Provincial Branch.

*The 15th October 1879.*

**No. 414.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 375 of 20th September 1879, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, joined the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India on the 7th October 1879, forenoon.

**No. 415.**—The undermentioned officers of the Military Works Branch are transferred to the Punjab Provincial Branch, viz.:—

Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

*The 16th October 1879.*

**No. 416.**—The following officers are transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Branch to the establishment under the Director General of Railways:—

Mr. E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. H. B. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. R. N. Hodges, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

**No. 417.**—The services of Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily attached to the Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

**No. 418.**—The following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, are posted as follows, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—

*To Madras.*

Mr. A. M. Foord, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.

*To Bengal Public Works Department.*

Mr. H. A. D. Watkin, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ T. Butler, do.	do.

*To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department.*

Mr. W. B. Gordon, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ R. D. M. Lang, do.	3rd Grade.
„ H. H. Roden, do.	do.

*To Punjab Public Works Department.*

Mr. J. A. Lewin, Asstt. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
„ W. T. Anstruther, do.	do.
„ W. E. Muntz, do.	do.

*State Railways.*

Mr. E. H. Tuck, Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade.
„ H. G. S. Savory, do.	do.
„ A. R. McDonald, do.	do.
„ J. A. Schofield, do.	do.
„ C. J. Cole, do.	do.
„ F. H. Collett, do.	3rd Grade.
„ C. E. C. Montresor, do.	2nd Grade.

**No. 419.**—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1913G.-G., dated 3rd October 1879, the posting of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Browne, R.E., C.S.I., to the late Western System of State Railways (Public Works Department Notification No. 246 of 3rd June last), is cancelled.

*The 17th October 1879.*

**No. 420.**—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Department as Engineer Apprentices, and posted as noted below :—

*To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Surjan Doss, B.A.

*To Punjab.*

Mr. C. E. V. Goument.

„ F. Farley.

„ J. G. Davis.

„ J. E. Ives.

Kanhaya Lal.

*To Central Provinces.*

Gopal Chandra Chattopadhyay, B.A.

*To State Railways.*

Mr. J. Willcocks.

**No. 421.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways :—

*From State Railways under the Government of Bombay.*

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

„ R. C. Williams, Apprentice Engineer.

**No. 422.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers under the terms of the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their

duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes :—

*Bengal Provincial.*

Neuville, P. J., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on furlough.

*Bengal Irrigation.*

Kedarnath Doss, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial.*

Gwyther, H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade:

Robinson, J., Assistant Engineer, 1st do.

Brown, J. T., do. 1st do.

Smart, W., do. 1st do.

Mackenzie, A. H., do. 2nd do.

Rajehunder Ghose, do. 2nd do.

Twidale, C. H. A., do. 2nd do.

Ketternath Ghose, do. 2nd do.

*Punjab Irrigation.*

Hammer, J. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Daniell, H. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st do.

Scotland, W., do. 3rd do.

*Assam.*

Joy Gopal Ruckhit, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

*State Railways.*

Gompertz, R., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Clark, G. R., do. do., 3rd do.

deKinzy, J. H., do. do., 4th do.

Also the following officers on furlough, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. J. L. MacAlpine, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Irrigation, from 12th September 1879.

Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, from 1st September 1879.

#### TELEGRAPH.

*The 11th October 1879.*

**No. 408.**—Mr. R. F. Dallas, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Mr. W. N. Toulmin, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd Grade, respectively, which effect from 5th September 1879, during the absence of Mr. Flindell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Date of approval,  
and page in  
Vocabulary.

The introduction of the Martini-Henry carbine (§ 3215) having necessitated the addition to the rifle rest of a special stock for that carbine, and consequently an alteration in the fittings of the chest for tools, &c. (§ 3031), patterns of these articles have been sealed to govern future manufacture and the alteration of the present pattern chests.

The holder, rifle, for Snider carbines (§ 3031) has also been re-sealed as "holder, rifle, for Martini Henry and for Snider carbines."

3384. Rope, galvanized, steel-wire, 2½ inches circumference.

Guy ropes for Royal Artillery siege train equipment.

20th Dec. 1877.  
87  
24  
8413

A pattern of this rope, and also a specification and drawing of the guys, have been sealed to govern supplies of guy rope for sheers for lifting guns up to 90 cwt.

The rope consists of a tarred hempen core, around which are wound six strands of wire, each strand containing 19 galvanized mild steel wires of No. 18 B.W.G. It is capable of bearing a strain of 20 tons before breaking.

The guys are made up in lengths of 22 feet, having a wrought iron galvanized thimble at each end, and an ungalvanized wrought-iron joining shackle and pin at one end.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 995 of the 10th October 1879.

#### PENSIONS.

No. 1023.—The permission granted to William Ford, late of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to draw his pension in India, in G. G. O. No. 631 of 1874, is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in England.

#### RETIREMENTS.

No. 1024.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 997, dated the 10th October 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
19	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Twisden Forbes.	Bengal Staff Corps.	365 0 0	.....	3,008 0 0	15th October, 1879.	England.

No. 1025.—Deputy Surgeon-General Edward Courtenay Thorp, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, with effect from the 20th October 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1026.—G. G. O. No. 826, dated the 29th August 1879, is cancelled, and the services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment in the field.

No. 1027.—The services of Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field service.

No. 1028.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., are, with reference to the Notification of the Public Works Department, No. 398, dated the 7th October 1879, replaced at the disposal of that Department.

No. 1029.—In G. G. O. No. 705 of 1879, placing the services of Lieutenant G. S. Eyre, 5th Regiment, Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Home Department, for "with effect from the 1st August 1879" substitute *with effect from the 6th July 1879.*

No. 1030.—The services of Surgeon C. W. Calthrop, Civil, Gujerat, are, with reference to the Notification of the Government of the Punjab, No. 3564, dated 2nd October 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### No. 1031.—COMMISSIONS—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 408 of 1879, regarding the issue of commissions to the Native Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, are applicable to the Officers of the Volunteer Rifle Corps in India, who will receive one commission on first appointment after the date of this order, and this will be announced in the *Gazette of India* or of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

##### No. 1032.—REGULATIONS—

The following addition is made to paragraph 108 of the Volunteer Regulations:—

Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army are, equally with officers of British Regiments, eligible for a full share of these appointments.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th October 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 7th to 13th October 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decese.	Place of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major B. J. Parsons	8th September 1879.	Simla	Not known	
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon J. S. Biale	17th September 1879.	Prome	Ditto.	
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieutenant F. G. Kinloch	29th September 1879.	Between Chapri and Mandoria.	Ditto.	
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary J. Offerman.	21th September 1879.	Jullunder	Ditto.	

## Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 13th October 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
A. C. Godwin (a)	Sub-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, 5th Foot.	7th April 1879.	Intestate	544 9 10	...	13th December 1879.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>							
F. M. Barclay (b)	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	1st April 1879.	No will found.	398 14 9	...	...

(a)—Next-of-kin—Father, Richard Godwin, Esquire, The Arches, Clevedon, Somersetshire.

(b)—Next-of-kin—Charles Barclay, Surgeon-General, Madras Army (retired).

H. A. SAWYER, Captain,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1879.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 69.—Mr. Walter Bowser to be a Clerk in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Czarewitch*.

## RESIGNATIONS.

No. 70.—Mr. J. A. Bennett, 2nd Class Engineer, I.G.S. *Quangtung*, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

## SALVAGE MONEY.

No. 71.—The following distribution of salvage money, admissible to each of the several classes of officers and crew of the I.G.S. *Quangtung* for salvage services rendered to the

British Ship *Bannockburn* in October 1878, is published for information and guidance:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Commander, one-tenth	...	547	8 9
Third class, 30 shares each	...	270	4 4
Fourth " 20 " "	...	180	2 11
Fifth " 12 " "	...	108	1 9
Sixth " 10 " "	...	90	1 5
Seventh " 7 " "	...	63	1 0
Eighth " 4 " "	...	36	0 7
Ninth " 2 " "	...	18	0 3
Tenth " 1 " "	...	19	0 1

2. All claims to the above salvage money will be paid by the Accountant to the Bombay Dockyard, on the production by claimants of certificates from the Commander of the I.G.S. *Quangtung*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th September, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI of 1879.

*An Act to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.*

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1879":

Short title.

It extends to the western coast of British India north of Cochin and to the sea within a distance of a marine league from such coast;

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to

(a) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the

Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873, or by a rawana granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section eleven, clause third;

(b) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(c) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer empowered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether by name or office, to act under this section has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing, that any salt is being carried, or has within the twenty-four hours next before the requirement first hereinafter mentioned been carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may require such vessel to be brought-to, and thereupon may

(a) enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) seize such vessel if the said officer has reason to believe it liable to confiscation under this Act, and cause it to be brought with its crew and cargo into any port in British India; and

(d) where salt is found on board such vessel, search and arrest without a warrant any person on board the same who such officer has reason to believe is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring-to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

Penalties for resisting officer.

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried so as to  
Confiscation of vessel render the owner or master and cargo of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, the cargo on board such vessel and all salt in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Authority, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs-officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article, and shall at once

report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Chief Customs Authority or such other officer as aforesaid, and such authority or officer may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as it or he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two or  
Jurisdiction. section five, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification  
Power to exempt from in the Gazette of India, operation of Act. exempt the carriage of salt within any local limits or in any class of vessels from the operation of this Act, and, by like notification, again subject such carriage to the operation of this Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

*Legislative Department.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

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## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879:—

No. 16 of 1879.

### THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

#### CONTENTS.

#### PREAMBLE.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Application of this Act to municipalities, and  
to cantonments in British India.  
Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.
4. Prohibition of inoculation.  
Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.
5. Vaccination quarters.  
Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.  
Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators.
6. Private vaccinators.

7. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.  
Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children or deliver certificates of postponement.
8. Inspection.
9. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
10. Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.
11. Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.  
Renewal of postponement certificates.
12. Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.
13. Vaccination to be performed, ordinarily with animal lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.
14. Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian.
15. No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.  
Proviso.
16. Duties of superintendent vaccinator.
17. Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.
18. Power to make rules for municipalities.
19. Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.
21. What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Offences and their penalties.
23. Penalty for making or signing false certificates.
24. Municipal and cantonment funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.
25. Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.
26. Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

*A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called “The Vaccination Act, 1879”: and

Local extent. it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) “Municipal Commissioners” mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

(2) “parent” means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

(3) “guardian” means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child:

(4) “child” includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

(5) “unprotected child” means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

(6) “inoculation” means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter, or of anything impregnated with variolous matter:

(7) “animal lymph” means vaccine taken from the calf:

(8) “human lymph” means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal lymph.

(9) “vaccination quarter” means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

(10) “vaccinator” means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipi-

pality or cantonment; and it includes a “superintendent,” a “deputy-superintendent” and an “assistant vaccinator”:

(11) “vaccination season” means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

with the previous sanction of the Governor to cantonments in British India, General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

A superintendent vaccinator, or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period

of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal lymph, but in case animal lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so

vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local *Gazette*, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

**19.** When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

**20.** When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

**21.** The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

(a) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination ;

(b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station ;

(c) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act ;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years ;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month ;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any ;

(d) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters ;

(e) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator ;

(f) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses ;

(g) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination ;

(h) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal lymph ;

(i) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm ;

(j) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child ;

(k) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer ;

(l) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

**22.** Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(a) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ;

(b) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen ; or

(c) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty, with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

**23.** Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

**24.** All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal and cantonment funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

**25.** The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (b) and (c).

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

**26.** Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Owing to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA; }  
The 30th September, 1879. }

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE  
WEEK ENDING THE 14th OCTOBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain fell in all the districts from which reports have been received except Bellary; harvesting proceeds; prospects are fair. In Bombay good rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; want of water is still felt in Sind; prospects throughout the rest of the Presidency are excellent. There was general, and in parts heavy, rain in Bengal; the rain and floods have damaged crops in places; the autumn harvest is nearly over; prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell in most of the districts during the first few days of the week; in Gorakhpur it was very heavy; in the other districts the rains appear to be over; the *kharij* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* sowings have begun in Agra, Meerut, and Barilly; fever is prevalent throughout the Provinces. There was no rain in the Punjab; here too the usual autumn fever prevails; agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces slight rain fell during the first half of the week, and the weather has been clear since; the prospects of the *kharij*, except of cotton, which has been injured in some districts, are satisfactory. In Burmah heavy rain continues; crops are thriving, but have been destroyed in places by inundations. In the other Provinces and Native States prospects continue good, but in Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg the want of rain is felt in places.

Prospects throughout the empire remain generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Oct. 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Ragi</i> 20·64; early dry crop thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram, and <i>korra</i> still progressing.
Kurnool ( " " )	·95 (average of 5 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23·74; rain wanted; white <i>cholum</i> and cotton being sown; <i>sajja</i> harvested, outturn three-fourths; water and pasture abundant.
Ganjam ( " " )	2·16 (average of 16 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 27·19.
Kistna ( " " )	1·97 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25·21; 40 inches water over anicut; castor, cotton, tobacco, chillies, horse-gram, and <i>ragi</i> being sown; standing crop doing well; <i>giddajonna</i> being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Chingleput ( " " )	2·26 (average of 12 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 20·70; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore ( " " )	·88 (average of 7 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23·51; standing crops generally fair, withering on account of deficient water in some places; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in 4 taluks; outturn of paddy in Dharapuram $\frac{1}{2}$ , dry crops in 3 taluks $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	2·18 (average of 13 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22·82; crops good; harvest of <i>kar</i> , <i>kururai</i> , <i>kadappu</i> , <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	·57 (average of 5 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 17·82.
Malabar ( " " )	·97 (average of 13 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 20·87; pasture good; harvesting nearly over.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
<b>Bombay (Oct. 15th)—</b>		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 12th nine feet, three feet less than on same date last year; harvesting continues in all talukas of Sháhbandar and Jerruck; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced in places; want of water much felt; locusts in Manjhand.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> operations commenced; <i>kharij</i> reappings continue; locusts about, but no damage.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest continues; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent.
Baroda ...	·05	Total rainfall 51·17; <i>bajri</i> reaping continues; prices stationary; fever in Baroda, and cholera near Navsari continues.
Eurat ...	.....	All crops generally healthy; <i>bajri</i> and rice reaping progressing; cholera in four talukas.
Násik ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> cutting commenced; <i>rabi</i> being sown; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Temperature and wind normal; weather fine.
Poona (Oct. 12th)	Maximum rainfall at Khed 2·90, minimum at Haveli ·30.	
Ahmednagar ...	Rainfall general; maximum at Párner 4·04.	The rain was very beneficial; reaping of <i>bajri</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> progressing in almost all talukas; injury by rats in parts of Párner and Nevása.
Sholsapore ...	.....	Favorable break set in; situation much improved; <i>kharij</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> being sown; condition of people slightly improving.



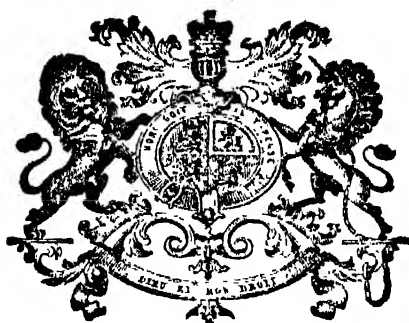
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bombay—continued.</b>		
Dharwar ...	Average 44	Crops good.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar 7.60, minimum at Sidapur 1.23.	Total rainfall 123.60; harvest continues on coast; rice crop coming into ear above Ghât's; cattle-disease subsiding; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	.....	Crops good; <i>bajri</i> being harvested in some talukas; weather fine; fever and cholera less. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Want of water felt in Sind; crop prospects excellent throughout rest of Presidency.
<b>Bengal—(Oct. 15th)—</b>		
Chittagong ...	3.80	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Dacca ...	4.67	Floods still falling; <i>amun</i> promising; relief by cooked food still continues at 20 alms-houses; public health good; common rice 12½ seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1.52	Prospects fair; more rain wanted on high lands; <i>aus</i> still being harvested, and average outturn expected; both <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> damaged in some places by overflow of rivers, which are now subsiding rapidly; common rice 9 to 10 seers; fever in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Standing crops not good in inundated tracts; grasshoppers still doing injury to crops in Nowada; Bhagirathi risen about 2 feet, and will cause damage to <i>kharif</i> lately sown; common rice averages 11½ seers; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle-disease still prevalent in Dowlatabad and Hariharpara; cattle much weakened for want of fodder in Barwa and Jellinghee.
Rajshahye ...	1.98	Rain more or less heavy in almost all parts of district on one day in commencement of week; heavy rain at sudder station on morning of 13th; floods greatly receded; <i>kharif</i> and <i>kherari</i> being sown; rice prospects good; public health good; common rice 12½ seers.
Burdwan ...	2.58	Crop prospects somewhat improved; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	3.9	Weather very sultry during first part of week, but cooler now; prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhāgalpur ...	3.0	Gauges again rising; <i>kharif</i> destroyed; rice prospects excellent; common rice 15 seers; general health good.
Purneah ...	4.48	<i>Aghani</i> prospects good; <i>rabi</i> excellent; Ganges again flooded its <i>dearaks</i> ; <i>kharif</i> in south swept away; farming operations well advanced, but late heavy showers must do harm; 14 to 15 seers rice; health good for the season.
Patna ...	5.09	Rice prospects very good.
Dumhanga ...	3.68	Rain this week done much good to <i>dhan</i> , which promises well; land for <i>rabi</i> sowing being prepared; prices falling, some fever and cholera.
Hazāribāgh ...	1.60	Weather seasonable; crops in thriving state, and promise to yield full outturn, price of food grains falling every day; price 20 to 22 seers; health of people and cattle good.
Cuttack ...	1.90	<i>Rabi</i> yield 8 annas; <i>soradh</i> doing well; prospects fair; rice 13 seers; health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain almost general and heavy in many places; autumn harvest nearly over; winter rice on the whole very promising; in parts of Nuddea prospects rather hopeful; in Darjeeling Teal insects becoming less, and bees will be about 4 annas; <i>rabi</i> cultivation going on very extensively; heavy rain and floods destroyed some newly-sown <i>rabi</i> in places in Bihar, and also done some damage to young rice in Pooree and to <i>jowar</i> paddy now being harvested in Chittagong Hill Tracts; a good deal of fever in Nuddea, Jessore, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Pooree; cholera again in Chumpanan.
<b>N.-W. P. and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Oct. 15th)	4.0 on 8th and 9th	Since the rain on the 9th cold weather has set in; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Allahabad ( " " )	3.0 (average fall of 7th, 8th, and 9th).	Rains ceased, fever very general; a little cattle-disease; wheat 14½, <i>chawal</i> 19½, and unhusked <i>dhan</i> 40½ seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 15th)	8.4	Total rainfall 75.2. Raptee flooded; weather cloudy; fever prevalent; more rain expected.
Jhansi ( " " )	Nil	Prospects of <i>kharif</i> excellent; prices of wheat and gram rising; fever still very prevalent.
Agra ( " 14th)	...	Crops ripening, <i>bajra</i> , <i>makka</i> , and <i>kangra</i> being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced.
Baroilly ( " 15th)	8 (average)	Cultivation for <i>rabi</i> going on; late rice nearly ready; fever continues, cattle-disease in some pergunnahs.
Meerut ( " " )	...	Weather clear; wind now west; fever and ague very bad; crops look excellent; <i>rabi</i> being sown; cheapest wheat 14½ seers.
Kumaun ( " 13th)	Slight showers	Prospects fair.
Lucknow ( " 15th)	2	<i>Jao</i> 19½, and <i>juar</i> 19 seers; fever prevalent.
Partabgarh ( " 13th)	5.0 at Sadr, 1.2 at Kunda, 2.5 at Patti.	From 9th to 11th October cloudy and damp, since 11th sunshine; crops good, except where the blossoms have been blighted by rain; fever very prevalent throughout the district, worst in the country bordering the Ganges; cattle-disease somewhat less, except at Sangipur.
Sitapur ( " 15th)	...	Rain over; fever prevalent.
Fyzabad ( " " )	1.3	Ague prevails in district. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rains apparently over, except in Gorakhpur; <i>kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced in Agra, Meerut, and Baroilly; some cattle-disease in Partabgarh and Allahabad; fever prevalent throughout the Province.



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Punjab (Oct. 14th)—</b>		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; fever prevalent; prices have risen.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> prospects generally favourable; crops being harvested; prices stationary; fever prevails.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops excellent; prices steady; fever about.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops fair; health good; a few cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crop prospects good; prices steady.
Siālkot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair.
Rāwalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevails.
Peshāwar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospect good.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops under sickle; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan. ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; health good.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —Agricultural prospects generally good throughout the province; the usual autumn fevers prevail.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nāgpur (Oct. 15th)	11	Clear; prospects good; prices continue high.
Jubbulpore ...	14	Break beneficial to crops; fever prevalent; small-pox decreasing; prices falling.
Saugor ...	17	Clear; rice and <i>kulo</i> reaping commenced; <i>rabi</i> ploughing continues.
Seoni ...	24	Clear; weather favourable; rice being reaped; slight cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	37	Clear; cotton and <i>jowar</i> improving; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 11th)	248	Rice good, especially on high ground; cotton slightly injured; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ( " 10th)	83	Clear; prospects generally good, except of cotton; small-pox continues.
		<i>General Remarks</i> .—Clear towards latter half of week; earlier rice and lesser millets are being reaped, prospects of <i>kharif</i> are good, except of cotton, which has been injured in some districts; <i>rabi</i> ploughing well forward.
<b>British Burma— (Oct. 15th)</b>		
Akyab ...	82	Total rainfall 238.86; slight cholera, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon ...	3.99	Total rainfall 91.63; public health good; half of crops in six circles destroyed by floods; crops elsewhere progressing favourably; very slight cholera.
Bassein ...	2.01	Total rainfall 31.17; public health good; one-fourth of crops in two townships destroyed by floods; crops in other parts thriving.
Prome ...	2.14	Total rainfall 41.61; public health fair; crop prospects generally good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5.02	Total rainfall 15.818; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo ...	56	Total rainfall 71.17; public health and crop prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks</i> .—General health excellent; a very little small-pox and cholera; cattle-disease trifling; crops thriving, but a portion has been destroyed by floods; rain continues to fall heavily.
<b>Assam (Oct. 15th)—</b>		
Gauhati ...	51	Weather cool; <i>sali</i> crop progressing; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	1.22	Prospects of crops not destroyed by June floods extremely good.
Cachar ...	73	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>aus dhan</i> finished; prospects of <i>sali</i> crops favourable; common rice 13½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1.53	Prospects of crops and tea good; small-pox appeared at Saliya, abated at Phakial.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad— (Oct. 15th)</b>		
Amrāoti ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> prospects good; preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Akola ...	.....	Cotton and <i>jowar</i> crops doing well; weeding completed.
Hyderabad ...	2.31; heavy rain in northern districts.	Total rainfall 54.19; crops continue promising; rain wanted in some places; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Yelgandai District.
<b>Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 15th)</b>		
Bangalore ...	2.23	Rain still needed for crops, which are suffering in parts; health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	4	
Mercara ...	1.88; slight showers in other districts.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Central India States (Oct. 15th)—</b>		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Wheat 8 seers 4 chittaks, gram 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Sutna ...	·06	<i>Jowar</i> 18 seers 12 chittaks.
Rutlam ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; public health good.
Nernmuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Goonu ...	·15	Health fair; crops excellent; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	7·65 in Sebare	Prospects of crops good; high prices continue.
Agar ...	2·15	Prospects favourable; fever existing.
Nowgong ...	2·16	
Manpur ...	·1	The late rains caused some damage to <i>mukku</i> and <i>jowari</i> ; health good.
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Oct. 15th) ...	.....	Clear, cool nights; fever prevailing.
Serohi ( " 12th) ...	·2	Tanks and wells fair; health fair; slight fever in parts; prospects fair; seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	
Meywar ( " 10th) ...	·35	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee ( " 11th) ...	·52 in Deoli; ·64 in Kotah; ·38 in Tonk; and ·65 in Shabpura.	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhallawar ( " 9th) ...	·30	Seasonable; prospects excellent; health fairly good.
Ajmere ( " 15th) ...	.....	Harvest being reaped; prospects good; fever still bad.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvesting commenced; great prevalence of fever; difficulty in gathering crops; prospects good.
Rhurlporo ...	.....	Fever not lessened; wind easterly; clear.
Ulwur ( " 14th) ...	.....	Fever very prevalent; prospects good.
<b>Nepal—(Oct. 3th)—</b>		
Katmandu ...	·495	Fine weather needed to ripen the crops.

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



# The Gazette of India.

.PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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**PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—(*Nothing for publication.*)

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

#### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 20th October 1879.*

**No. 579.**—*Appointments.*—Major W. Vertue, Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor in the Central Provinces, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 21st August 1879, *vice* Mr. J. F. Beddy, deceased :

Major E. W. C. H. Miller, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor, *vice* Major Vertue :

Mr. W. A. Nedham, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Miller.

*The 21st October 1879.*

**No. 581.**—Mr. C. L. Tupper, c.s., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

##### MEDICAL.

*The 24th October 1879.*

**No. 546.**—The services of Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., in Joint Medical Charge, Simla,

are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th November 1879.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 20th October 1879.*

**No. 319.**—The Reverend Robert John Langford, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces.

##### PATENTS.

*The 24th October 1879.*

**No. 78.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be

given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 23 of 1879.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Agricultural Chemist, of No. 35, Chowringhee, Calcutta, for improvements in indigo manufacture.

No. 31 of 1879.—Edouard Berthoud, of Cortaillod, in the Canton of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, Manufacturer, and Francois Borel, of Boudry, also in the Canton of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of telegraph cables.

No. 36 of 1879.—Alfred Stanton, of Trichinopoly, James MacLagan Budge and Edward Goodman Sheward, both of Negapatam, for the construction, adjustment, and tightening of couplings.

No. 56 of 1879.—Percy William Legg, of No. 17, British Indian Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Tanner and Leather Dresser, for canvas covered leather belting.

No. 63 of 1879.—John Morrison, of Perth, Scotland, Mill Manager, for improvements in compounds for preparing jute.

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL.

*Simla, the 24th October 1879.*

No. 11043.—RESOLUTION.—The appended despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information.

A. C. LYALL,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 101, dated, India Office, London, 18th September 1879.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

HER Majesty's Government have received with profound grief and regret the intelligence conveyed by Your Excellency's telegrams of the 6th instant, of the attack made on the British Embassy at Kabul by mutinous Afghan troops and the people of the city, which, as is unhappily but too certain, in spite of a desperate resistance on the part of the British Envoy, the members of his Staff, and his native escort, terminated in the massacre of the entire Mission.

2. Her Majesty's Government cannot delay expressing their keen sense of the loss which the Empire has sustained by the tragic and premature death of so able a public servant as Sir Louis Cavagnari, and of his companions, to whom, in full confidence of the ability of the Ruler of Kabul to protect them, had been entrusted the honourable but difficult duty of consolidating the friendly relations so recently re-established between the British and Afghan Governments. They desire also to place on record their recognition of the gallantry and devotion shewn by the escort of the Corps of Guides in the almost hopeless task of the defence of the Embassy.

3. Her Majesty's Government need scarcely assure Your Excellency in Council of their steady support in all measures which may be necessary to vindicate the honour of Great Britain, and to exact redress for the murderous violence to which the members of the Mission have fallen victims.

### JUDICIAL.

*The 22nd October 1879.*

No. 2951.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act No. 21 of 1872, Section 6, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint

Major William D. Brodie Ketchen to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore, and to direct that commitments of European British subjects, when made by the said Justice of the Peace in the said State, shall be made either to the Court of the Resident in Travancore acting as Sessions Judge, or to the High Court of

Judicature in Madras, in accordance with the rules prescribed by Section 75 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*The 24th October 1879.*

**No. 2971.-J.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure), except Chapter XLV, as amended by Act XII of 1879, in so far as it may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Nowgong, with effect on and from the 1st of November 1879.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Acts, the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, for the time being, is invested, in addition to all powers which he at present exercises, with the power of a District Court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund for the time being is invested with the powers of an Appellate Court for hearing appeals from the decrees and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, and the Governor General's Agent for Central India for the time being is invested with the powers of a High Court for hearing appeals from the decrees and orders passed in appeal by the Political Agent.

#### POLITICAL.

*The 22nd October 1879.*

**No. 1342 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1190 G.-P., dated 18th June 1878, the recog-

nition, by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. T. Ammann as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Max Denso, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 1344 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 1193 G.-P., dated 18th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. T. Ammann as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Max Denso, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

#### GENERAL.

*The 22nd October 1879.*

**No. 2069 G.-G.**—Lieutenant T. Hope, Officiating Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, is confirmed in that appointment and appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th October 1879, *vice* Mr. Martindale.

**No. 2071 G.-G.**—Major E. Mockler, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Gwadur, on furlough, is appointed to be Fourth Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

A. C. LYALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 25th October 1879.*

**No. 3549.—I.**—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1879.

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September ..	13,03,318	1,50,500	11,72,04	64,35,676	3,44,200	60,91,470	77,39,024	4,71,600	72,64,118
First nine months ..	1,11,40,500	1,21,00,000	9,75,923	6,92,51,130	1,67,81,060	5,24,69,170	8,02,81,068	2,88,89,121	5,14,03,547

**II.**—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).			COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September ...	3,225	35,60,645	35,72,870	.....	37,00,370	37,00,370
First nine months ...	1,25,40,251	5,04,10,228	6,03,66,479	1,31,25,711	5,75,02,530	7,07,18,241

The 11th October 1879.

No. 3178.—On and after the 1st January 1880, the business of issuing and paying\* money

\* *Note*.—Money orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 shall be payable by the Treasury under the former rules.

orders, both Inland and Foreign, shall be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office, under the following rules:—

### RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

1. Imperial post offices generally (as per list in the Indian Postal Guide), with such exceptions as may be ordered by the Director General of the Post Office from time to time, shall be authorized to issue and pay money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m., on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday, and Good Friday.

2. A separate application must be made for each money order. The application should

be written on one of the printed forms supplied (gratis) by the post office for that purpose. A diagram of the form is given on the margin.

3. The name of only one person may be entered in the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, when the usual designation must be given.

4. All the entries to be made in the application (as indicated in the form) must be legibly written: and the name and address of the payee must also be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and avoid risk of wrong delivery. The occupation, rank, trade or profession

of the payee, and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him, should be added. The post office shall not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the application. The entries in an application may be made by the remitter or any one employed on his behalf.

5. The application may be presented ready written at the post office or it may be written at the post office. Where other facilities for getting applications written do not exist, the post office officials will ordinarily be able to write an application on behalf of a remitter who appears in person at the post office, or sends an intelligent messenger to the post office to give the necessary particulars.

6. Applications for money orders must be presented at the post office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared together with the required amount (being the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon), shall receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the post office and the signature of the postal official who receives the money. The receipt shall contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address; and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the post office: and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

7. The remitter shall have nothing to do with the transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the post office, but in due course he should expect to receive through the post office an acknowledgment signed by the payee. And if any unreasonable delay should occur in the receipt of this acknowledgment, he should represent the matter to the post office. On receiving the acknowledgment, the remitter should examine it to see that the particulars entered therein are correct, and that the signature is that of the payee, any observed defect or discrepancy being at once reported to the post office.

8. A money order shall be delivered by the post office of the post town named in the address given by the remitter, and if necessary, it shall be re-directed to a revised address within the limits of British India; but no such re-direction shall affect the office of payment as originally named by the remitter. A money order delivered by the post office to the payee shall be accompanied by a receipt and an acknowledgment, both of which must be signed by him on taking delivery of the money order. The acknowledgment so signed shall be forwarded by the post office to the remitter.

9. On every money order, there shall be entered the post office of payment mentioned by the remitter in his application, as well as the head office thereof (if the office mentioned by the remitter be a sub or branch office): and an order bearing the names of two post offices (sub or branch and head) as above may be presented for payment at either of them.

N.B.—This form is supplied gratis from the post office.

Applications for money orders must be made in this form between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. on week days.

*Inland money order application.*

For Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ As. \_\_\_\_\_ Payable at\* \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office.  
District† \_\_\_\_\_

Name and full  
address of the  
payee. { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name and full  
address of the  
remitter. { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\* The post office at which the money order is to be made payable will generally be the same as the post office mentioned in the payee's address, but the remitter may name a different office of payment if he so desires.

† The district in which a post office is situated will be found immediately following the name of the office in the list of post offices in the Postal Guide. If the name of the office of payment mentioned by the applicant is the same as, or similar to, the name of any other post office, the addition of the name of the district by the applicant is compulsory. In other cases the post office is allowed to fill in the name of the district when omitted by the applicant.

10. A money order is not transferable by endorsement: it must be signed by the payee named therein: and having been so signed, it may be presented for payment by the payee or any other legitimate holder. It should be presented at the post office of payment on as early a day as possible after receipt, delay in presentation being liable (in the case of small offices of payment) to necessitate the return of the funds originally provided for payment and to involve delay in the obtaining of a fresh supply of funds. After the close of the month following the month of the date of the money order, it shall lapse: a lapsed order shall, however, be payable within two months from the date of its lapsing, if postage stamps equal in value to a second commission be affixed to the back of it. After the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing, the amount of the money order shall be forfeited. Thus an unpresented money order bearing any date in June shall lapse at the close of July and shall be forfeited at the close of September.

11. As an exception to the preceding rule, the signature of the payee shall be dispensed with when the payee cannot write and attends personally at the post office to make his mark in presence of a witness who knows him and is known to the post office.

12. A money order can be paid only at the office or offices of payment mentioned thereon, and if a payee desires to receive payment elsewhere, he should sign the order and send it to the *Head Office* of payment named thereon, with an application for the issue to him of a *new order* payable to himself or any one else named by him at such office as he may specify. A new order will thereupon be issued in accordance with his instructions, the amount of a second commission on the original order being deducted from the amount of the new order. The post office which receives the letter of application and issues the new order will send a receipt direct by post to the applicant. Any legitimate holder of a money order duly signed by the payee may make the application herein referred to.

13. A money order which cannot be delivered within the limits of British India shall be forwarded by the post office free of charge to the remitter.

14. A person to whom a money order issued on his own application has been returned by the post office as *undeliverable* may make application for a *new order* in the manner described in paragraph 12 above, and no deduction for second commission will be made in this case; but in attestation of his being the remitter, he must attach to his letter of application the receipt granted to him on his original application, or (if he has lost it) a duplicate obtained from the post office to which the original application was made.

15. If a money order is lost, application for a *duplicate* may be made by the *payee* to the office of payment or its head office, accompanied by a fee in cash equal to a second commission. It must be made in writing, and the post office shall require the applicant to furnish such particulars or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the claim. Such an application, if the office of payment be a sub or branch office, shall be submitted for orders to its head office. Second duplicates shall in no case be granted. The *remitter* of an undeliverable money order may also make the application herein referred to, but he must attach to his application the original receipt or a duplicate thereof as provided in the preceding paragraph. A duplicate order shall bear the *same date as the original*, the *dates of lapse and forfeiture being consequently the same*. Discretionary authority shall be vested in offices of payment to stop payment of an order represented to have been lost pending the presentation of a formal application by the payee for a duplicate.

16. The post office reserves the right of paying a money order to the bearer thereof, and shall not be responsible for the genuineness of the signature professing to be that of the payee, or for the legitimacy of the possession of the person presenting the order. The payee of a money order should, therefore, attend to its custody prior to presentation. After once making payment of a money order, by whomsoever presented, the post office shall not be liable to any further claim.

17. The following conditions shall be applicable to money orders granted by the post office, *vis.:*—

- (1) The value of a money order shall not exceed Rs. 150 and shall not include the fraction of an anna.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person, except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.
- (3) The grant of money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special orders, owing to an unusual condition of the exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.
- (4) The commission charged on the issue of money orders shall be as follows:—

			Rs.		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding	...	...	10	...	0 2
„ exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding			25	...	0 4
„ „ Rs. 25	„	„	50	...	0 8
„ „ Rs. 50	„	„	75	...	0 12
„ „ Rs. 75	„	„	100	...	1 0
„ „ Rs. 100	„	„	125	...	1 4
„ „ Rs. 125	„	„	150	...	1 8

- (5) The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., shall be the same amount as a first commission according to the preceding scale.



### RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

18. All Imperial post offices authorized to receive applications for inland money orders shall be authorized also to receive applications for foreign money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M. on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday and Good Friday.

19. Applications for foreign money orders must be written on the prescribed form by the applicant himself, or by some friend or agent on his behalf, it being undesirable to allow the officials of the post office to write such applications, except in cases of special necessity. The amount of the foreign money order (whatever be the foreign country of destination) must be stated by the applicant in the appropriate place in British (sterling) money. If the foreign country of destination has a different currency, the sterling amount will be converted by it into the local currency for the purpose of payment. The amount to be paid in India for the money order (including the commission) will be entered by every head post office on presentation of an application in which the value of the desired order has been stated in sterling money, and the applicant can then pay the amount indicated, obtaining a receipt on which further instructions will be found.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER APPLICATION.													
For £ <u>      </u> s. <u>      </u> d. <u>      </u>													
To be filled in by the head office of issue.	Indian equivalent Rs.	As.	Foreign country in which payable. *										
	Commission Rs.	As.											
	Total ...												
	Name and full address of the payee.												
Name and full address of the remitter.													
Date <u>                    </u>													
<p>* The correct entry by the applicant of the country on which the order is to be made payable is of great importance. The only countries to which orders can be sent are those noted below, and any future additions made to the list will be found in the Postal Guide:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>United Kingdom.</td> <td>Heligoland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada.</td> <td>Netherlands.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany.</td> <td>Switzerland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium.</td> <td>Denmark.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luxembourg.</td> <td>Italy.</td> </tr> </table>				United Kingdom.	Heligoland.	Canada.	Netherlands.	Germany.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Luxembourg.	Italy.
United Kingdom.	Heligoland.												
Canada.	Netherlands.												
Germany.	Switzerland.												
Belgium.	Denmark.												
Luxembourg.	Italy.												
This form is supplied gratis from the post office.													

20. If the post office at which an application for a foreign money order is presented be a sub or branch office, it will be necessary for it to forward the application to its head office for examination, and in order to ensure the correct calculation of the amount due. On return from the head office the application will be delivered to the applicant, who may then present it accompanied by the required amount.

21. In preparing an application for a foreign money order, the name of the payee or the person to whom the money order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial letter of one christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice. The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination of the particular money order office in the foreign country at which the money order is made payable. The same instructions apply as respects the name of the remitter, and if the remitter be a native of India, his tribe or caste and his father's name should also be given.

22. It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application. The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

23. The remitter shall receive from the Presidency post office, Bombay, an intimation that the money order has been communicated to the foreign country of payment. The remitter should retain in his possession this intimation, and also the receipt given to him, for the amount paid by him in case occasion should arise for making inquiry regarding the money order.

24. Foreign money orders shall be granted on the countries noted on the margin and on any other countries which may from time to time be added to this list. The list will be found in the Postal Guide.

United Kingdom.	Heligoland.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Luxembourg.	Italy.

25. For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all head post offices shall be

supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and shall receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any head post office or in the Postal Guide.

26. The following conditions shall be applicable to foreign money orders:—

- (1) The amount of a foreign money order shall not exceed £10 or contain the fraction of a penny.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.



- (3) The grant of foreign money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special order owing to an unusual condition of the foreign exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause.

27. The rates of commission are as follow:—

			Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding £2	...	...	0	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5	...	...	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7	...	...	1	8
Exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10	...	...	2	0

These rates of commission are doubled in the case of money orders payable in Canada.

28. If the remitter of a foreign money order desires any of the services noted on the margin or has any complaint to make with regard to the money order remitted by him, he should address the deputy post-master of Bombay enclosing the receipt granted to him by the office of issue or the intimation received by him from the office in Bombay. The Bombay post office will communicate with the foreign money order office concerned and intimate the result. In the case of the cancellation of an order after reference to the foreign country of payment, the amount to be refunded will be the value of the order, but not the commission.

29. If a money order is returned by the foreign country of payment as undeliverable to the office in Bombay, the value of the money order but not the commission will be refunded to the remitter.

30. No second commission will be charged in India for any of the services mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.

31. Foreign money orders coming from places abroad will be converted in Bombay into ordinary inland money orders, the value in sterling money of the original order being entered in Indian currency according to the schedule of exchange in force at the time (see Rule 25).

32. The Indian inland money orders so granted in discharge of orders from foreign countries shall bear the dates of actual preparation in the head office of payment, and shall be governed in all respects by the rules appertaining to ordinary inland money orders, *e. g.*, in respect of payment, lapse, forfeiture and obtainment of duplicates or new orders. The second commission chargeable for the two last-mentioned services (*viz.*, duplicates and new orders) shall be the same as the second commission which would be chargeable for similar services in respect of an inland money order of like value.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 24th October 1879.*

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

#### No. 1033.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Donald Macdonald, } 20th October 1879.  
 „ John Bartleman, }

#### No. 1034.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Woodward Willock, }  
 General List, Cavalry. }  
 Captain Martin James Moore, General }  
 List, Cavalry. }  
 Captain Edwin Robert Ives, General }  
 List, Infantry. }  
 Captain Alfred Thornton Davis, General }  
 List, Infantry. }

20th October 1879.

#### No. 1035.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

##### BREVET.

RANK, NAMES AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted	From what date.	In succession to
Major Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	13th Augt. 1879	Lieutenant-General E. P. Litch, K.L.S., Bombay Infantry, retired.
Captain (now Major) David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry.	Major	13th Augt. 1879	

#### No. 1036.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant-General C. Cureton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, with effect from the 22nd October 1879, in succession to Lieutenant-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., whose term of service on the Staff expired on the 24th August 1879.

#### No. 1037.—ARMY STAFF—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1007 of 1879, Colonel G. R. Greaves, C.B., will have the local rank of Major-General whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant General to the Army in India.

**No. 1033.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—***Temporary.*

Lieutenants H. R. Marrett and C. M. Fitzgerald, Sub-Assistant Commissioners General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissioners General, 1st Class, the former with effect from 26th June 1879, and the latter from 3rd August 1879, to fill existing vacancies.

Lieutenant C. M. Fitzgerald, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 15th July to 2nd August 1879, to fill an existing vacancy.

**No. 1039.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—**

With reference to G. G. O. No. 151 of 1875, Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., Retired List, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, re-admitted to the Effective Establishment from the 15th May 1879, in the same position on the list of Surgeons that he occupied prior to his retirement.

**No. 1040.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—**

The following temporary appointment is made in the Ordnance Department:—

Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be a Temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, with effect from date of joining.

**No. 1041.**—In G. G. O. No. 981 of 1879, for "Alexander Anderson" read *Alexander Anderson*, and in G. G. O. No. 982 for "Samuel Dunell" read *Samuel Durrell*.

**No. 1042.—LONDON GAZETTE—**

The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 12th September, 1879 page 5456.

*India Office, 12th September, 1879.*

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Government of India:—

**BREVET.***To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Apostoly Buttler, Madras Infantry. Dated 10th June, 1879.

**SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.****BENGAL STAFF CORPS.***To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Richard James Walker. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Major Philip Crampton Rynd. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Major Eric Stanhope Fox. Dated 11th June, 1879.

*To be Majors.*

Captain James Waterhouse. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain Boyce Edward Gowan. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain Hervey Elkins Ryves. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain James Hay. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain John Randal Wilmer. Dated 22nd June, 1879.

Captain Colin Hubert Garbett. Dated 27th June, 1879.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Annesley John Garrett. Dated 29th May, 1878.

Lieutenant Charles Comyn Egerton. Dated 8th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Charles Archibald Mercer. Dated 9th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Thomas Holbrow Goldney. Dated 9th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Gerald Ward Martin. Dated 22nd June, 1879.

**BENGAL ARMY.****CAVALRY.***To be Major.*

Captain Charles Theophilus Metcalf Higginson. Dated 16th June, 1879.

**INFANTRY.***To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major James May. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Major Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter. Dated 21st June, 1879.

*To be Majors.*

Captain (Brevet Major) James May, late 72nd Native Infantry. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Alexander Stapleton Carter, late 20th Native Infantry. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Vincent William Tregear. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Fitzgerald. Dated 16th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Herbert Seymour Marshall. Dated 16th June, 1879.

**ERRATUM.**

The Christian names of Major Horsford, Bengal Infantry, are Edwin Clarence O'Bryen, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 4th February, 1879.

**No. 1043.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***3rd Punjab Cavalry.*

Captain C. C. Egerton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain J. Davidson, seconded, whilst employed as Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant W. Lambert, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, and to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant F. Mardall.

**No. 1044.**—Lieutenant J. deC. D. Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be temporarily attached to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and to command the dépôt of the corps.

**No. 1045.—1st Punjab Infantry—**

Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, attached to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Captain H. F. Showers, on field service.

*2nd Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, during the absence of Captain A. H. Turner on field service.

*6th Punjab Infantry.*

Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Major T. F. Bruce, on field service.

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. B. Urnston.

**No. 1046.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***3rd Punjab Infantry.*

Havildar Sahib Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jung Baz Khan, deceased,—25th July 1879.

**No. 1047.—NATIVE ARMY—***9th Bengal Cavalry.*

Jemadar Heera Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Dull Singh, transferred to the 7th Bengal Cavalry; Kote Duffadar Mana Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heera Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

**No. 1049.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—**

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Assistant Apothecary.	Jeremiah Edmund Campbell.	2nd Class Apothecary.	8th August 1879.	Apothecary J. R. C. Hall, pensioned.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	Charles E. Kidd	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	Ditto	Assistant Apothecary Campbell, promoted.
Ditto ditto	Isaac Morton	Ditto	6th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary M. Toomey, dismissed.
Ditto ditto	Mark Windross	Ditto	13th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary G. Cattell, dismissed.
Ditto ditto	John Charles Raddick	Ditto	20th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary F. Rourke, dismissed.
Ditto ditto	Alexander Robinson	Ditto	24th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary J. Offerman, deceased.

**No. 1050.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—***Barar Volunteer Rifles.*

Lieutenant C. Little, to be Captain, *vice* Captain R. Bullock, resigned.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Little, promoted.

Mr. A. A. D. Jones, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* 2nd Lieutenant Reade, resigned.

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 1051.**—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

*10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.*

Woodie Major Mehtab Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rajunder Sing, deceased; Jemadar Khan Bahadur Khan, to be Woodie Major, *vice* Mehtab Sing, promoted; Kote Duffadar Ram Lal, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajunder Sing, deceased,—20th August 1879.

*12th Bengal Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Gunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Beer Bul, deceased,—19th August 1879.

*19th Bengal Lancers.*

Ressaidar Rahmut Ali Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Yakoob Ali Khan, deceased; Jemadar Purja Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rahmut Ali Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Golab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Purja Singh, promoted,—25th January 1879.

Kote Duffadar Mahomed Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Amur Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

*34th (Futtehghurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Makhum, to be Sabadar, *vice* Sewsahaie Sing, invalided; Havildar Mohlah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhum, promoted,—1st July 1879.

**No. 1048.—22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry—**

The following direct appointment of a Native Gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Sirdar Bhoop Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Matta Buccus, promoted.

Sub-Conductor W. Scott, Ordnance Department,—(m.c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Sub-Conductor W. J. McDermott, Ordnance Department,—(m.c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary J. R. Wallace,—(m.c.) for one year, under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from date of embarkation.

**No. 1052.**—The following extract from List No. 39, dated 26th September 1879, received from

the India Office, is published for general information:—

*Permitted to return to duty.*

Major E. C. Garstin, Staff Corps.

Captain R. R. Pulford, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Saunders, General List, Cavalry.

Sub-Conductor H. C. Ratcliffe, Public Works Department.

*Granted extension of leave.*

Surgeon-Major J. C. Whishaw,—six months, medical certificate.

#### No. 1053.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 787 of 1879,—*Poona*, 5th September 1879, from Bombay.

Major B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 848 of 1879,—*Pekin*, 19th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. T. Wright, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 758 of 1879,—*Assyria*, 1st September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 724 of 1879,—*Fenelia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 820 of 1879,—*Pekin*, 19th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain E. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 953 of 1879,—*Fenelia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain H. F. Woodecock, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 927 of 1879,—*Rydall Hall*, 10th September 1879, from Bombay.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Irving, M.D., G. G. O. No. 878 of 1879,—*Fenelia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major C. F. Oldham, G. G. O. No. 674 of 1879,—*Pekin*, 19th September 1879, from Bombay.

#### ORDNANCE AND EQUIPMENT.

##### No. 1054—

1. The Government of India having had before them the report of a Special Ordnance Committee appointed under instructions from Her Majesty's Government to consider the question of reducing and systematizing Ordnance Indents on Europe, and the reserves to be maintained in India, are pleased thereon to notify the following orders as applicable to the three Presidencies.

2. The established proportion of reserves of Ordnance Stores, as recommended by the Committee and laid down in Appendix XVIII of their Report, shall in future govern the amount of reserves to be maintained in India, subject to such alterations which from time to time may be considered desirable.

3. The "*Code of Regulations for the Indian Ordnance Department*," which has received the sanction of the Government of India, shall in future be taken as the standing authority on matters therein treated, and the provisions, with the exception mentioned in paragraph 6 of this order, shall be brought into operation from 1st January 1880.

4. The approved "*Regulations for the Equipment of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Indian Empire, Ordnance Stores*," shall in future be taken as the standing authority on matters therein treated, and the provisions, with the exception already referred to, shall be brought into operation from 1st January 1880.

5. Errata embodying Government orders issued subsequent to the date of publication of the "*Code*" and "*Regulations*" referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this order, are in course of preparation, and will be shortly issued. Meantime, any orders of the Government of India published since the above date, which affect the provisions, &c., of the "*Code*" and "*Regulations*," are to be considered as authority for making the necessary modifications.

6. Ledgers and forms, termed "*Indian Ordnance Form*" (I. O. Form), drawn up for use in connection with the "*Code*" and "*Regulations*," shall be brought into operation on the 1st April 1880.

7. The authorised vocabularies of Stores in India shall in future be—

(a.) The latest War Office edition of the *priced Vocabulary of Stores used in Her Majesty's Service*.

(b.) *The Vocabulary of Stores used in Her Majesty's Service, with an Indian Addendum*; all Ordnance Stores shall in future be described in the nomenclature and under the sectional order of the vocabularies, and no alterations or additions shall be made therein without the authority of the Government of India.

8. The accounts in Ordnance Factories shall in future be rendered as provided for in the Ordnance Code, and the statistical information thereon shall be prepared and submitted to Government by Examiners of Ordnance Accounts as laid down in paragraphs 159 to 167 and Appendix XXIII of the Committee's report.

9. Copies of that report, of the Code, Equipment Regulations (with errata), ledgers and forms will be circulated as soon as possible to officers concerned.

10. Any remarks and observations regarding the Ordnance Code and Indian Addendum of Vocabulary which local Inspectors General of Ordnance and Magazines may desire to make should be submitted, through the respective Governments under which they are serving, to the Government of India.

11. When the "*Code*," "*Regulations*," and Vocabularies have been in operation for one year, Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry and Batteries of Artillery, as well as all Heads of Departments affected by the rules and regulations, should submit to the Government of India, through the recognized channels, such observations and remarks as may assist in supplying omissions, correcting inaccuracies, and generally revising these publications, so as to make them more perfectly applicable to the three Presidencies than a first edition of such works can be expected to be.

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 1055.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the following Articles of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878 are made

applicable to India, with effect from the 1st December 1876, and published for information.

2. In accordance therewith, the following rates of pay and Indian allowances will be admissible to subaltern officers of British Cavalry and Infantry in supersession of those laid down in G. G. O. No. 731 of 12th July 1872:—

		Per mensem.			
		British Cavalry.		British Infantry.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Lieutenant	...	305	4 0	256	10 0
Second Lieutenant	...	250	10 4	202	12 5
" "	after three				
" "	years' service	...	305 4 0	256	10 0
Sub-Lieutenant	...	250	10 4	202	12 5

In addition to the above rates, horse allowance at Rs. 60 per mensem will be passed in the Cavalry.

3. When not in receipt of Indian allowances, Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants will be entitled to the rates of British pay laid down in Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878, while Sub-Lieutenants will receive the rates prescribed in G. G. O. No. 731 of 1872.

#### *Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878.*

"1. A Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry or Infantry of our Army may be given—

"(a) To a cadet who having passed through a year's course of instruction at our Royal Military College shall have passed thereat such a qualifying examination as shall be prescribed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"(b) To a Lieutenant of one of our regiments of militia, or to a Lieutenant of our Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, under such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. These officers shall pass such an examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State before they receive a Commission as Second Lieutenant.

"(c) To a non-commissioned officer who is recommended for promotion by our Commander-in-Chief, and who shall have passed such a professional examination as may be fixed

from time to time by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State.

\* \* \* \* \*

"6. A Second Lieutenant of our Cavalry or Infantry may, on the occurrence of a vacancy, receive a commission as Lieutenant under such regulations as may be fixed from time to time by our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

"211. The rates of pay of regimental officers in the \* \* \* \* \* cavalry and infantry of the line \* \* \* \* \* shall be as follows \* \* \*

		Cavalry.			Infantry.		
		Daily.			Daily.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"213 * * Lieutenant	...	0	9	0	0	6	6
After ten years' service as Lieutenant or Second Lieutenant	...	0	9	0	0	7	6
Second Lieutenant	...	0	8	0	0	5	3
After three years' service	...	0	9	0	0	6	6
* * * * *							

"214. The period of ten years' service referred to in article 213 shall, from 1st December 1876, in the case of Lieutenants or Second Lieutenants promoted from being non-commissioned officers to commissions in our infantry of the line, include half of their previous service as non-commissioned officers and privates."

No. 1056.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1257 of 1876, it is notified that when any balance of pay for the voyage, received in England by an officer commanding a draft, is not available to be handed over on arrival in India, in consequence of deductions having been made therefrom for debts due to the dépôt, or for contingencies during the voyage, the deficiency will be adjusted at 2s. 0½d. the rupee; all such transactions, however, must be supported by a statement, showing in detail how the advance of sterling money received for each man has been disposed of.

#### PENSIONS.

No. 1057.—Conductor William Mathews, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

#### RETIREMENTS.

No. 1058.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1024, dated the 17th October 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
20.	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lionel Charles Bernard.	Bengal Staff Corps.	365 0 0	.....	3,008 0 0	12th October 1879.	England.

#### REWARDS.

##### No. 1059.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

#### BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, Bahadur, 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Ressaldar Bahadur Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Lukshemon Rao Dongrey, "Bahadur," 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Phundun Ditchit, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—22nd January 1879.

Subadar-Major Mhadoo Sirka, "Bahadur," 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Apurbal Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—17th February 1879.

*To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."*

Subadar Yacoub Khan, 25th Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, *vice* pensioned Jemadar Shaik Muctoom, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Shaik Ebrahim, 20th Regiment, Native Infantry (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay), *vice* pensioned Subadar Ram Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Dhondoo Ghowray, 3rd Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Bheem Nair, "Bahadur," promoted,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Yessoofjee Israel, 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Lukshemon Rao Dongrey, "Bahadur," promoted,—22nd January 1879.

Subadar Allee Mahomed, 29th Regiment, Native Infantry, or 2nd Belooch Regiment, *vice* Subadar-Major Mhadoo Sirka, "Bahadur," promoted,—17th February 1879.

Subadar Dewjee Culum, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Khanday Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—27th February 1879.

### SPECIAL.

**No. 1060.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 999 of 1879, the following appointment is made to the Kuram Division of the Kabul Field Force, commanded by Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C.:—

Major H. Collett, Staff Corps, to be Assistant Quartermaster General.

**No. 1061.**—With reference to the foregoing order, Captain R. G. Kennedy, Staff Corps, will revert to his substantive grade of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and will continue to be employed on field service.

### TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

**No. 1062.**—The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field services:—

Major H. F. Blair, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.  
Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

**No. 1063.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1127 of 1878, the services of Major A. LeMessurier, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

**No. 1064.**—The services of Surgeon R. Bowman, Bombay Medical Department, are, with reference to the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 2029 G.-G., dated 17th October 1879, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
*Serg. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 20th October 1879.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 14th to 20th October 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major G. A. A. Baker	9th October 1879.	Jhelum.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon E. H. Dumbleton	5th October 1879.	Alikboy, Afghani- stan.		
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Clarke.	12th October 1879.	Murree.		

### *Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 14th to 20th October 1879.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service</i>					Rs. A. P.		
C. F. Powell	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th Dec. 1878.	Intestate	285 10 5	...	...
F. H. O'Dowd (a)	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	18th Jan. 1879.	Ditto	4,657 12 7	...	20th December 1879.

(a) *Neat of kin*—Mother—Mrs. Jane O'Dowd, 11, Talbot Road, Westbourn Park, London.  
Counsel O'Dowd, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, Rawul Pindi.

H. A. SAWYER, Captain,  
*Offa. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 24th October 1879.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

**No. 72.**—1. Mr. W. C. Hotham, 2nd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and acting 1st Officer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, is confirmed in his appointment as a first Grade Officer, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

2. Mr. C. W. Hewett, 3rd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and Acting 2nd Officer, I.G.S. *Tegasserim*, is confirmed in his appointment as a 2nd Grade Officer, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

3. Mr. W. Aves, 3rd Officer, I.G.S. *Czezwance*, to be a 2nd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Czarewicz*, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**SALVAGE MONEY.**

**No. 73.**—*Erratum*:—In General Order No. 71, dated the 17th October 1879, *Salvage Money*, against "tenth Class, 1 share," for Rupees 19-0-1 read Rupees 9-0-1.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 17th October 1879.*

**No. 423.**—The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers are placed temporarily at the

*The 22nd October 1879.*

**No. 427.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from.	REMARKS.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E....	Executive Engineer, 3rd	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Aug. 22, 1879	<i>Vice</i> Captain Wright, R.E., on furlough.
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	" Executive Engineer, 3rd.	" "	
Ditto R. F. Moore, R.E....	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" Executive Engineer, 4th.	" "	
Ditto W. H. Chippindall, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	" Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" "	
Ditto E. H. Cameron, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" Executive Engineer, 4th.	Sept. 5, "	<i>Vice</i> Lieutenant Thurburn, R.E., services replaced at disposal of Military Department.
F. W. Morse	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	" Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" "	
J. W. Wright	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 1st.	Sept. 13, "	<i>Vice</i> Major Thackeray, R.E., services replaced at disposal of Military Department.
Captain A. Hill, R.E.	" Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	" "	
Captain S. C. Turner, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	" "	
W. H. King	" Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	" "	
W. B. Blaikie	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" "	
Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 1st.	" "	
Captain N. Arnott, R.E.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	" Executive Engineer, 2nd.	" "	
Captain T. O. Wingate, S.C.	" Executive Engineer, 4th.	" Executive Engineer, 3rd.	" "	
Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" Executive Engineer, 4th.	" "	

disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

Major H. F. Blair, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

Captain R. P. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

*The 20th October 1879.*

**No. 424.**—Mr. T. Anderson, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, open line, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 425.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 496, dated 10th October 1879, intimating the acceptance of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the resignation of Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Officiating Manager, Nizam's State Railway, will conduct the duties of Superintendent of Way and Works of that line in addition to his own duties.

*The 21st October 1879.*

**No. 426.**—Mr. J. A. Lewin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways for the purpose of undergoing a year's practical training.

This cancels the portion of Notification No. 418, dated 16th October 1879, posting Mr. Lewin to the Punjab.



*The 23rd October 1879.*

**No. 428.**—The services of Lieutenant P. Raban, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

*The 24th October 1879.*

**No. 429.**—Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan, is also appointed Secretary to the Agent Governor General in the Public Works Department.

**No. 430.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned officers under the terms of the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of

their duties, which will be notified in the local Gazettes :—

*Bengal Provincial.*

Khetter Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Ramrutton Mozoomdar, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation.*

Inglis, J. W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*Punjab Irrigation.*

Hanna, S. G., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

McMordie, D., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*Military Works Branch.*

Bull, H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st OCTOBER 1879.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—In Madras the north-east monsoon has not yet broken; slight rain fell in most of the districts, more is generally wanted; prospects continue fair. No rain is reported from Bombay, save from the Kanara District, rain required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; fever is prevalent; crops in most places are excellent. In Bengal there was rain in the early part of the week, but the weather has been clear since, and the wet season appears to have ended; in Chumparun the autumn harvest has been damaged by floods, injury has also been done to the newly-sown *rabi* in some districts by the late heavy rainy, but there is yet ample time for fresh sowings; prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell only in the Gorakhpur and Kumaun Districts, in the latter the fall was slight; the harvesting of the *kharif* is in progress, and *rabi* operations have commenced; fever is still bad. In the Punjab there was slight rain in the Lahore and Mooltan districts but none elsewhere; fever continues; prospects are satisfactory. In the Central Provinces the weather has been fair; and except at Sambalpur no rain fell in the districts from which reports have been furnished; the *kharif* crops are being reaped and *rabi* sowings are in progress; prospects are good. Heavy rain has again fallen in Burma during the week, but it now appears to be ceasing; the crops where they have not been damaged by floods are flourishing. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects are good, but in Mysore and Coorg the want of rain is much felt.

Prospects remain good on the whole; but the north-east monsoon is anxiously looked for in the south-east coast and in Mysore; autumn fever is now generally prevalent. In Northern India the rains have ceased, and *rabi* sowings are in full progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Oct. 18th)	Nil	<i>Ragi</i> 20.49; harvest of early dry crops and sowing of later white <i>cholum</i> commenced, standing dry and wet crops thriving, rain needed.
Kurnool ( " " )	Nil	<i>Ragi</i> 23.74; rain wanted; <i>sazza</i> harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ ; white <i>cholum</i> and cotton being sown; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ( " " )	78 (average of 14 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 28.79.
Kistna ( " " )	25 at Bapatla	<i>Ragi</i> 25.56; 36 inches water over ancient; rain wanted for standing crops and for ploughing for later dry crops, <i>giddajonna</i> harvest progressing, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Chingleput ( " " )	49 (average of 8 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 20.68, crops good, ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ , pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore ( " " )	59 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22.75, standing crops withering in some taluks, harvest of paddy and <i>ragi</i> in few taluks, outturn of paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ , <i>ragi</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	28 (average of 6 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26.01; crops generally good, rain wanted, harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>ragi</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	71 (average of 6 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 16.80.
Malabar ( " " )	29 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26.21, rain insufficient; harvesting nearly over.
Travancore	.....	No report received.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
<b>Bombay (Oct. 22nd)—</b>		
Kurrachee	.....	River on 19th—7 feet 8 inches, last year on same date 10 feet 2 inches, harvesting progressing, locusts about in Marghad and Kohistan, blight ( <i>rust</i> ) in two talukas.
Hyderabad	.....	Rice in three talukas damaged by insects, fever becoming general; small-pox in taluka Naushahro, locusts in four talukas, no damage; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest continue; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent yet.
Baroda	.....	Cold weather set in; fever very prevalent in Baroda, cholera continues near Navsari; harvesting of <i>bajri</i> and rice continue, crops excellent.
Surat	.....	Crops healthy, <i>bajri</i> and rice nearly harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; cholera in three talukas.
Nasik	.....	Prices shortly lower; prospects unchanged; fever prevalent.
Colaba (Bombay)	.....	Temperature and wind normal; weather fine.
Poona (Oct. 19th)	.....	<i>Bajri</i> crops harvested; <i>gowari</i> crops flourishing; wheat and gram being sown.
Ahmednagar	.....	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> progressing; rain wanted in parts of Sheogaon for <i>rabi</i> sowing; injury by rats in parts of Paner.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bombay—continued.</b>		
Sholapore ...	} At Karwar 1.15 Maximum at Honavar 4.0; minimum at Yellapur .13.	No reports received.
Dharwar ...		
Kánara ...		
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; <i>kharif</i> harvest progressing; ague and diarrhoea diminishing; cholera in Dhráta and Jasdan; <i>rabi</i> being sown. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops generally excellent; fever prevalent; some rain wanted in parts of the Deccan for <i>rabi</i> sowing.
<b>Bengal—(Oct. 22nd)—</b>		
Chittagong ...	1.29	Weather fair; mornings cooler; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Dacca ...	.46	Slight rise followed by fall in floods; crops promising; relief measures continue; common rice 14 seers; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Report not received.
Moorsshedabad ...	5.61	Prospects of <i>humanti</i> paddy good; <i>kalai</i> on river banks partly damaged by late rise of Bhagirathi; lands being prepared for winter crops in thana Nowada; locusts damaging standing crops; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle-disease still in thanas Dowlatabad and Hariharpara and in parts of Jungypore sub-division; zemindars and mahajans assisting ryots as before; common rice averages 11½ seers.
Rajshahye ...	9.61	Very heavy rain in commencement, but clear weather in latter part of week; prospects of winter rice good; <i>kalai</i> somewhat damaged by heavy rain and floods; common rice 9½ seers.
Burdwan ...	.09	Prospects of crops improved by late rain; health fair.
Rungpore ...	1.97	State and prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhúgalpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Purneah ...	.49	<i>Bhadai</i> less than expected; <i>aghani</i> prospects good; <i>rabi</i> cultivation progressing favourably; <i>kalai</i> sown; rice 13 to 15 seers; health of people good; cattle very bad; foot-and-mouth disease prevalent; rivers and inundations subsided, but lands still very wet.
Patna ...	1.35	Prospects excellent.
Dumhanga ...	.60	<i>Dhan</i> on high land excellent; no more rain required; prices falling; some fever and cattle-disease; in some places <i>rabi</i> a little injured.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cold weather now fairly set in; a bumper crop expected; prices cheaper than last week with downward tendency; rice 24 to 27 seers; district health good.
Cuttack ...	.28	<i>Beali</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowing going on; <i>saradh</i> promising well; health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain now apparently ceased, and weather becoming cold; more rain however still wanted in Hooghly and Midnapore; prospects of winter rice on the whole very good; some injury done to newly-sown <i>rabi</i> in places by late heavy rain, but there is ample time yet for re-sowing; <i>rabi</i> cultivation and sowings progressing rapidly; large tracts of country in Chumparan and Mozufferpore flooded, in former autumn harvest much damaged; early rice still being reaped in Orissa and Balasore, autumn moderate; prices falling in many districts; public health generally good, but fever has appeared in places.
<b>N.-W. P. and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Oct. 21st)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects good; <i>rabi</i> being sown; fever prevalent.
Allahabad ( " " )	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; fever still prevalent; wheat 13½ seers, coarse rice 18½ seers, unhusked <i>dhan</i> 40½ seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 19th)	2.3	Total rainfall 77.6; weather warm, clear; rains over; agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent.
Jhansi ( " 22nd)	.....	Weather clear, prospects for <i>kharif</i> good; minor grains being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress.
Agra ( " 21st)	.....	Crops ripening; <i>bagra</i> , <i>mukka</i> , and <i>kungnee</i> is being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Bareilly ( " 22nd)	.....	Weather clear; wind from west; <i>rabi</i> operations going on; late rice ready; fever continues; some cases of cholera.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Occasional clouds; wind variable; fever and ague still bad; Indian-corn and rice harvested; cheapest wheat 14½, gram 15 seers.
Kumaun ( " 21st)	Slight rain	Prospects good.
Lucknow ( " 22nd)	.....	Weather fine; fever still prevalent.
Partabgarh ( " 20th)	.....	Rains apparently over; the earlier <i>kharif</i> crops are being reaped, and the later are maturing; preparation for <i>rabi</i> going on; fever continues everywhere, but less since the wind has veered round to the west; cattle-disease decreasing.
Sitapur ( " 22nd)	.....	Fine weather; fever prevalent.
Fyzabad ( " " )	<i>Nil</i>	Ague prevails in district. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Twenty-three tenths rain at Gorakhpur, slight rain in Kumaun, none elsewhere; fever and ague prevalent in most districts; some cases of cholera in Bareilly; cattle-disease in Partabgarh decreasing; <i>kharif</i> being harvested in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, and Partabgarh; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced in Benares, Jhansi, Agra, and Bareilly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Punjab—(Oct. 31st)—</b>		
Delhi ...	Nil	Prices steady; fever very prevalent.
Hissar ...	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> harvest being cut; sowing progressing; prospects good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> being harvested; health good.
Jullundur ...	Nil	Crops good; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Lahore ...	Nil	Crops fair; prices steady; fever about.
Ferozepore ...	Nil	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	Nil	Prospects fair.
Rawalpindi ...	Nil	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent.
Peshawar ...	Nil	Harvest prospects good; prices remain steady.
Mooltan ...	Drizzling rain	<i>Kharif</i> crops being cut; sowings commenced; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Nil	Health and prospects fair.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Reports generally favourable.		
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nagpur (Oct. 22nd) ...	.....	Clear; <i>kharif</i> crops promising; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear; weather favourable for cotton; <i>kharif</i> crops being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices of wheat rising, of rice falling.
Saugor ...	...3..	Cloudy; cotton good; <i>kharif</i> being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices slightly falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton and <i>jowar</i> doing well; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 18th) ...	.....	Clear, cool; prospects of crops on high land excellent; cotton slightly injured; slight cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ( „ 17th) ...	56	Rice on high lands being cut, yield good; small-pox continues; prices falling.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Clear and cloudy at times; rice on high ground, lesser millets, and early <i>kharif</i> crops being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices stationary.		
<b>British Burma—(Oct. 22nd)</b>		
Akyab ...	9.66	Total rainfall 218.52; public health and agricultural prospects good; slight cholera in three townships.
Rangoon ...	2.56	Total rainfall 98.19; public health good; a few cases of small-pox; further reports received of crops destroyed by floods in some circles of Angyee, Hline, and Pegu township, and slightly by rats in Pegu township, otherwise crops continue good; cattle-disease very slight.
Bassein ...	1.77	Total rainfall 85.91; public health good; crops progressing favourably.
Prome ...	1.40	Total rainfall 43.01; public health fair, crops flourishing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2.26	Total rainfall 160.44; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo ...	.90	Total rainfall 72.28; public health good; crop prospects good.
<b>General Remarks.</b> —Public health excellent; very slight cholera and small-pox; crops where there have been no floods flourishing; rain ceasing.		
<b>Assam—(Oct. 23nd)—</b>		
Ganhali ...	1.47	Weather seasonable; prospect of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	3.87	Prospects of crops good, public health good.
Cachar ...	1.05	Weather seasonable; foggy mornings during first part of week; prospects of crops good; common rice 13½ seers per rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—(Oct. 22nd)</b>		
Amrāoti ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> crops flourishing; sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced.
Akola ...	...	Good all round.
Hyderabad ...	Nil at Hyderabad; 15 at Gulbarga.	Crops favourable; fever prevalent.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 22nd)</b>		
Bangalore ...	Nil	} Want of rain much felt, crops fading in consequence, prices however continue generally stationary; health good.
Mysore ...	10½	
Mercara ...	1.97	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Central India States (Oct. 22nd)—</b>		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects continue excellent; grain very dear; wheat 8 seers 4 chitaks gram 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; <i>jowar</i> 18 seers. Weather clear; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Sutna ...	.....	
Rutlam ...	.....	Fever very prevalent; wheat 14 seers; crops excellent. Prospects good in Sehore; unusual high price of food-grain continues. Agricultural prospects favourable; fever existing in mild form.
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Goona ...	.....	Weather cloudy; fields being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crop; <i>jowari</i> crops in ear.
Bhopal ...	.....	
Agar ...	.....	Clear; fever increasing. Tanks, wells, health, and crops fair; slight fever; rain wanted. No report received.
Nowgong ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Mánpur ...	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good. Fever prevalent; prospects good. Prospects continue excellent; health good; slight fever. Fever very bad; prospects good. Harvesting progressing; expectations good; prevailing fever somewhat retarding operations. Prospects unchanged; sickness unabated. Prospects good; fever still prevalent.
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Oct. 22nd) ...	.....	Rice crops are being damaged by the long continued rain.
Serohi ( " 19th) ...	.....	
Marwar ...	.....	
Meywar ( " 17th) ...	.....	
Harotwa ( " 18th) ...	.....	
Jhalawar ( " 16th) ...	.....	
Ajmere ( " 22nd) ...	.....	
Jeypore ...	.....	
Bhurlpore ( " 21st) ...	.....	
Ulwur ...	.....	
<b>Nepal—(Oct. 15th)—</b>		
Katmandu ...	4.47	

#### DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public),—No. 51—1947-67, dated Simla, the 23rd October 1879.

#### READ—

Resolution of the Home Department, Nos. 57-2220-2230, dated the 12th December 1878, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India in 1877.

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1878:—

- From Government of Madras, No. 1586, dated 31st July 1879.
- From Government of Bombay, No. 895, dated 9th April 1879.
- From Government of Bengal, No. 3368, dated 13th August 1879.
- From Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1218, dated 17th May 1879.
- From Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1532, dated 13th June 1879.
- From Government of the Punjab, No. 1875, dated 8th May 1879.
- From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2004-110, dated 3rd May 1879.
- From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1406-332, dated 17th May 1879.
- From Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 77-2, dated 2nd April 1879.
- From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 597, dated 9th April 1879.
- From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 29, dated 7th June 1879.
- From Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, No. 98, dated 31st January 1879.

#### RESOLUTION.

The general results of the operations during the year 1878 are shown in the appended amalgamated statement. The figures show that—

The number of persons killed by wild animals was in	{ 1877	2,918
	{ 1878	3,444
Ditto ditto venomous snakes was in	{ 1877	16,777
	{ 1878	16,812

The number of cattle killed by wild animals and venomous snakes was in	{ 1877	53,197
	{ 1878	48,701
The number of wild animals destroyed was in	{ 1877	22,851
	{ 1878	22,487
Ditto venomous snakes destroyed was in	{ 1877	127,295
	{ 1878	117,958
		Rs. A. P.
The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes was in	{ 1877	1,03,017 5 6
	{ 1878	99,189 12 2

The general results, therefore, are that the number of persons killed, whether by wild animals or by snakes, has increased, while the number of cattle so killed, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed, and the amount of rewards given, show a decrease.

2. The increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals is to a great extent due to the deaths from wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which have increased from 380 in 1877 to 624 in 1878. The Governor General in Council observes that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has noticed this matter in the resolution recorded by him, and has invited the attention of district officers to the subject with a view of more effective measures being taken for the destruction of these animals. The decrease in the number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes is satisfactory.

3. With reference to deaths from snake-bites, it is observed that the number of persons thus killed has increased from 15,946 in 1876 to 16,812 in 1878, while the number of cattle has decreased from 2,945 in 1877 to 1,825 in the year under review. The returns showing the number of cattle killed are doubtless, as observed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, less trustworthy than those of "persons." But the figures seem to confirm the view expressed in paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution on the returns for the year 1877, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the reports of the current year will show the extent to which the suggestion that municipal bodies should offer rewards for the destruction of snakes in towns and large villages has been acted upon and with what results. This matter is one of importance, and should not be lost sight of.

4. The suggestion made by the Government of Bombay that the words "and panthers" should be inserted under the heading "leopards" is approved, and should be adopted in future returns.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1878.

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A.—32 Leopards.  
9 Cheetabs.B.—1,980 Leopards.  
1 Cheetab.C.—Leopards 538  
Cheetabs 75Rs. 7,349 4 8  
" " 1,630 0 0C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF  
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE  
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS  
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

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The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 17th O.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,  
*presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, B.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán  
Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate labour in factories. He said that he thought it would not be necessary, at the present stage of the Bill, to detain the Council long. He merely wished to-day to state very briefly the circumstances which had shown that legislation on the subject was desirable, and to explain the scope of the measure which was in contemplation.

Attention had first been drawn to the question of factory labour in India by certain remarks which were made a few years ago in a report on the administration of the Cotton Department in Bombay. It was said in that report that the poorer classes derived great benefit from the mills, but that the advantage carried with it a corresponding and serious disadvantage. The hours of labour, it was observed, were not limited by any Government regulation; the working day was undoubtedly long; the nature of the work was fatiguing; whilst women and children were largely employed—and generally, without any periodically recurring day for rest like Sunday. It was pointed out that the physical wear and tear of the employed must therefore be considerable; and that it was useless to expect that greater consideration would be shown to the female and juvenile hands by the mill-owner, husband or parent in this country than had been exhibited by and towards the same classes at home. Those remarks had attracted attention, and had led to a correspondence the result of



which had been the appointment of a Commission by the Bombay Government with instructions to investigate and report upon the subject. It appeared from the report made to the Government of Bombay by that Committee that the witnesses whom it examined were divided as to the necessity of legislation; but, on the whole, they might be considered to have given their evidence in favour of a simple and plain enactment dealing fairly with the subject and not entering into too much detail. The members of the Commission themselves were not unanimous in their recommendations; but the official members and medical officers advised the enactment of a simple law regulating the hours of employment of children and requiring that machinery should be properly fenced. They were further of opinion that the Act should be passed by the Government of India, and should be applied to the whole of British India.

Upon receipt of the report of this Commission further inquiry had been made from all Local Governments in order to ascertain whether the precautions which had been recommended for Bombay were necessary elsewhere. The result of the inquiry so made was generally creditable to the humanity and public spirit of the mill-owners and managers. The evidence went to show that the factory people were, as a body, in many respects quite as well, if not better, off than most persons of the same position in life who were not employed in factories. It was clear, however, that as regarded the employment of children and the protection of machinery there was room for abuses; that these in some places already existed, and that there was good reason to apprehend their increase with increased competition. It was shown also that Bombay was not the only province in which legislation was required, and that the evils described were making their appearance under other Governments. A good case, therefore, was shown to exist for the enactment of a regulating measure. The most convenient form for such a measure seemed to be that of a single uniform law, not extending to the whole of India, but applicable to any part of it, when needed. No good object would be gained by extending it at once to the whole of the country. Many provinces had no factories at all within the meaning of the Act, and nothing but trouble would be caused by encumbering their Statute-books with an unnecessary Act. The ends in view could be sufficiently attained if the Bill were framed as a permissive measure, which could be put in force by Local Governments when occasion arose; and this, accordingly, was the form that would be given to the Bill which he desired to introduce.

As regarded the scope of the Bill, its provisions would be limited strictly to those points for which legislation had been shown to be necessary. It was most important that nothing should be done which could check the development of manufacturing industries in India. From every point of view it was desirable that this field for capital and labour should be developed and extended to the utmost, and especially because it helped to relieve the pressure of the agricultural population upon the land. The great body of the people in India had now no employment but that of agriculture; and the result was that in many parts it was becoming daily more difficult for all of them to obtain a livelihood from the soil. The obvious dangers of this overcrowding had been brought into special notice during the famines that had lately afflicted such large parts of India. The Bill, therefore, which he wished to introduce would be carefully framed, so as to offer no obstacle to the free growth of manufacturing industries. It contemplated no interference with the due freedom of employers and employed. They would be left at liberty to make any arrangements which they might think most conducive to their own interests. It would provide only for the two objects of affording security to life and limb from accident, and of protecting children and young persons who had not attained to an age at which they would be considered free agents from being overtasked. It was not proposed to introduce into the Bill any of the other points for which legislation had been found necessary at home. The differences between England and India of climate, character, and habits of life of the people were so great that much which was needed there would not only be inapplicable but perhaps actually injurious here. The two points, however, which he had specified plainly formed part of the duty of protection which was



imposed upon every Government, and he did not think that any reasonable objection could be offered to legislation for such a purpose.

The Bill would contain nothing further except certain provisions enabling Local Governments to arrange for the inspection of factories and to compel the owners or managers of factories to report accidents when they occurred. Without these powers, the two principal objects of the Bill which he was advocating could not be attained.

He had now explained the necessity of legislation and the scope of the proposed Bill. He would not detain the Council longer by referring to matters of detail. These could be better dealt with at a later stage, if permission to introduce the Bill should be given on the present occasion.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY said that the subject on which it was proposed to legislate was an extremely important one. It was one in which he took a great interest, and which, owing to the presence of factories not merely in Bombay but in districts of which he had had charge for a considerable number of years, he had had no small opportunities of studying. The policy of interfering with the manufacturing industries in India was one which appeared open to considerable question. At the same time he could not but reserve any actual formation of opinion upon the contemplated measure until he had had an opportunity of seeing it. He would only now say that he trusted that full information would be placed at the disposal of Members of Council as to the grounds upon which it had been considered desirable to legislate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue Agents Act, 1865.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th October, 1879.

SIMLA;	}	D. FITZPATRICK,
The 17th October, 1879.	}	<i>Secretary to the Government of India,</i>
		<i>Legislative Department.</i>

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Tuesday, the 14th October, 1879, was postponed to Friday, the 17th October, 1879.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 15th March 1879.*

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
• Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,  
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### SURVEY OF INDIA.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mussooree, the 15th October 1879.*

No. 139.—Mr. F. Bell, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted twenty days' privilege leave in extension of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 124, dated 19th August last.

No. 140.—Mr. P. F. Prunty, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 13, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Surveyor General of India.*

### BHOPAL RAILWAY SURVEY.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Hoshangabad, the 20th October 1879.*

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 379, dated 26th September 1879, Mr. James C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Etarsi on the 9th instant, to join this Survey.

No. 6.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 7th instant, Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this Survey on the afternoon of the 11th idem.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 21st October 1879.*

No. 19.—Mr. R. DeG. Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 44, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1879.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,  
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Port Blair, the 9th October 1879.*

No. 9.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 198 of the 17th September 1879, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th idem, Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Chunder Mittia assumed charge of his duties as 3rd Medical Officer, Port Blair, on the 4th September 1879.

C. A. BARWELL, Lieut.-Genl.,  
Chief Commr and Supdt,  
Port Blair and Nicobars.

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

## NOTIFICATION

*Quetta, the 4th October 1879*

No. 9.—Lieutenant H. D. Olivier, B.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), returned from military duty on the 13th September, and assumed executive charge of the Pishcen Division of Public Works in Biluchistan and the Assigned Districts on the forenoon of the same date.

R. G. SANDEMAN, Major,  
Agent, Govt Genl, Biluchistan.

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

## NOTIFICATION

*Indore Residency, the 16th October 1879*

No. 1603.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistant who has passed his septennial professional examination, is advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name —

NAME	DATE OF COMPLETION		Date of professional examination	Date of promotion
	14 years' service	7 years' service		
WITH ENGLISH QUALIFICATION				
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant				
Fyad Sallar		9th March 1879	20th Sep 1879	28th Sept 1879

By Order,  
W. LOCH,  
1st Asstt. Agent, Govt Genl,  
for Central India.

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

## NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Indore, the 15th October 1879.*

No. 42.—Mr R. E. Nelson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of 13th instant from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 33 of 6th August last.

By Order,

E SWETENHAM, Major, S.C.,  
—Offg Secy. to Agent, Govt Genl,  
for Central India

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 17th October 1879.*

No. 82.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 360, dated 16th September 1879, Mr J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was temporarily appointed on special duty to the Fort William Division, which he joined on 31st July 1879, and which he left on his return to the Central Provinces on afternoon of 6th September 1879.

*The 18th October 1879.*

No. 83.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 415, dated 15th October 1879, transferring Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Subind Command, to the Punjab Provincial Branch Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, will take charge of the Subind Command in addition to his present duties

*The 20th October 1879*

No. 84.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 358 of 15th September 1879, Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch, on the afternoon of 10th October 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,  
Insp. Genl of Military Works.

## Lahore Command.

*Lahore, the 17th October 1879*

No. 61.—Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, made over, and Mr A. C. L. Learmouth, Assistant Engineer, received, charge of the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 10th October 1879

D. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,  
Supdg. Engr, Lahore Command  
Military Works.

**Meerut Command.***Meerut, the 20th October 1879.*

**No. 31.**—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was granted two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave from which he returned on the forenoon of the 11th October 1879.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,  
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,  
Military Works.*

**Sirhind Command.***Umballa, the 18th October 1879.*

**No. 13.**—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Umballa Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 14th instant from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in the Command Notification No. 10 of the 12th June 1879.

JAMES W. WRIGHT, *C.E.,  
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,  
Military Works.*

**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 14th October 1879.*

**No. 3.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 351, dated 11th September 1879, Major J. Grierson made over, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana Railway, on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

**No. 4.**—Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sindia to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section.

*The 20th October 1879.*

**No. 5.**—Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

**No. 6.**—Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rajputana to the Punjab Northern Railway, Open Line.

**No. 7.**—With the approval of Government of India, the Western System, River Conservancy Division, is abolished as an independent charge, with effect from the 1st October 1879, and the following arrangement has been sanctioned instead:—

*Under the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley  
Railway.*

Sindh Sub-Division of the River Conservancy Division.

*Under the Manager, Punjab Northern Railway.*

Punjab Sub-Division of the River Conservancy Division.

**No. 8.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 421, dated 17th October 1879, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Lines noted against their respective names:—

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr. R. C. Williams, Apprentice Engineer, to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi to Kohat Section.

**No. 9.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 392, dated 2nd October 1879, placing the works of the Salt Branch from Lalla Musa to Miani, Punjab Northern Railway, under the charge of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, the under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Punjab Northern Railway and placed under the orders of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, for employment on the Salt Branch:—

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. D. M. Barton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

**No. 10.**—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 407, dated 11th October 1879, the under-mentioned Passed Students from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted to the Lines noted against their respective names:—

Mr. R. J. Woods—to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. W. Chadwick—to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. L. G. Prickett—to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Rattial to Pindi Section.

Mr. H. P. Burt—to Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd—to Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section.

Mr. F. D. Fowler—to Bhopal Railway Survey.

**No. 11.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 417, dated 16th October 1879, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

**No. 12.**—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway Survey to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

**No. 13.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 416, dated 16th October 1879, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway:—

Mr. E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. H. B. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. R. N. Hodges, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Director General.*

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,  
Manager's Office.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*The 13th October 1879.*

**No. 15.**—Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, returned from the leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 196, dated 23rd April 1879, on the forenoon of 20th September 1879.

**T. B. B. SAVI, Captain, R.E.,**  
*Offg. Manager.*

**RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,  
Manager's Office.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Agra, the 15th October 1879.*

**No. 51.**—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Officiating Store-keeper of the Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, is confirmed in that appointment.

*The 16th October 1879.*

**No. 52.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 388, dated 29th September 1879, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., and Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., respectively made over and assumed charge of the Office of Manager, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1879.

**No. 53.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 395, dated 3rd October 1879, Mr. W. J. Galwey, M.I., C.E., Superintendent of Way and Works, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th October, by Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Officiating Manager, who took charge of the Office of Superintendent of Way and Works from that date in addition to his other duties and as a temporary arrangement pending orders of the Government of India.

The retirement of Mr. W. J. Galwey, M.I., C.E., will have effect from the date above quoted.

**No. 54.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 390, dated 30th September 1879, Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, Probationer for the superior classes of State Railway, Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 6th October 1879.

*The 20th October 1879.*

**No. 55.**—Mr. P. Rainier, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 1st September 1879.

**W. S. S. BISSET, Capt., R.E.,**  
*Offg. Manager.*

**SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Agra, the 17th October 1879.*

**No. 13.**—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 14th October 1879, of the Director

General of Railways, Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section, on the afternoon of 4th October 1879.

**H. D. LATOUCHE,**  
*for Engineer-in-Chief.*

**WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE  
RAILWAY,  
Southern Section.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Ahmedabad, the 17th October 1879.*

**No. 35.**—Privilege leave for twenty-one days is granted to Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), attached to Siddhpur Division, with effect from 6th October 1879.

**No. 36.**—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 7th October 1879, transferring Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), to the Punjab Northern State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this Section, on the 9th October.

**W. H. PARKER,**  
*Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,  
Western Raj. State Railway.*

**WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE  
RAILWAY,  
Northern Section.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Ajmere, the 18th October 1879.*

**No. 0171 E.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1 of the 7th October 1879, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), reported his departure from this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st idem.

**No. 0172 E.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 380, dated 26th September 1879, Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), received, charge of the Sendra Division of this Railway on the forenoon of the 4th October 1879.

**A. C. CREGEEN,**  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

**GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.**

*Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve  
Treasury of the Government of India.*

Balance of Saturday, the 18th  
October 1879                      ... Rs. 3,16,80,422-8-8

**J. WESTLAND,**  
*Treasurer to the Govt. of India,*

CALCUTTA,  
*The 18th October 1879.* }

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

## Bombay Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regt No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1879		Rs	
W 62	M 17—61528	10	C. Jagannakloo, Jabulpur
W 63	M 26—72598	1,000	Jehangirji Sorabji, Bombay

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1879		Rs	
H 408	M 17—0****	10	Edulep Byranji, Bombay
H 159	M 34—01713	20	Fyebbhoy Nuzmoodin Bom bay
	M 33—73178	20	
	M 31—47251	10	
M 58	M 35—06319	10	Narrotum Ramlath, Bom bay
	M 41—89739	10	
M 59	L 65—19040	20	Hathbhoy Gangji Bombay
	C 99—76119	20	

BOMBAY }  
The 21st October 1879 }

W. WILLS,  
Asst. Commissioner

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regt No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
73	E 12—82163	20	Nurullah, Lahore
71	L 3—92926	100	Gowri Ram, Multan, now at
	—92918	100	Jullundar City
75	L 15—52964	50	Ramji Lal, Meera Meer
76	F 13—05501	100	Gopi Nath and Gokul Chand, Lahore
78	L 13—48957	100	Manabhai Dat, Phunden Lodi
			Grundhi Gulab Dilli

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs.	
111	K 7—96985	5	Ram Bux, Sweeper Um balla
133	E 16—42715	10	Hamid Ali, Peshawar
138	E 16—11161	10	
	E 12—99519	20	Ojagun Mul Rawalpindi
	—86416	20	
	E 18—57318	100	
	E 15—17163	50	
	—47784	50	
	—42713	50	
	—47985	50	
	—47006	50	
140	E 2—38563	500	Jawahur Lal Rawul
	E 15—44312	50	pindi
141	K 8—28926	5	Murli Dhar, Gurdas
	K 17—05797	20	pori

LAHORE, }  
The 20th October 1879 }

H. J. BRERETON  
Asst. to Asst. Genl. in charge of Currency Office.

## Madras Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
66	B 62—05568	100	R. N. Moothoolandam Pillay, (Goonvisitha to Nalana gun Pillay, Merchant, Madura)
	—09982	100	
	—10383	100	

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
133	B 61—11283	50	Kuduvullu Somappa, Shre- mogu Mysore
134	B 56—69481	10	C. Moothookristna, Paddy Nand Pettah Madras
135	B 55—76313	50	B. Gururachap, Pushkar of Hinghri, Sub Divi- sion Mysore
136	B 36—41658	5	(Nunmah Chetty & sons Madras
20	B 46—78775 } —76826 }	5	{ K. Narayanaswamy Iyer Tropicane, Malacca

\* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }  
The 13th October 1879 }

G. W. CLINL LLD

Offg Asst to the Asst Genl  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept  
(in Offr Commissioner)

## Nagpur Circle.

## NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regt No.	No. of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
1879 80		Rs	
H 15	F 13—33362	5	Lalchand Taly, Gora Bazar, Kemptee

NAGPUR }  
The 16th October 1879 }

W. D. COWLEY

Asst to Deputy Asst Genl C P  
in charge of Paper Currency

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of 'The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878),' that on or about the 25th March 1879 treasure consisting of the articles noted below, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 211, was found in the village of Melapungudi, Tiruppattur Division, Madras District, in the Presidency of Madras.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Madras District, at his Office on the 2nd February 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

- 1 Pieces of gold jewels some set with stones.
2. One gold chain.
3. Gilt copper wires of which 12 pagoda weight is gold
- 4 A piece of gold.

H. J. STOKES,  
Collector.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of 'The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878),' that on the 13th day of November 1878, treasure of the nature and description given herein below was found in the bakhul (vacant ground) belonging to one Sakharam ud Chimna Telu, in the village of Ghoti, Budruk, Taluka Igatpur in the District of Nasik.



All persons claiming the same or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent on the 1st March 1880, before the Collector of Nasik at Nasik, or at his camp, wherever it may be, on the date aforesaid. Any person failing to appear on the day fixed will be liable to forfeit all his claims to the treasure hereinafter described:—

#### Description of Treasure.

	Value.		
		Rs.	A. P.
1. Old Chandwad shika rupee and half rupees ...	499	8	0
2. One gold bracelet weighing 9 tolas ...	162	0	0
3. One gold necklace ...	70	8	0
4. One gold mohur ...	17	13	0
5. One copper pot ...	0	8	0
6. One copper box ...	0	3	0
7. One brass saucer ...	0	1	0

W. RAMSAY,  
Collector of Nasik.

#### NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on some date (unknown) in March 1879, certain treasure, to wit—  
328 silver rupees of old currency,  
146 silver half rupees of old currency,  
A copper vessel,  
was found in the site of the Haloli village, in the Mahim Taluka of the Tanna District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Thana, on the 1st day of March 1880, at his Office, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. B. MULOCK,  
Acting Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;  
THANA,  
The 15th October 1879.

#### POST OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1879.

#### SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

Port	Box closes at	Date	Port Steamer
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, and Torres Straits, (letters Ac., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed)	6 P. M.	25th Oct.	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyauk Phay	6 "	26th "	Str. <i>Husheer</i>
Persian Gulf	6 "	27th "	From Bombay
Port Blair and Camorta	6 "	28th "	Str. <i>Satura</i> .
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	29th "	Str. <i>Africa</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	30th "	P. & O. Str. <i>Mon-golus</i> .
Overland mail via Bombay	6 "	31st "	From Bombay
Do. Book packets and pattern posts	6 "	30th "	
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6 "	31st "	Str. <i>Arabia</i> .

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

\* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

#### List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th October 1879.

Adrien, Renome Masool	Christian, N.	Lauret, Ma demoiselle
Monsieur.	Clerk, Mrs.	Louisa.
Aldridge, Private A.	Crichton, A. W.	Lewis, Augusta.
Anderson, Mrs. (General Hospital.)	Crook, Mrs. S.	Loch, C. J.
Arathoon, —	Cuthbert, O.	McCarthy, Mrs.
Becker, C. J.	Dauford, Mrs. G.	Macnamara, J.
Holmont, Madame.	Delloye, O.	McIntosh, J. W.
Helfer, F.	Douglas, Mrs. H.	Nicol, A. N.
Bonnett, W.	Dueto, F.	Page, Geo.
Bird, Mrs.	D'Cruza, Miss J.	Ross, Mrs. R.
Blaguire, R.	Dyer, Mrs. A.	Slater, J. S.
Blunt, W.	Ellis, Mrs. M. E.	Smith, Miss.
Bogg, P.	Evans, Mrs. A.	Thackerry, F. R.
Broughton, E.	Ford, Miss R. R.	Thompson, Mrs.
Brookes, Geo.	Gibson & Co.	Thye, Miss A.
Bruce, R. B.	Gomes, G.	Wilson, J. H., Junior.
Cardozo, Charles.	Green, W.	Wilson, J. H. (Exc. Engr.)
Caw, Geo.	Hough, Mrs. Louisa.	Wight, Miss E. R.
	Ives, E. L.	

#### Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amery, G.	Gage, W. H. St. G.	Martin, Lieut. Martin
Andrews, Albert.	Garnier, Alfred.	(s.e.)
Andrews, S. J.	Gould, P. C.	MacIntyre, A.
Archibald, Peter.	Habel, Fean.	McMahon, James.
B. C., No. 19.	Halden, Capt. H.	Merrett, W.
Bowkett, W.	Homes, Miss C.	Morrison, J.
Boyle, Capt. E. R.	Hall, James.	Muller, J.
Bragg, S.	Hall, N.	"Nelly."
Bridges, Mrs.	Hanlon, James.	Nool, Monsieur A.
Brown, Geo. Stephen.	Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Halban, W. F.
Carlisle, J. F.	Heavyside, R.	Rebentrap, Dr.
Chifton, Mrs. G.	Hogan, D. F.	Rhoades, R. A.
Collings, Arthur.	Hope, A.	Row, A.
Common, Charles.	Hopkins, R. A.	Shaw, Edward Alex.
Cordero, Antonio E.	Janthe.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Craig, E. R.	Johnstone, R.	Saltou, G. W.
Darling, C. N. (s.e.)	Joshua, A. R.	Sandeman, H. A.
Davies, A. A.	Kelly, Thomas.	Stowall, A. R.
D'Alvario (Asst. Insp.)	Kennedy, V. Show.	Sturmer, Miss A.
Eales, E. F.	Laube, W.	Sultan, Rev. G.
Edwards, E.	Lewis, Charles.	Swiney, W.
Finnie, W.	Lord Harry.	Taylor, J. Fortham
Ferran, Fred.	M MacDonald, John (late of Todd, Jas. C.)	Vernieu, E.
Forward, S.	Ship <i>Lady Delkaren</i> .	Upadule, Harry
Fritsch, J.	Mackenzie, Lt. W. J.	Woolfall, Thomas.
Gabriel, Dr. A.	MacLeod, C. H.	
	Maitly, Chalm, Monsieur X.	

#### Newspapers.

Hayward, E.	Marsham, —	Schmidt, F.
Laggett, W.		

#### Registered Letters.

Dalton, S.	McGrath, M.	Watts, W.
Martin, Lt. M.	Gillet, C. F.	

#### Parcels.

Bridges, Mrs. H.	Hart, Mrs. R. D.	Lennox, H. M.
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E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

#### GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

গবর্ণমেন্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত অরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

ইহা কুইনাইনের পরিবর্তে বিশেষ উপকারক। কলিকাতার (বোটানিক্যাল গার্ডেন) কোম্পানীর বাগানের অধ্যক্ষের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্ট কর্মচারীগণ সাধারণ ও দাতব্য কার্যের জন্য ও অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি যদ্যদুঃস্থ এককালীন ২০ পাউন্ড জয় করিলে নিম্ন-লিখিত মূল্যে পাইবেন যথা, প্রতি ৪ আউন্স তিন ৪½ টাকা; প্রতি ৮ আউন্স তিন ৮½ টাকা; প্রতি ১ পাউন্ড তিন ১৬½ টাকা।



এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে নীচলিখিত মূল্যে দেওয়া  
হাইব্রিড, ৪ আউন্স টীন-৫।০ টাকা; ৮ আউন্স টীন-১০।০  
টাকা; ১ পাউন্ড টীন-২০ টাকা।

এই ঔষধ কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয়  
ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণের নিকটেও পাওয়া যায়।

উপরের লিখিত মূল্য ব্যতীত প্রতি ৪ আউন্স ও ৮ আউন্স  
টীনে ১০ আউন্স আনা ও প্রতি পাউন্ড টীনে ৫০ বার আনা ডাক  
মুক্তান নিতে হইবে।

### Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	Rs. A. P.	
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0 0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0 0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
*Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

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 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given of the loss of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1879, for Rs. 10,000, endorsed to Major-General R. K. Younghusband. Payment of the Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and

due application is to be made for issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor :—

No. 006896, for Rs. 6,000.

" 011397	}	" 1,000 each.
" 011398		
" 011399		
" 011400		

T. J. GARDINER,  
for Agent.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 43:} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (TELEGRAPH.)

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.				
	WEST.								EAST.								No	Indian Value	
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SURZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.				
	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No	Indian Value.			
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.	
Sent . . .	1,037	5,728 13	83	328 0	41	216 15	3,344	12,503 16	...	...	929	3,046 1	129	404 4	858	543 0	5,912	22,802	
Received .	750	5,053 13	90	315 9	48	410 2	2,942	9,701 10	...	...	790	2,815 13	98	331 1	305	602 4	4,932	19,250	
TOTAL .	1,787	10,783 10	173	673 9	89	627 1	6,186	22,205 9	...	...	1,728	5,861 14	218	735 5	1,163	1,145 4	10,844	42,112	
TRANSIT.																			
From East to West—																			
Received. { Via Madras . Via Rangoon . Via Luningla .	12 ... ... ...	83 4 ... ... ...	28 ... ... ...	121 2 ... ... ...	10 ... ... ...	27 0 ... ... ...	3,331 ... ... 2	16,296 5 ... ... 24 0	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3,281 ... ... 2	16,517 ... ... 24	
From West to East—																			
Sent. { Via Madras . Via Rangoon . Via Luningla .	361 ... ... ...	1,426 15 ... ... ...	38 ... ... ...	223 0 ... ... ...	7 ... ... ...	21 12 ... ... ...	2,855 ... ... 3	13,030 2 ... ... 19 3	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3,261 ... ... 9	14,711 ... ... 19	
From West to West—																			
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	...	...	1	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL .	373	1,510 3	60	344 8	19	54 6	6,091	20,308 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,540	31,277	
GRAND TOTAL .																		17,398	73,386

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1879.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	750	1,087	1,787	20.11	23.02	21.70
INDO-EUROPEAN { " Turkey	90	83	173	2.41	1.81	2.10
INDO-EUROPEAN { Persian Gulf via Karachi	48	41	89	1.29	.91	1.08
RED SEA { Via Suez	2,842	3,344	6,186	76.19	74.23	75.12
TOTAL	3,730	4,505	8,235	100.00	100.00	100.00

# Prices Current of Food-grains through

IN SHEEPS OF 80 TOLAH.

Assam, British India, N.E. of  
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with 20 to 40 ft. average. **Wheat** 12.5 to 14 acres, **barley** 12.5 to 14 acres, **hull rice** 2.4 to 3.3 acres, **common rice** 9 to 12 acres, **maize** or **Indian-corn**

*Price: Current of Food-grains throughout*

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millers (Chert Millers, Bakers, Peninsular).			Quantities per Rupee.
	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	
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Special Districts—contd.																
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Madras	11 4 10	10 11 10	6 12 12	0	15 0	15 0	9 12 9	5 6 12	10 8 10	10 8 10	10 8 10	9 12 9	5 6 12	10 8 10	10 8 10	9 12 9
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Madras	10 8 10	8 12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0 9	0 9 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	9 0 9	0 9 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	9 0 9
Madras	12 0 12	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	6 0 7	8 7 12	0 12 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	8 0 8	8 0 8	8 0 8	8 0 8	8 0 8	8 0 8	3 8 8	4 0 9	0 9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	9 0 8	8 12 8	8 8	...	...	...	10 0 8	8 0 12	3 12 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	11 4 11	4 11 4	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	6 0 6	8 0 11	0 12 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	13 0 13	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	9 0 10	8 0 11	0 12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Madras	7 5 7	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0 10	8 0 11	0 12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Madras	13 0 13	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 12	10 8 15	0 13 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	13 0 13	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 12	10 8								

for the 2nd half of September 1879 — continued.

[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]



QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

[illegible]

*India for the 2nd half of September 1879 — concluded.*

NUMBERERS OF 80 TOLAH'S.

[illegible]

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220 AND 1221  
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.												REMARKS.															
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .				Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria</i> & <i>Spicata</i> .			Lesser Millets, Raddi, Ac (Kavarn, Verna, Goo, Sawee, Chocua, Coraboo, Mathwa, Nuglee, &c.), Penn- cum, Mallicum, Eluana, Coracana, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
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R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FAUL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 31st AUGUST 1879.

CANAL DIVISION	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1879				Total area of irrigation during current year	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Zila	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)					RAIN FALL	REMARKS					
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GATGE IN FEET		GROSS CUMULATIVE TON CUBIC FEET PER SECOND					Inligo	Kich	Cotton	Food grain	Tender crops			Miscellaneous	Total	Averaged for previous years in the same period		
	Full supply	Actual average throughout	Allocated discharge throughout	Actual average throughout															
GANGES.	Northern.	10-00	Canals closed.	Canals closed.	31,671	33,017	Saharanpur	18,098	413	25,566	1,549	1,250	261	2,111	49,218	22.7	26.9	Both the Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals were closed for 9 years on the 6th Eastern Jumna Canal— Water entering canal Leaving ditto Net consumption Agra Canal— Water entering canal Leaving ditto Net consumption Exhaustive Engineer reports—No irrigation during the month. Canal was closed for annual repairs, the supply of head up to 20th was maintained for purposes of navigation.	
	Anupshahr	6-80			44,080	37,552	Muzaffarnagar	37,429	1,054	15,012	3,576	896	660	2,141	63,778	20.1	23.6		
	Meerut	8-30			56,967	60,300	Meerut	64,976	9,786	7,535	8,002	4,075	3,455	1,285	99,414	29.6	19.8		
	Bulandshahr	7-35			61,509	80,275	Bulandshahr	8,570	41,410	186	13,331	4,158	1,573	1,577	71,105	36.1	15.4		
	Aligarh	6-50			70,232	83,869	Aligarh	1,065	39,058	476	6,448	2,916	181	1,462	51,636	30.9	16.2		
GANGES.	Cawnpore	6-20	50,526	62,439	Muttra	1,316	1,218	2	2,026	283	32	1,037	5,914	19.9	20.6	Agra Canal— Water entering canal Leaving ditto Net consumption Exhaustive Engineer reports—No irrigation during the month. Canal was closed for annual repairs, the supply of head up to 20th was maintained for purposes of navigation.			
	Etawah	4-80	59,571	74,398	Agra	1,781	6,150	28	1,795	1,201	94	908	12,359	18.9	19.4				
					Etah	4,300	11,993	376	569	2,580	74	1,297	18,988	41.8	16.8				
					Manpur	2,919	17,134	370	784	2,046	99	777	26,639	36.3	22.2				
					Fatehgarh	5,550	10,098	93	53	735	33	407	14,338	44.7	22.6				
LOWER GANGES.		...	374,756	431,850	Etawah	6,397	27,462	1,583	16	889	145	956	37,448	23.5	21.1	Exhaustive Engineer reports—No irrigation during the month. Canal was closed for annual repairs, the supply of head up to 20th was maintained for purposes of navigation.			
					Cawnpore	3	21	21	21	67	10	1,437	4,134	18.2	19.4				
					Delhi	406	185	13	2,016	68	649	5,802	70,659	34.2	25.6				
					Gurgaon	1,285	3,792	115	4	262	2	2	2,682	42.4	38.7				
					Dehra Dun	604	512	2,168	4,964	3	21	6	14,797	44.2	36.3				
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL		...	9,889			6		300					300	17.9	25.8	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR			
																	INCREASE		
																		DECREASE	
																			TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT
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ALLAHABAD,  
The 22nd September, 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,  
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	GANGES CANAL.										AGRA CANAL.										REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										
	UP.		DOWNS.		TOTAL UP AND DOWNS.		UP.		DOWNS.		TOTAL UP AND DOWNS.		UP.		DOWNS.		TOTAL UP AND DOWNS.				
	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.	Maunder.	Number.			
Grains.																			The Ganges canal was closed for repairs on the 6th of the month. The bulk of traffic shown went down canal with a falling supply.		
Wheat	...	...	747	...	747	...	...	...	725	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Paddy or dhán	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Juár	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL	...	...	1,015	...	1,015	...	...	...	1,875	...	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Ganges Canal : Agra Canal. 1878. 1879. 1879. Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboo, 3,699 294 647 218 Ton measures, 334,864 17,777 63,439 24,799 Value of goods, Rs. 164,332 12,517 25,674 5,934 Number of passengers, 3 Nil.		
Cotton	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oil-seeds	...	...	2,379	...	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Salt	30	...	14	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Building materials	...	...	1,650	...	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous goods	30	...	100	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Firewood	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bamboos	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Timber	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	7½	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
GRAND TOTAL	94	224	5,452	15	5,546	239	3,890	...	2,225	...	6,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total during corresponding period of last year	20,312	2,728	79,062	19,017	99,874	21,745	7,675	...	7,109	...	14,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Decrease	20,748	2,504	73,610	19,002	94,328	21,506	3,875	...	4,875	...	8,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

ALLAHABAD, }  
 The 22nd September 1879. }

G. H. D. WALKER,  
 Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF  
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

*No. 1.—As to age and sex.*

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years . . . . .	9	11	20	9	3	12	18	14	32	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam or the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years . . . . .	25	21	46	44	29	73	69	50	119	
" 10 to 20 " . . . . .	66	21	90	102	20	122	168	44	212	
" 20 to 30 " . . . . .	243	82	325	241	65	306	484	147	631	
" 30 to 40 " . . . . .	11	3	14	20	6	26	31	9	40	
" 40 to 50 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 " . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	355	141	496	416	123	539	771	264	1,035	

*No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam or the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal . . . . .	4	1	5	4	3	7	8	4	12	
Central ditto . . . . .	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5	
Eastern ditto . . . . .	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	
Behar . . . . .	60	16	76	75	28	103	135	44	179	
N.-W. Provinces . . . . .	224	94	318	221	60	281	415	154	599	
Oudh . . . . .	41	24	65	93	23	116	134	47	181	
Central India . . . . .	11	4	15	12	3	15	23	7	30	
Punjab . . . . .	5	1	6	4	3	7	9	4	13	
Nepal . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. . . . .	5	1	6	2	3	5	7	4	11	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	355	141	496	416	123	539	771	264	1,035	

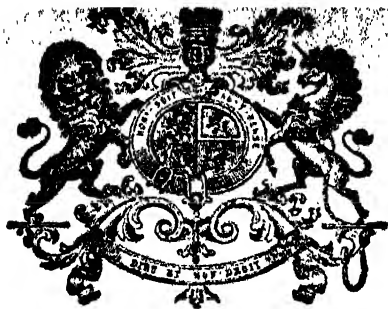
*No. 3.—As to caste and religion.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Brahmins, high caste . . . . .	56	25	81	77	11	88	133	36	169	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam or the French West India Colonies during this month.
{ Agriculturists . . . . .	114	29	143	104	28	132	218	57	275	
{ Artizans . . . . .	10	3	13	25	8	33	35	11	46	
{ Low castes . . . . .	110	53	163	129	43	172	239	96	335	
Mussulmans . . . . .	64	31	95	81	33	114	145	64	209	
Christians . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	355	141	496	416	123	539	771	264	1,035	

	MFMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL
1. Hindus . . . . .	...	625	200	825
2. Mussulmans . . . . .	...	145	64	209
3. Christians . . . . .	...	1	...	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	771	264	1,035

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44. SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—(Nothing for publication.)

SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 30th October, 1879.*

**No. 24.**—The following Statute 42 and 43 Vic., Cap. 32, and parts of Statute 42 and 43 Vic., Cap. 33, are published for general information:—

42 & 43 VIC., CHAPTER 32.

*An Act to bring into force the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, and for other purposes.*  
[24th July 1879.]

Whereas the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-five men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence

of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral as aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or merchant ships or vessels, or ships or vessels of Her Majesty, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the beforementioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas a Bill has been brought into Parliament, intituled the Army Discipline and Regu-



lation Act, 1879, and the object of such Bill is to provide for the discipline and regulation of Her Majesty's forces, including the said Royal Marine forces :

And whereas it is provided by the said Bill that, when passed into an Act, it shall not come into force except in pursuance of an annual Act of Parliament to be thereafter passed bringing the same into force, and shall continue in force only for such time, and subject to such provisions, as may be specified in such last-mentioned Act :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the bringing into force and for the continuance in force of the said Bill so intituled as aforesaid, in the event of the same becoming an Act :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the **Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.**

Short title.

2. The Army Mutiny Act means the Act of the session of the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ten, intituled "An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters," as continued by the Act of the present session of Parliament, chapter four, intituled "An Act to continue for three months the Act of the session of the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ten, intituled 'An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.'"

Definition of Army Mutiny Act and Marine Mutiny Act.

The Marine Mutiny Act means the Act of the session of the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eleven, intituled "An Act for the regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore," as continued by the Act of the present session of Parliament, chapter five, intituled "An Act to continue for three months the Act of the session of the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eleven, intituled 'An Act for the regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore.'"

3. The Bill intituled the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, shall in the event of the same becoming an Act of Parliament come into and be in force at and for the times hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament, that is to say—

Commencement and duration of 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 33.

(1) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty, both inclusive; and

(2) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty, both inclusive; and

(3) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both inclusive :

and the day upon which the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, so comes into force in any place is in this Act and in reference to such place referred to as the commencement of that Act :

Provided that the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, shall, if promulgated in any general order in any place out of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, come into full force from and after the date named in such general order, anything in this section contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

If the Army Mutiny Act or the Marine Mutiny Act is in force in any place on the day on which the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, comes into force in that place, then the Army Mutiny Act or the Marine Mutiny Act, as circumstances require, shall be deemed to have expired at the commencement of that day.

4. Where in any place before the commencement of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, a court-martial under the Army Mutiny Act or the Marine Mutiny Act has been convened for the trial of any offender, such trial may be carried on, and the offender may be sentenced and punished, in the same manner in all respects as if the Act under which the court-martial was held had not expired : Provided that the offender shall not be subjected to any greater punishment than he would be subject to for his offence if his offence had been committed against the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

Subject as aforesaid, all crimes and offences which have been committed against the Army Mutiny Act or any former Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, and all offences which have been committed against the Marine Mutiny Act, or any former Act for the regulation of the Royal Marine forces while on shore, or against any rules, regulations, or articles of war made or in force in pursuance of any of the said Acts, may be tried and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, subject to the restrictions in the said Act contained as to the time within which persons may be tried or punished for offences in pursuance of the said Act.

All sentences imposed under the Army Mutiny Act, or any former Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, and all sentences imposed under the Marine Mutiny Act, or any former Act for the regulation of the Royal Marine forces while on shore, or under any rules, regulations, or articles of war made or in force by virtue of any of the said Acts, may, after the expiration of the said Acts or any of them, be carried into effect in the same manner in all respects as if such Acts had not expired, and the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, had not come into force : Provided that the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, with respect to the commuta-

tion and remission of sentences and the discharge of offenders, shall be applicable to any offender sentenced under any of such former Acts, rules, regulations, or articles in the same manner as if he had been sentenced under the said Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

The expiration of the Army Mutiny Act and the Marine Mutiny Act shall not affect—

(a) anything duly done or suffered under any enactment therein contained; or

(b) except in so far as the same are altered or affected by the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, any office, power, right, privilege, or obligation conferred, acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment therein contained.

The commencement of the Army Discipline Act shall not, nor shall the expiration of any enactment contained in the Army Mutiny Act or the Marine Mutiny Act, affect the position of any soldier enlisted or re-engaged before the commencement of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, as respects the reckoning of service, the forfeiture of service, his liability to serve or to be detained in service, or his liability to transfer from one corps to another, or to the reserve; and the enactments relating to those matters, including any article of war, shall continue to apply to such soldier unless he consents to the application to him of the provisions of Part II of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, relating to the same matters.

Every commission or warrant granted under the Army Mutiny Act, and the Marine Mutiny Act, or either of such Acts, for the holding or convening of courts-martial, or for authorising any person to convene courts-martial, shall remain in force until revoked, and may be used for the purpose of holding or convening courts-martial or authorising any person to convene courts-martial under the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

5. Any reference in any Act of Parliament or other document to the Army Mutiny Act or the Marine Mutiny Act, or any Act for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, or for the regulation of the Royal Marine forces when on shore, or the articles of war made under any of such Acts, shall, after the commencement of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, be deemed to refer to the corresponding provisions of that Act: Provided that as respects section thirty-one of the Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act, 1875, the form of oath therein mentioned shall continue to be referred to, and also so much of the Army Mutiny Act as relates to the auxiliary or reserve forces, and is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, and also so much of the Army Mutiny Act as repeals or amends any other Act, shall continue in force so long and in the same places as the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, continues in force in such places.

Any reference in the Reserve Force Act, 1867, or in any other Act, to the first term of enlistment of a soldier, shall in the case of a soldier enlisted under the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, be construed to refer to the term of his original enlistment within the meaning of that Act.

6. Any building or part of a building which Saving for existing at the commencement of the military prisons. Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, is by law set apart as a military prison, shall be deemed, until otherwise directed by a Secretary of State in pursuance of the said Act, to be a military prison set apart and declared under the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

7. Any enactments inconsistent with the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, shall, on that Act coming into force in any place, be repealed as respects that place.

8. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling-house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the prices specified in the Schedule hereto.

#### Schedule.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Two pence half penny per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the second Schedule to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.	One shilling and one penny half penny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meal.	Four pence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer ...	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

#### 42 & 43 VIC., CHAPTER 33.

An Act to amend the law relating to the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. [24th July 1879.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

#### Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

2. This Act shall not come into force except in pursuance of an annual Act of Parliament, to be hereafter passed, bringing the same into force, and shall continue in force only for such time and subject to such provisions as may be specified in such last-mentioned Act.

3. This Act is divided into five parts, relating to the following subject-matters; that is to say—

Part I, discipline:

Part II, enlistment:

**Part III, billeting and impressment of carriages:**

**Part IV, general provisions:**

**Part V, application of military law, saving provisions, and definitions.**

\* \* \* \* \*

*Offences punishable by ordinary law.*

**41. Subject to such regulations for the purpose of preventing interference with the jurisdiction of the civil courts as are in this Act after mentioned, every person who, whilst he is subject to military law, shall commit any of the offences in this section mentioned, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against military law, and if charged under this section with any such offence (in this Act referred to as a civil offence) shall be liable to be tried by court-martial, and on conviction to be punished as follows; that is to say,—**

**Offences punishable by ordinary law.**

(1) if he is convicted of treason, be liable to suffer death, or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned; and

(2) if he is convicted of murder, be liable to suffer death; and

(3) if he is convicted of manslaughter or treason-felony, be liable to suffer penal servitude, or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned; and

(4) if he is convicted of rape, be liable to suffer penal servitude, or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned; and

(5) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(6) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(7) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(8) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(9) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(10) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(11) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(12) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(13) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(14) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(15) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(16) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(17) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(18) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(19) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(20) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(21) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(22) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(23) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

(24) if he is convicted of any offence not before in this Act specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, be liable, whether the offence is committed in England or elsewhere, either to suffer such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not in this Act specified, or to suffer any punishment assigned for such offence by the law of England.

be transferred to a penal servitude prison, to undergo his sentence according to law.

(2) The order of the committing authority (hereafter in this section mentioned) shall be a sufficient warrant for his transfer to a penal servitude prison.

(3) The military convict during the period which intervenes between the passing of his sentence and his arrival at the penal servitude prison (in this section referred to as the term of his intermediate custody) shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

(4) The military convict during his term of intermediate custody may be kept in military custody or in civil custody, or partly in one description of custody and partly in the other, and may from time to time be transferred from military custody to civil custody, and from civil custody to military custody, as occasion may require, and may, during his conveyance from place to place, or when on boardship or otherwise, be subjected to such restraint as is necessary for his detention and removal.

(5) "Civil custody" for the purposes of this section means custody in any authorised prison; nevertheless, where it is not practicable to place the military convict in an authorised prison, he may, by way of civil custody, be confined temporarily in any other prison with the assent of the authority having jurisdiction over that prison.

(6) The military convict, whilst in any prison in which he may legally be placed, may be dealt with, in respect of hard labour and otherwise, according to the rules of that prison.

(7) An order of the removing authority (hereafter in this section mentioned) shall be a sufficient authority for the transfer of the military convict from military custody to civil custody, and from civil custody to military custody, and his removal from place to place, and for his detention in civil custody, and generally for dealing with such convict in such manner as may be thought expedient during the term of his intermediate custody.

(8) The removing authority during the term of the intermediate custody of the military convict may from time to time by order provide for his being brought before a court-martial or any civil court, either as a witness, or for trial or otherwise, and an order of such authority shall be a sufficient warrant for the delivering him into military custody, and detaining him in custody, until he can be returned to the place from whence he is brought, or to such other place as may be determined by the removing authority.

(9) Any directions of the removing authority relating to the mode in which the military convict is to be dealt with during the term of his intermediate custody may be contained in the same order or in several orders; and if the orders are more than one, they may be by different officers and at different times.

(10) At any time before the military convict arrives at a penal servitude prison, the discharging authority (hereafter in this section mentioned) may by order discharge the military convict.

(11) Any one or more of the following officers shall be the committing authority for the purposes of this section; that is to say,—  
In India—

(a) The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India;

Execution of sentences of penal servitude passed in India or a colony.

(b) The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in any Presidency in India;

(c) The Adjutant General in India;

(d) The Adjutant General in any Presidency in India: and

In a colony, the officer commanding the forces in that colony; and

In any case whether in India or in a colony, the prescribed officer.

(12) Any one or more of the following officers shall be the removing authority for the purposes of this section; that is to say,—

(a) Any officer in this section named as the committing authority; also

(b) The officer commanding the military district or station where the military convict may for the time being be; also

(c) Any other prescribed officer.

(13) Any of the following officers shall be the discharging authority for the purposes of this section; that is to say,—

(a) The officer who confirmed the sentence; also

(b) Any officer in this section named as the committing authority; also

(c) Any other prescribed officer.

60. (1) Where a sentence of penal servitude

Execution of sentences of penal servitude passed in a foreign country.

is passed by a court-martial in any foreign country, the military convict on whom

such sentence has been passed shall, as soon as practicable, be transferred to a penal servitude prison for the purpose of undergoing his sentence according to law, and, until so transferred, may be kept in military custody.

(2) The order of the committing authority (hereafter in this section mentioned) shall be a sufficient warrant for the transfer of the military convict to a penal servitude prison.

(3) If at any time before his arrival in the United Kingdom the military convict is brought into India or any colony, he may be dealt with by the competent military authority in India or such colony in the same manner in all respects as if he had been there sentenced by court-martial to penal servitude.

(4) The military convict may at any time before he arrives at any place in the United Kingdom, India, or any colony, be discharged by the discharging authority (hereafter in this section mentioned) having jurisdiction in any place where the military convict may for the time being be.

(5) Any one or more of the following officers shall be the committing authority for the purposes of this section; that is to say,—

(a) The officer commanding the army or force with which the military convict was serving at the time of his being sentenced;

(b) The officer who confirmed the sentence of the court;

(c) Any other prescribed officer.

(6) Any officer in this section named as the committing authority shall also be the discharging authority for the purposes of this section.

61. A penal servitude prison for the purposes

General provisions applicable to penal servitude.

of the provisions of this Act relating to penal servitude means any prison or place

in which a prisoner sentenced to penal servitude by a civil court in the United Kingdom can for the time being be confined, either permanently or temporarily.

An "authorised prison" for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to penal servitude means any prison in India or any colony which the Governor General of India or the Governor of such colony may, with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, have appointed as a prison in which military convicts may during the period of their intermediate custody be confined.

After a military convict has arrived at a penal servitude prison to undergo his sentence, he shall be dealt with in the like manner as an ordinary civil prisoner under sentence of penal servitude.

62. (1) Where a sentence of imprisonment is

Execution of sentence of imprisonment.

passed by court-martial or a commanding officer, the person on whom such

sentence has been passed (in the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment referred to as a military prisoner) shall undergo the term of his imprisonment either in military custody or in a public prison, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

(2) The order of the committing authority hereafter mentioned shall be a sufficient warrant for the transfer of a military prisoner to a public prison.

(3) A military prisoner while in a public prison shall be confined, kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in like manner as an ordinary prisoner under a like sentence of imprisonment.

(4) A military prisoner during his conveyance from place to place, or when on board ship or otherwise, may be subjected to such restraint as is necessary for his detention and removal.

(5) The discharging authority hereafter mentioned may, at any time during the period of a military prisoner undergoing his imprisonment, by order discharge the prisoner.

(6) The removing authority hereafter mentioned may, at any time during the period of the military prisoner undergoing his sentence in a public prison, from time to time by order provide for his being brought before a court-martial, or any civil court, either as a witness, or for trial or otherwise, and an order of such authority shall be a sufficient warrant for delivering him into military custody, and detaining him in custody until he can be returned to the place from whence he is brought, or to such other place as may be determined by the removing authority.

\* \* \* \*

64. Where a sentence of imprisonment is

Supplemental provision as to sentences of imprisonment passed in India or colony.

passed in India or any colony, then, for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment,—

(1) The expression "public prison" means any of the following prisons; that is to say,—

(a) where the sentence was passed in India, any authorised prison in India;

(b) where the sentence was passed in a colony, any authorised prison in that colony;

(c) any such authorised prison in any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than that in which the sentence was passed as may be prescribed; and

(d) any public prison in the United Kingdom as above defined for the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment in the United Kingdom:

(2.) "Authorised prison" means any prison in India or any colony which the Governor General of India, or the Governor of such colony, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may have appointed as a prison in which military prisoners may be confined:

(3) A military prisoner may temporarily be confined in a prison not a public prison, with the assent of the authority having jurisdiction over such prison:

(4) A military prisoner may be removed by the warrant of the committing authority or any other prescribed authority from one public prison to another: Provided that he shall not under this section be removed from a prison in the United Kingdom to any prison elsewhere:

(5) Any one or more of the following officers shall be the committing authority; that is to say,—

In India—

(a) The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India;

(b) The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in any Presidency in India;

(c) The Adjutant General in India; and

(d) The Adjutant General in any Presidency in India;

In a colony, the officer commanding the forces in that colony; and

In any case, whether in India or in a colony,—

(a) The officer who confirmed the sentence;

(b) The commanding officer of the military prisoner; and

(c) Any other prescribed officer:

(6) Any of the following officers shall be the discharging authority:—

(a) The officer commanding the military district or station in which the prisoner may be;

(b) Any officer in this section named as a committing authority, with this exception, that the commanding officer shall only be a discharging authority where the sentence was passed by a commanding officer; and

(c) Any other prescribed officer:

(7.) Any one or more of the following officers shall be the removing authority:—

(a) Any officer in this section named as a committing authority;

(b) The officer commanding the military district or station where the prisoner may be; and

(c) Any other prescribed officer.

65. Where a sentence of imprisonment is passed by a court-martial or commanding officer in

Supplemental provision as to sentences of imprisonment passed in a foreign country.

any foreign country, then if and as soon as the military prisoner on whom such sentence has been passed is brought into the United Kingdom or India, or any colony, the

provisions of this Act shall apply in the same manner in all respects as if the sentence of imprisonment had been passed in the United Kingdom, India, or any colony, as the case may be, with this addition, that the officer commanding the army or force to which the military prisoner belonged at the time of being sentenced shall also be deemed to be a committing authority.

66. The competent military authority (here-

after in this section mentioned) may give directions for the delivery into military custody of any military prisoner for the time being undergoing his sentence of imprisonment, and the removal of such prisoner, whether with his corps or separately, to any place beyond the seas where the corps, or any part thereof, to which for the time being he belongs, is serving or under orders to serve.

The directions of such competent military authority, or an order of the removing authority issued in pursuance of such directions, shall be sufficient authority for the removal of such prisoner from the prison in which he is confined, and for his conveyance in military custody to any place designated, and for his intermediate custody during such removal and conveyance.

The competent military authority may further give directions for the discharge of the prisoner either conditionally or unconditionally at any time while he is in military custody under this section.

For the purpose of this section, any one or more of the following officers shall be the competent military authority:—

(1) In the United Kingdom—

(a) The Commander-in-Chief;

(b) The Adjutant General; and

(c) Any other prescribed officer:

(2) In India—

(a) The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India;

(b) The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in any Presidency in India;

(c) The Adjutant General in India; and

(d) The Adjutant General in any Presidency in India:

(3) In a colony, the officer commanding the forces in that colony; and

(4) In any case, whether in India or in a colony, the prescribed officer.

67. The term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which a person is

Commencement of term of penal servitude or imprisonment.

sentenced by a court-martial, whether the sentence has been revised or not, and whether the prisoner is already undergoing sentence or not, shall be reckoned to commence on the day on which the original sentence and proceedings were signed by the president of the court-martial.

An offender under this Act shall not be subject to imprisonment for more than two consecutive years, whether under one or more sentences.

Subject as aforesaid, where a sentence of corporal punishment is commuted to imprisonment, and the offender whose sentence is so commuted is undergoing a previous sentence of imprisonment, the commuted sentence may be directed by



the commuting authority to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment under such previous sentence.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### *Articles of War and Rules of Procedure.*

68. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to make

Power of Her Majesty to make articles of war. articles of war for the better government of officers and soldiers, and such articles shall be judicially taken notice of by all judges and in all courts whatsoever: Provided that no person shall, by such articles of war, be subject to suffer any punishment extending to life or limb, or to be kept in penal servitude, except for crimes which are by this Act expressly made liable to such punishment aforesaid, or be subject, with reference to any crimes made punishable by this Act, to be punished in any manner which does not accord with the provisions of this Act.

69. Subject to the provisions of this Act, Her

Power of Her Majesty to make rules of procedure. Majesty may, by rules to be signified under the hand of a Secretary of State, from time to time make, and when made, repeal, alter, or add to provisions in respect of the following matters or any of them; that is to say,—

(1) the assembly and procedure of courts of inquiry;

(2) the convening and constituting of courts-martial;

(3) the adjournment, dissolution, and sittings of courts-martial;

(4) the procedure to be observed in trials by courts-martial;

(5) the confirmation and revision of the findings and sentences of courts-martial;

(6) the carrying into effect sentences of courts-martial;

(7) the forms of orders to be made under the provisions of this Act relating to courts-martial, penal servitude, or imprisonment;

(8) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed;

(9) any other matter or thing expedient or necessary for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution, so far as relates to the investigation, trial, and punishment of offences triable or punishable by military law:

Provided always that no such rules shall contain anything contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act.

All rules made in pursuance of this section shall be judicially noticed.

All rules made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable after they are made, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, as soon as practicable after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament.

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##### *Proceedings for Enlistment.*

77. Every person authorised to enlist recruits in the regular forces (in this

Mode of enlistment and attestation. Act referred to as the "recruiter") shall give to every person offering to enlist a notice in the form for

the time being authorised by a Secretary of State, stating the general requirements of attestation and the general conditions of the contract to be entered into by the recruit, and directing such person to appear before a justice of the peace at the time and place therein mentioned.

Upon the appearance before a justice of the peace of a person offering to enlist, the justice shall ask him whether he assents to be enlisted, and shall not proceed with the enlistment if he considers the recruit under the influence of liquor.

If he does not appear before a justice, or, on appearing, does not assent to be enlisted, no further proceedings shall be taken.

If he assents to be enlisted—

(1) The justice, after cautioning such person that if he makes any false answer to the questions read to him, he will be liable to be punished as provided by this Act, shall read or cause to be read to him the questions set forth in the attestation paper for the time being authorised by a Secretary of State, and shall take care that such person understands each question so read, and after ascertaining that the answer of such person to each question has been duly recorded opposite the same in the attestation paper, shall require him to make and sign the declaration as to the truth of those answers set forth in the said paper, and shall then administer to him the oath of allegiance contained in the said paper:

(2) Upon signing the declaration and taking the oath, such person shall be deemed to be enlisted as a soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces:

(3) The justice shall attest by his signature, in manner required by the said paper, the fulfilment of the requirements as to attesting a recruit, and shall deliver the attestation paper, duly dated, to the recruiter:

(4) The fee for the attestation of a recruit, and for all acts and things incidental thereto, shall be one shilling and no more, and shall be paid to the clerk of the justice:

(5) The officer who finally approves of a recruit for service shall, at his request, furnish him with a certified copy of his attestation paper.

The date at which the recruit signs the declaration and takes the oath in this section in that behalf mentioned shall be deemed to be the date of the attestation of such recruit.

The competent military authority, if satisfied that there is any error in the attestation paper of a recruit, may cause the recruit to attend before some justice of the peace, and that justice, if satisfied that such error exists, and is not so material as to render it just that the recruit should be discharged, may amend the error in the attestation paper, and the paper as amended shall thereupon be deemed as valid as if the matter of the amendment had formed part of the original matter of such paper.

\* \* \* \* \*

90. For the purposes of the attestation of soldiers in pursuance of this part of this Act,—

(1) Any justice of the peace may act as such justice, provided he is within the county, borough, or place of which he is justice:

(2) Every person exercising the office of a magistrate in India or a colony, and also each of the following persons, shall have the authority of a justice of the peace, that is to say—

In India, any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Governor General, and in the territories of any Native State in India, the person performing the duties of the office of British Resident therein, or any other person authorised in that behalf by the Governor General of India; and

In a colony, any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Governor of the colony; and

Beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, India, and a colony, any British Consul General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, or person duly exercising the authority of a British Consul.

An officer while subject to military law shall not act as a justice of the peace for the purpose of the attestation of soldiers in pursuance of this part of this Act, except officers of militia while the regiments to which they belong are disembodied.

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#### *Offences as to Enlistment.*

**94.** If a person without due authority—

(1) publishes or causes to be published notices or advertisements for the purpose of procuring recruits for Her Majesty's regular forces, or in relation to recruits for such forces; or

(2) opens or keeps any house, place of rendezvous, or office as connected with the recruiting of such forces; or

(3) receives any person under any such advertisement as aforesaid; or

(4) directly or indirectly interferes with the recruiting service of such forces;

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

**95.** If a person knowingly makes a false answer to any question contained in the attestation paper, and read or put to him by or by direction of the justice before whom he appears for the purpose of being attested, he shall be liable on summary conviction to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

If a person guilty of an offence under this section has been attested as a soldier of the regular forces, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the competent military authority, to be proceeded against before a court of summary jurisdiction, or to be tried by court-martial for the offence.

\* \* \* \* \*

**122.** Every person required to give evidence before a court-martial may be summoned or ordered to attend in the prescribed manner.

Every person attending in pursuance of such summons or order as a witness before any court-martial shall, during his necessary attendance in or on such court, and in going to and returning from the same, have the same privilege from arrest as he would have if he were a witness before a superior court of civil jurisdiction.

**123.** Where any person who is not subject to military law commits any offence of the following offences; that is to say,—

(1) on being duly summoned as a witness before a court-martial, and after payment or tender of the reasonable expenses of his attendance, makes default in attending; or

(2) being in attendance as a witness—

(a) refuses to take an oath legally required by a court-martial to be taken; or

(b) refuses to produce any document in his power or control legally required by a court-martial to be produced by him; or

(c) refuses to answer any question to which a court-martial may legally require an answer;

the president of the court-martial may certify the offence of such person under his hand to any court of law in the part of Her Majesty's dominions where the offence is committed which has power to punish witnesses if guilty of like offences in that court, and that court may thereupon inquire into such alleged offence, and after examination of any witnesses that may be produced against or for the persons so accused, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, if it seem just, punish such witness in like manner as if he had committed such offence in a proceeding in that court.

Where a person not subject to military law when examined on oath or solemn declaration before a court-martial wilfully gives false evidence, he shall be liable on indictment or information to be convicted of and punished for the offence of perjury, or the offence by whatever name called in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which the offence is tried which, if committed in England, would be perjury.

Where a person not subject to military law is guilty of any contempt towards a court-martial, by using insulting or threatening language, or by causing any interruption or disturbance in its proceedings, or by printing observations or using words calculated to influence the members of or witnesses before such court, or to bring such court into disrepute, the president of the court-martial may certify the offence of such person under his hand to any court of law in the part of Her Majesty's dominions where the offence is committed which has power to commit for contempt, and that court may thereupon inquire into such alleged offence, and after hearing any witnesses that may be produced against or on behalf of the person so accused, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, punish or take steps for the punishment of such person in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of that court.

**124.** A court-martial under this Act shall not, as respects the conduct of its proceedings, or the reception or rejection of evidence, or as respects any other matter or thing whatsoever, be subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or to any Act, law, or ordinance of any legislature whatsoever other than the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

**125.** The rules of evidence to be adopted in proceedings before courts-martial shall be the same as those which are followed in

Rules of evidence to be the same as in civil courts.

civil courts; and no person shall be required to answer any question or to produce any document which he could not be required to answer or produce in similar proceedings before a civil court.

126. Where it appears on the trial by court-martial of a person charged with an offence that such person is by reason of insanity unfit to take his trial, the court shall find specially that fact; and such person shall be kept in custody in the prescribed manner until the directions of Her Majesty thereon are known, or until any earlier time at which such person is fit to take his trial.

Where on the trial by court-martial of a person charged with an offence it appears that such person committed the offence, but that he was insane at the time of the commission thereof, the court shall find specially the fact of his insanity, and such person shall be kept in custody in the prescribed manner until the directions of Her Majesty thereon are known.

In either of the above cases Her Majesty may give orders for the safe custody of such person during her pleasure, in such place and in such manner as Her Majesty thinks fit.

A finding under this section shall be subject to confirmation in like manner as any other finding.

If a person imprisoned by virtue of this Act becomes insane, then, without prejudice to any other provision for dealing with such insane prisoner, a Secretary of State in any case, and in the case of a prisoner confined in India the Governor General of India, or the Governor of any presidency in which the person is confined, and in the case of a prisoner confined in a colony, the Governor of that colony, may, upon a certificate of such insanity by two qualified medical practitioners, order the removal of such prisoner to an asylum or other proper place for the reception of insane persons in the United Kingdom, India, or the colony, according as the prisoner is confined in the United Kingdom, India, or the colony, there to remain for the unexpired term of his imprisonment; and, upon such person being certified in the like manner to be again of sound mind, may order his removal to any prison in which he might have been confined if he had not become insane, there to undergo the remainder of such punishment.

#### *General Provisions as to Prisons.*

127. A Secretary of State may from time to time make arrangements with the Governor General of India or the Governor of a colony for the reception in any prison in India or in such colony of prisoners under this Act, and of deserters or absentees without leave from Her Majesty's service, on payment of such sums as are provided by the arrangement, and the governor of any prison to which any such arrangement relates shall be under the same obligation as the governor of a prison in the United Kingdom to receive and detain such prisoners, deserters, and absentees without leave: Provided that where a prisoner has been sentenced in India or in a colony to a term of imprisonment exceeding twelve months, or to a term of penal servitude, he shall be transferred as soon as practicable to a prison or convict establishment within the United Kingdom, unless in the case of

imprisonment the court shall for special reasons otherwise order, there to undergo his sentence.

128. The governor of every prison in the United Kingdom, and the governor of every prison in India or a colony who is under the same obligation as the governor of a prison in the United Kingdom, shall receive and confine, until discharged or delivered over in due course of law, all prisoners sent to such prison in pursuance of this Act, and every person delivered into his custody as a deserter or absentee without leave by any person conveying him under legal authority, on production of the warrant of a court of summary jurisdiction on which such deserter or absentee without leave has been taken or committed, or of some order from a Secretary of State, or from the Governor General of India, or the Governor of a colony, which order shall continue in force until the deserter or absentee without leave has arrived at his destination.

The provisions of this section with respect to the governor of a prison in the United Kingdom shall apply to a person having charge of any police station or other place in which prisoners may legally be confined.

#### *Military Prisons.*

129. It shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, and in India for the Governor General, to set apart any building or part of a building under the control of the Secretary of State or Governor General as a military prison, or as a public prison for the imprisonment of military prisoners, and to declare that any such building or part of a building shall be a military prison or a public prison, as the case may be, and every military prison so declared shall be deemed to be a public prison within the meaning of the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment, and if such prison is in India shall be deemed to be an authorised prison.

It shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, and in India for the Governor General, from time to time to make, alter, and repeal rules for the government, management and regulation of military prisons, and for the appointment and removal and powers of inspectors, visitors, governors, and officers thereof, and for the labour of military prisoners therein, and for the safe custody of such prisoners and for the maintenance of discipline among them, and for the punishment by personal correction, not exceeding twenty-five lashes in the case of corporal punishment, restraint, or otherwise of offences committed by such prisoners, so, however, that such rules shall not authorise corporal punishment to be inflicted for any offence in addition to the offences for which such punishment can be inflicted in pursuance of the Prison Acts, 1865, 1877, nor render the imprisonment more severe than it is under the law in force for the time being in any public prison in England, subject to the Prison Act of the fortieth and forty-first Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, and provided that all the regulations in the Prison Act of 1865 and in the aforesaid Act as to the duties of gaolers, medical officers, and coroners shall be contained in such rules, so far as the same can be made applicable.

On all occasions of death by violence or attended with suspicious circumstances in any



military prison in India, an inquest is to be held to make inquiry into the cause of death. The commanding officer shall cause notice to be given to the nearest magistrate, duly authorised to hold inquests, and such magistrate shall hold an inquest into the cause of any such death, in the manner and with the powers provided in the case of similar inquiries held under the law for the time being in force in India for regulating criminal procedure.

Where from any cause there is no competent civil authority available, the commanding officer shall convene a court of inquest. Such court shall be convened and shall hold the inquest in such manner as may be prescribed.

Such rules may apply to such prisons any enactments of the Prison Act, 1865, imposing punishments on any persons not prisoners.

All rules made by a Secretary of State in pursuance of this section shall be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable after they are made, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, as soon as practicable after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

**130.** No soldiers shall be confined, longer than is absolutely necessary, in prisons other than military prisons in India and the colonies where the rules for the government and management of such prisons differ from those made by the Governor General of India and a Secretary of State in the case of India and the colonies respectively.

**131.** Whereas it is expedient that a clear difference should be made between the treatment of prisoners convicted of breaches of discipline and the treatment of prisoners convicted of offences of an immoral, dishonest, shameful, or criminal character, a Secretary of State shall from time to time make rules for the classification and treatment of such prisoners.

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#### *Exemptions of Officers and Soldiers.*

**137.** All officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's regular forces on duty or on the march; and

Their horses and baggage; and

All prisoners under military escort; and

All carriages and horses belonging to Her Majesty or employed in her military service, when conveying any such persons as above in this section mentioned, or baggage or stores, or returning from conveying the same;

shall be exempted from payment of any duties or tolls on embarking or disembarking from or upon any pier, wharf, quay, or landing-place, or in passing along or over any turnpike or other road or bridge, otherwise demandable by virtue of any Act of Parliament already passed or hereafter to be passed, or by virtue of any Act, ordinance, order, or direction of the legislature or other authority in India or any colony:

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt any boats, barges, or other vessels employed in conveying the said persons, horses, baggage, or stores along any canal from payment of tolls in like manner as other boats, barges, and vessels.

When any soldiers have occasion in the march by route to pass regular ferries in Scotland, the officer commanding may, at his option, pass over with his soldiers as passengers, and shall pay for himself and each soldier one half only of the ordinary rate payable by single persons, or may hire the ferry boat for himself and his party, debarring others for that time, and shall in all such cases pay only half the ordinary rate for such boat.

Any person who demands and receives any duty, toll, or rate in contravention of this section shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

**133.** A soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces shall not be liable to be taken out of Her Majesty's service by any process, execution, or order of any court of law, or otherwise, or to be compelled to appear in person before any court of law, except in respect of the following matters, or one of them; that is to say,—

(1) On account of a charge of or conviction for crime; or

(2) On account of any debt, damages, or sum of money, when the amount exceeds thirty pounds over and above all costs of suit.

For the purposes of this section a crime shall mean a felony, misdemeanor, or other crime or offence punishable, according to the law in force in that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such soldier is, with fine or imprisonment or some greater punishment, and shall not include the offence of a person absenting himself from his service, or neglecting to fulfil his contract, or otherwise misconducting himself respecting his contract.

For the purposes of this section a court of law shall be deemed to include a court of summary jurisdiction and any magistrate.

The amount of the debt, damages, or sum shall be proved for the purpose of any process issued before the court has adjudicated on the case by an affidavit of the person seeking to recover the same, or of some one on his behalf, and such affidavit shall be sworn, without payment of any fee, in the manner in which affidavits are sworn in the court in which proceedings are taken for the recovery of the sum, and a memorandum of such affidavit shall, without fee, be indorsed upon any process or order issued against a soldier.

All proceedings and documents in or incidental to a process, execution, or order in contravention of this section shall be void; and where complaint is made by a soldier or his commanding officer that such soldier is dealt with in contravention of this section by any process, execution, or order issued out of any court, and is made to that court or to any court superior to it, the court or some judge thereof shall examine into the complaint, and shall, if necessary, discharge such soldier without fee, and may award reasonable costs to the complainant, which may be recovered as if costs had been awarded in his favour in any action or other proceeding in such court:

Provided that—

(1) Any person having cause of action or suit against a soldier of the regular forces may, notwithstanding anything in this section, after due

notice in writing given to the soldier, or left at his last quarters, proceed in such action or suit to judgment, and have execution other than against the person, pay, arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, regimental necessaries, or clothing of such soldier; and

(2) This section shall not prevent such proceedings with respect to apprentices and indentured labourers as is authorised by this Act.

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#### *Court of Requests in India.*

**141.** Where any part of Her Majesty's regular forces is serving in India beyond the jurisdiction of any court of small causes established by or under the authority of the Governor General of India in Council, actions of debt and personal actions against officers and other persons subject to military law, with the exception of persons being soldiers of the regular forces, which would be cognizable by such court of small causes if the said part of Her Majesty's regular forces were within the jurisdiction of the court, shall be cognizable before a court of requests composed of officers, and not elsewhere: Provided that—

(1) The value in question does not exceed four hundred rupees; and

(2) The defendant was a person of the above description when the cause of action arose; and

(3) Nothing in this Act shall enable an action to be brought in a military court of requests by an officer or soldier of the regular forces against an officer of the regular forces.

The commanding officer of any camp, garrison, cantonment, or military post is hereby empowered to convene any such court.

Whenever, owing to paucity of officers, or to any other cause, a court of requests cannot conveniently be held at the place where the defendant may be, the officer commanding the division or district may authorise a court to be convened by the officer commanding at the nearest place where such court can be formed.

**142.** Courts of request under this Act shall in all practicable cases consist of five officers, and in no instance of less than three.

The president thereof shall in all practicable cases be a field officer, and in no case be under the rank of a captain.

Every member shall have served not less than five years as a commissioned officer.

Before any proceedings are had before such court, the president and members shall take the following oath, which oath shall be administered by the president of the court to the other members thereof, and to the president by any sworn member; (that is to say),—

'You swear, that you will duly administer justice according to the evidence in the matters brought before you.

So help you GOD.'

All witnesses before any such court shall be sworn and examined in the like manner as in the case of a trial by court-martial, and shall be liable to the same punishment for giving false evidence.

The provisions of this Act with respect to the substitution of a solemn declaration for an oath

in the case of a court-martial shall apply as if they were enacted in this section, and in terms made applicable thereto.

**143.** A military court of requests held in India under the authority of this Act, on adjudging payment of any sum by any person subject to military law (in this section referred to as the debtor), may either award execution thereof generally, or direct specially that the amount named in the direction, being the whole or any part of the said sum, shall be paid by instalments or otherwise out of any pay or other public money payable to the debtor, and the amount named in the direction, not exceeding one half of such pay and public money, shall, while the debtor is in India, be stopped and paid in conformity with the direction.

Where execution is awarded generally by a military court of requests, the sum, if not paid forthwith, shall be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the property of the debtor as may be found within the camp, garrison, cantonment, or military post to which the debtor belongs, and, if the proceeds are insufficient to pay the said sum, as may be found within the limits of a camp, garrison, cantonment, or military post in India to which the debtor may belong at any subsequent time.

The levy and seizure shall be made under a written order of the commanding officer of such camp, garrison, cantonment, or military post, grounded on the judgment of the court.

The arms and equipment of a debtor shall not be liable to be seized or sold under this section.

All orders of the commanding officer as to the manner of such sale, or the person by whom the same shall be made, or otherwise respecting the same, shall be duly observed; and if any question arises whether any such property is liable to be seized or sold as aforesaid, the decision of the said commanding officer thereon shall be final.

If sufficient property is not found within the limits of the camp, garrison, cantonment, or military post, then any pay or public money (not exceeding one half) accruing to the debtor shall, while the debtor is in India, be stopped, in liquidation of the said sum.

If the debtor does not receive pay as an officer or from any public department, he may be arrested by order of the commanding officer of the camp, garrison, cantonment or military post, and imprisoned in some convenient place within the camp, garrison, cantonment, or military post, for any period not exceeding two months, unless the said sum be sooner paid.

The commanding officer shall not, nor shall any person acting on his orders in respect of the matters aforesaid, incur any liability to any person whomsoever for any act done by him in execution or intended execution of the provisions of this section.

**144.** In India all actions of debt and personal actions against persons subject to military law, other than soldiers of the regular forces, within the jurisdiction of any court of small causes, shall be cognisable by such court to the extent of its powers.

All such actions where the amount sued for exceeds four hundred rupees shall be cognisable by a civil court or court of small causes only.

A civil court or court of small causes, upon adjudging payment of any sum by any person subject to military law other than a soldier of the regular forces, may either award execution thereof generally, or may direct specially that the amount named in the direction, being the whole or any part of the said sum, shall be paid by instalments or otherwise out of any pay or other public money payable to the debtor, and the amount named in the direction, not exceeding one half of such pay and public money, shall, while the debtor is in India, be stopped and paid in conformity with the direction.

In regard to award of execution generally, a civil court or court of small causes shall proceed in accordance with the rules of procedure of such court in India.

*Legal Penalties in matters respecting Forces.*

**145.** Any person who falsely confesses himself to be a deserter from Her Majesty's regular forces shall on summary conviction be sentenced to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months.

**146.** Any person who in the United Kingdom or elsewhere by any means inducing soldiers to desert—

(1) Procures or persuades any soldier to desert, or attempts to procure or persuade any soldier to desert; or

(2) Knowing that a soldier is about to desert aids or assists him in deserting; or

(3) Knowing any soldier to be a deserter, conceals such soldier, or aids or assists him in concealing himself, or aids or assists in his rescue, shall be liable on summary conviction to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

**147.** With respect to deserters the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) Upon reasonable suspicion that a person is a deserter, it shall be lawful for any constable, or if no constable can be immediately met with, then for any officer or soldier or other person, to apprehend such suspected person, and forthwith to bring him before a court of summary jurisdiction:

(2) Where a person is brought before a court of summary jurisdiction charged with being a deserter under this Act, such court may deal with the case in like manner as if such person were brought before the court charged with an indictable offence, or in Scotland an offence:

(3) The court, if satisfied either by evidence on oath or by the confession of such person that he is a deserter, shall forthwith, as it may seem to the court most expedient with regard to his safe custody, cause him either to be delivered into military custody in such manner as the court may deem most expedient, or, until he can be so delivered, to be committed to some prison, police station, or other place legally provided for the confinement of persons in custody, for such reasonable time as appears to the court reasonably

necessary for the purpose of delivering him into military custody:

(4) Where the person confessed himself to be a deserter, and evidence of the truth or falsehood of such confession is not then forthcoming, the court shall remand such person for the purpose of obtaining information as to the truth or falsehood of the said confession, and for that purpose the court shall transmit, if sitting in the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State, and if in India to the general or other officer commanding the forces in the military district or station where the court sits, and if in a colony to the general or other officer commanding the forces in that colony, a return (in this Act referred to as a descriptive return) containing such particulars and being in such form as is specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act, or as may be from time to time directed by a Secretary of State.

(5) The court may from time to time remand the said person for a period not exceeding eight days in each instance, and not exceeding in the whole such period as appears to the court reasonably necessary for the purpose of obtaining the said information:

(6) Where the court cause a person either to be delivered into military custody or to be committed as a deserter, the court shall send, if in the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State, and if in India or a colony to the general or other officer commanding as aforesaid, a descriptive return in relation to such deserter, for which the clerk of the court shall be entitled to a fee of two shillings:

(7.) A Secretary of State shall direct payment of the said fee.

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**149. (1.)** Every person who—

Penalty on purchasing from soldiers regimental necessities, equipments, stores, &c. (a) Buys, exchanges, takes in pawn, detains, or receives from a soldier, or any person acting on his behalf, on any pretence whatsoever, or

(b) Solicits or entices any soldier to sell, exchange, pawn or give away, or

(c) Assists or acts for a soldier in selling, exchanging, pawning or making away with, any of the property following; namely, any arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, regimental necessities, or clothing or any military decorations of an officer or soldier, or any furniture, bedding, blankets, sheets, utensils, and stores in regimental charge, or any provisions or forage issued for the use of an officer or soldier, or his horse or of any horse employed in Her Majesty's service, shall, unless he proves either that he acted in ignorance of the same being such property as aforesaid, or of the person with whom he dealt being or acting for a soldier, or that the same was sold by order of a Secretary of State or some competent military authority, be liable on summary conviction, in the case of the first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, together with treble the value of any property of which such offender has become possessed by means of his offence; and in the case of a second offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, together with treble the value of any property of which such offender has become possessed by means of his offence, but not less than five pounds, or to imprisonment, with or

without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

(2.) Where any such property as above in this section mentioned is found in the possession or keeping of any person, such person may be taken or summoned before a court of summary jurisdiction, and if such court have reasonable ground to believe that the property so found was stolen, or was bought, exchanged, taken in pawn, obtained or received in contravention of this section, then if such person does not satisfy the court that he came by the property so found lawfully and without any contravention of this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3.) A person charged with an offence against this section, and the wife or husband of such person, may, if he or she think fit, be sworn and examined as an ordinary witness in the case.

(4.) A person found committing an offence against this section may be apprehended without warrant, and taken, together with the property which is the subject of the offence, before a court of summary jurisdiction; and any person to whom any such property as above mentioned is offered to be sold, pawned, or delivered, who has reasonable cause to suppose that the same is offered in contravention of this section, may, and, if he has the power, shall, apprehend the person offering such property, and forthwith take him, together with such property, before a court of summary jurisdiction.

(5.) A court of summary jurisdiction, if satisfied on oath that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his possession, or on his premises, any property on or with respect to which any offence in this section mentioned has been committed, may grant a warrant to search for such property, as in the case of stolen goods; and any property found on such search shall be seized by the officer charged with the execution of such warrant, who shall bring the person in whose possession the same is found before some court of summary jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

(6.) For the purposes of this section property shall be deemed to be in the possession or keeping of a person if he knowingly has it in the actual possession or keeping of any other person, or in any house, building, lodging, apartment, field, or place, open or inclosed, whether occupied by himself or not, and whether the same is so had for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another.

(7.) Articles which are public stores within the meaning of the Public Stores Act, 1875, and are not included in the foregoing description, shall not be deemed to be stores issued as regimental necessities or otherwise within the meaning of section thirteen of that Act.

(8.) It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India or for the legislature of any colony, on the recommendation of the governor thereof, but not otherwise, by any law or ordinance to reduce a minimum fine under this section to such amount as may to such Governor General or legislature appear to be better adapted to the pecuniary means of the inhabitants.

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155. (1.) If a person sentenced by a court-martial in pursuance of this Act to punishment for an offence is afterwards tried by a civil court for the same offence, that court shall, in awarding punishment, have regard to the military punishment he may have already undergone.

Adjustment of military and civil law.

(2.) Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act shall exempt an officer or soldier from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of law, when accused or convicted of any offence, except such an offence as is declared not to be a crime for the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to taking a soldier out of Her Majesty's service.

(3.) If an officer—

(a) Neglects or refuses on application to deliver over to the civil magistrate any officer or soldier under his command, who is so accused or convicted as aforesaid, or

(b) Wilfully obstructs or neglects or refuses to assist constables or other ministers of justice in apprehending any such officer or soldier,

such commanding officer shall, on conviction in any of Her Majesty's superior courts in the United Kingdom, or in a supreme court in India, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4.) A certificate of a conviction of an officer under this section, with the judgment of the court thereon in such form as may be directed by a Secretary of State, shall be transmitted to such Secretary of State.

(5.) Any offence committed by any such commanding officer out of the United Kingdom shall for the purpose of the apprehension, trial, and punishment of the offender be deemed to have been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England; and such court shall have jurisdiction as if the place where the offence was committed or the offender may for the time being be were in England.

(6.) Where a person subject to military law has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a competent civil court, he shall not be liable to be tried in respect of that offence under this Act.

#### *Evidence.*

156. The following enactments shall be made Regulations as to evidence in proceedings under this Act, whether before a civil court or a court-martial; that is to say,—

(a) The attestation paper purporting to be signed by a person on his being attested as a soldier, or the declaration purporting to be made by any person upon his re-engagement in any of Her Majesty's regular forces, or upon any enrolment in any branch of Her Majesty's service, shall be evidence of such person having given the answers to questions which he is therein represented as having given:

The enlistment of a person in Her Majesty's service may be proved by the production of a copy of his attestation paper purporting to be certified to be a true copy by the officer having the custody of the attestation paper without proof of the handwriting of such officer, or of his having the custody of the paper:

(b) A letter respecting the service of any person in or the discharge of any person from any portion of Her Majesty's forces, or respecting a person not having served in or belonged to any portion of Her Majesty's forces, if purporting to be signed by or on behalf of a Secretary of State, or of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, or by the commanding officer of any portion of Her Majesty's forces, or of any of Her Majesty's ships, to which such person appears to have belonged, or alleges that he belongs or had belonged, shall be evidence of the facts stated in such letter :

(c) Copies purporting to be printed by a Government printer of Queen's regulations, of royal warrants, of army circulars, and of rules made by Her Majesty, or a Secretary of State, in pursuance of this Act, shall be evidence of such regulations, royal warrants, army circulars, and rules :

(d) An army list purporting to be published by authority, and either be printed by a Government printer or to be issued, if in the United Kingdom, by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and if in India by some office under the Governor General of India or the Governor of any presidency in India, shall be evidence of the status and rank of the officers therein mentioned, and of any appointment held by such officers, and of the corps or arm or branch of the service to which such officers belong :

(e) Any warrants or orders made in pursuance of this Act by any military authority shall be deemed to be evidence of the matters and things therein directed to be stated by or in any pursuance of this Act, and any copies of such warrants or orders purporting to be certified to be true copies by the officer therein alleged to be authorised by a Secretary of State or Commander-in-Chief to certify the same shall be admissible in evidence :

(f) Evidence of the delivery at the then last registered place of abode of a man enrolled in the army reserve of a notice issued by the proper officer under the direction of a Secretary of State, or of the delivery of a letter containing such notice addressed to the said place of abode, shall be evidence that such notice was brought to the knowledge of such man :

(g) A record made in one of the regimental books in pursuance of the Queen's regulations, purporting to be signed by the commanding officer or by the officer required by the said regulations to make such record, shall be evidence of the facts stated by such record :

(h) A copy of any record in one of the said regimental books purporting to be certified to be a true copy by the officer having the custody of such book shall be evidence of such record :

(i) A descriptive return within the meaning of this Act, purporting to be signed by a justice of the peace, shall be evidence of the matters therein stated.

For the purposes of this Act, the expression "Government printer" means any printer to Her Majesty, and any printer purporting to be the printer authorised to print the Acts of State or other public documents of the Government of India, or any presidency in India, or otherwise to be the Government printer of India or such presidency.

157. Whenever any person subject to military law has been tried by any civil court, the clerk of such court, or his deputy, or

Evidence of civil conviction or acquittal.

other officer having the custody of the records of such court, shall, if required by the commanding officer of such person, or by any other officer, transmit to him a certificate setting forth the offence for which the person was tried, together with the judgment of the court thereon if he was convicted, and the acquittal if he was acquitted, and shall be allowed for such certificate a fee of three shillings. Any such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the conviction and sentence or of the acquittal of the prisoner, as the case may be.

158. The original proceedings of a court-martial, purporting to be signed by the president thereof, and being in the custody of the Judge Advocate General, or of the officer having the lawful custody thereof, shall be deemed to be of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on their mere production from such custody ; and any copy thereof purporting to be certified by such Judge Advocate General or his deputy authorised in that behalf, or by the officer having such custody as aforesaid, to be a true copy of such proceedings or of any part thereof, shall be admissible in evidence without proof of the signature of such Judge Advocate, deputy, or officer ; and a Secretary of State, upon production of any such certified copy, may, by warrant under his hand, authorise the offender appearing therefrom to have been convicted and sentenced to any punishment, to be imprisoned and otherwise dealt with in accordance with the sentence in the certified copy mentioned.

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161. All offences under this Act which may be prosecuted, and all fines under this Act which may be recovered on summary conviction, and all proceedings under this Act which may be taken before a court of summary jurisdiction, may be prosecuted and recovered and taken in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, India, and any colony in such courts and in such manner as may be from time to time provided therein by law, or if no express provision is made, then in and before the courts and in the manner in which the like offences and fines may be prosecuted and recovered and proceedings taken therein by law, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

162. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India, and for the legislature of any colony, to provide by law for reducing any fine directed by this Act to be recovered on summary conviction to such amount as may appear to the Governor General or legislature to be better adapted to the pecuniary means of the inhabitants, and also to declare the amount of the local currency which is to be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be equivalent to any sum of British currency mentioned in this Act.

163. Any action, prosecution, or proceeding against any person for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, shall not lie or be instituted unless it is commenced within twelve months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a conti-

Protection of persons acting under Act.



nuance of injury or damage, within twelve months next after the ceasing thereof.

In any such action tender of amends before the action was commenced may, in lieu of or in addition to any other plea, be pleaded. If the action was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendants shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action.

Every such action, and also every action against a member or minister of a court-martial in respect of a sentence of such court, or of anything done by virtue or in pursuance of such sentence, shall be brought in one of Her Majesty's superior courts in the United Kingdom (which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the same wherever the matter complained of occurred), or in a supreme court in India, or in any colonial court of superior jurisdiction, provided the matter complained of occurred within the jurisdiction of such colonial court and in no other court whatsoever.

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## PART V.

### APPLICATION OF MILITARY LAW, SAVING PROVISIONS, AND DEFINITIONS.

#### *Persons subject to Military Law.*

168. The persons in this section mentioned are persons subject to military law as officers, and this Act shall apply accordingly to all the persons so specified; that is to say,—

(1) Officers of the regular forces on full pay, and, if not otherwise subject to military law, officers of the staff of the army, and officers employed on military service under the orders of an officer of the regular forces:

(2) Officers who are members of the permanent staffs of any of the auxiliary forces, and are not otherwise subject to military law:

(3) Officers of the militia other than members of the permanent staff:

(4) All such persons not otherwise subject to military law as may be serving in the position of officers of any troops or portion of troops raised by order of Her Majesty beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and of India, and serving under the command of an officer of the regular forces:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the application to such persons of any Act passed by the legislature of a colony:

(5) Officers of the yeomanry, and officers of the volunteers, whenever in actual command of men who are in pursuance of this Act subject to military law, or when their corps is on actual military service:

(6) Any officer of the yeomanry or volunteers whether in receipt of pay or otherwise, during and in respect of the time when with his own consent he is attached to or doing duty with any body of troops for the time being subject to military law, whether of the regular or auxi-

liary forces, or, with his own consent, is ordered on duty by the military authorities:

(7) Every person not otherwise subject to military law who under the general or special orders of a Secretary of State or of the Governor General of India accompanies in an official capacity any of Her Majesty's troops on active service in any place beyond the seas, subject to this qualification, that where such person is a native of India within the meaning of Indian military law, he shall be subject to that law as an officer:

(8) Any person, not otherwise subject to military law, accompanying a force on active service, who shall hold from the commanding officer of such force a pass revocable at the pleasure of such commanding officer entitling such person to be treated on the footing of an officer.

169. The persons in this section mentioned are persons subject to military law as soldiers, and this Act shall apply accordingly to all the persons so specified; that is to say,—

(1) All soldiers of the regular forces:

(2) All non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent staff of any of the auxiliary forces who are not otherwise subject to military law:

(3) All non-commissioned officers and men serving in a force raised by order of Her Majesty beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and of India, and serving under the command of an officer of the regular forces:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the application to such non-commissioned officers and men of any Act passed by the legislature of a colony:

(4) All pensioners not otherwise subject to military law who are employed in military service under the orders of an officer of the regular forces:

(5) All non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the army reserve force or the militia reserve force,—

(a) When called out for training and exercise; and

(b) When kept on duty having volunteered their services; and

(c) When called out for duty in aid of the civil power; and

(d) When called out on permanent service under Her Majesty's proclamation:

(6) All non-commissioned officers and men in the militia,—

(a) During their preliminary training; and

(b) When they or their corps are being trained or exercised either alone or with any portion of the regular forces or otherwise; and

(c) When they are attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces; and

(d) When their corps is embodied:

(7) All non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the yeomanry force,—

(a) When they or their corps are being trained or exercised, either alone or with any portion of regular forces or with any portion of the militia when subject to military law; and

(b) When they are attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces; and

(c) When their corps is on actual military service :

(d). When serving in aid of the civil power :

(8) All non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the volunteer forces,—

(a) When they are being trained or exercised with any portion of the regular forces or with any portion of the militia when subject to military law; and

(b) When they are attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces; and

(c) When their corps is on actual military service: . . .

Provided that it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any volunteer force, except when on actual military service, to obtain the consent of every non-commissioned officer and man belonging to such force before such non-commissioned officer or man shall enter on any service in which he shall be subject to military law.

(9) All persons who are employed by or are in the service of any of Her Majesty's troops when employed on active service beyond the seas, and who are not under the former provisions of this Act subject to military law; and

(10) All persons not otherwise subject to military law who are followers of or accompany Her Majesty's troops, or any portion thereof, when employed on active service beyond the seas; subject to this qualification, that where any such persons are employed by or are followers of or accompany any portion of Her Majesty's forces consisting partly of Her Majesty's Indian forces subject to Indian military law, and such persons are natives of India within the meaning of Indian military law, they shall be subject to that law.

\* \* \* \* \*

**172.** In the application of this Act to Her Majesty's Indian forces, the following modifications shall be made:—

(1.) Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the Indian military law respecting officers or soldiers or followers in Her Majesty's Indian forces, being natives of India within the meaning of such law; and on the trial of all offences committed by any such native officer, soldier, or follower, reference shall be had to the Indian military law for such native officers, soldiers, or followers, and to the established usages of the service, but courts-martial for such trials may be convened in pursuance of this Act.

For the purposes of this Act the expression "Indian military law" means the Articles of War or other matters made, enacted, or in force, or which may hereafter be made, enacted, or in force under the authority of the Government of India; and such articles or other matters shall extend to such native officers, soldiers, and followers wherever they are serving.

(2.) The Governor of any presidency in India may suspend the proceedings of any court-martial held in India on an officer or soldier belonging to Her Majesty's Indian forces within such presidency.

(3.) An officer belonging to Her Majesty's Indian forces who thinks himself wronged by his commanding officer, and on due application made to him does not receive the redress to which he may consider himself entitled, may complain to

the Commander-in-Chief in the presidency to which such officer belongs, who shall cause his complaint to be enquired into, and thereupon report to the Governor of such presidency in order to receive the further directions of that Governor.

(4.) A court-martial may sentence an officer of the Indian staff corps to forfeit all or any part of his army or staff service, or all or any part of both.

(5.) The Governor of any of the presidencies in India may reduce any warrant officer not holding an honorary commission who is serving in or belonging to such presidency to a lower grade of warrant rank, or may remand any such warrant officer to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a warrant officer.

(6.) The provisions of this Act relating to warrant officers not holding honorary commissions shall apply to hospital apprentices in India although not appointed by warrant.

(7.) Part Two of this Act shall not apply to Her Majesty's Indian forces, but persons may be enlisted and attested in India for medical service or for other special service in Her Majesty's Indian forces for such periods, by such persons and in such manner as may be from time to time authorised by the Governor General of India.

In this Act, so far as regards India, any reference to an indictable offence, or an offence punishable on indictment, shall be deemed to refer to an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment.

\* \* \* \* \*

**181.** In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say,—

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

The expression "Lord Lieutenant of Ireland" includes the lords justices or other chief governor or governors of Ireland:

The expression "Commander-in-Chief" means the field marshal or other officer commanding in chief Her Majesty's forces for the time being:

The expression "officer" means an officer commissioned or in pay as an officer in Her Majesty's regular, reserve, or auxiliary forces, or any arm, branch, or part thereof; it also includes a person who, by virtue of his commission, is appointed to any department or corps of Her Majesty's regular, reserve, or auxiliary forces, or of any arm, branch, or part thereof; it also includes a person, whether retired or not, who, by virtue of his commission or otherwise, is legally entitled to the style and rank of an officer of Her Majesty's said forces, or of any arm, branch, or part thereof:

Warrant and other officers holding honorary commissions are officers within the meaning of this Act, subject to the exceptions in this Act mentioned:

The expression "non-commissioned officer" includes an acting non-commissioned officer, and includes a warrant officer not holding an honorary commission, and also includes an army school-master:

The expression "soldier" does not include an officer as defined by this Act, but, with the modi-



fications in this Act contained in relation to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, does include a warrant officer not having an honorary commission and a non-commissioned officer, and every person subject to military law during the time that he is so subject :

The expression "superior officer," when used in relation to a soldier, includes a non-commissioned officer as above defined :

The expressions "regular forces" and "Her Majesty's regular forces" mean officers and soldiers who by their commission, terms of enlistment, or otherwise, are liable to render continuously for a term military service to Her Majesty in any part of the world, including, subject to the modifications in this Act mentioned, the Royal Marines and Her Majesty's Indian forces, and subject to this qualification that when the reserve forces are subject to military law at the times specified in this Act, such forces become during the period of their being so subject part of the regular forces :

The expression "reserve forces" means the army reserve force and the militia reserve force :

The expression "the army reserve force" means the reserve force established under the Reserve Force Act, 1867, and any Act amending the same :

The expression "the militia reserve force" means the men enlisted from time to time under the Militia Reserve Act, 1867, and any Act amending the same :

The expression "auxiliary forces" means the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers :

The expression "militia" includes general and local militia :

The expression "volunteers" includes the Honorable Artillery Company of London :

The expression "corps" means—

(1) In the case of Her Majesty's regular forces—

(a) As respects cavalry, a regiment; and

(b) As respects artillery, a regiment; and

(c) As respects engineers, a corps; and

(d) As respects infantry, a territorial brigade consisting of two or more battalions, associated by general order or royal warrant for the purpose of enlistment and service, exclusive of the auxiliary forces belonging to such brigade, but inclusive of such portion of the permanent staff of those auxiliary forces as consists of officers or soldiers of the regular forces; and also means a regiment not included in a territorial brigade; and

(e) Means the Royal Marine forces, in this Act referred to as the Royal Marines; and also

(f) Means the Army Service Corps, the Army Hospital Corps, and any other portion of Her Majesty's regular forces, by whatever name called, which is declared by royal warrant to be a corps for the purposes of this Act; and also

(g) Means any other portion of Her Majesty's regular forces employed on any service, and not attached to any corps as above defined; and

(2) In the case of Her Majesty's auxiliary forces means—

(a) A regiment of militia;

(b) A regiment of yeomanry cavalry;

(c) A corps of volunteers; and

(d) Means any other portion of Her Majesty's auxiliary forces employed in any service, and not attached to any corps as above defined :

The expression "regimental" means connected with a corps, or with any battalion or other subdivision of a corps :

The expression "military decoration" means any medal, clasp, good-conduct badge, or decoration :

The expression "military reward" means any gratuity or annuity for long service or good conduct; it also includes any good-conduct pay or pension and any other military pecuniary reward :

The expression "enemy" includes all armed mutineers, armed rebels, armed rioters, and pirates :

The expression "on active service" as applied to a person subject to military law means whenever he is attached to or forms part of a force which is engaged in operations against the enemy, or is engaged in military operations in a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or is in military occupation of any foreign country :

The expression "India" means any territories the government of which is vested in Her Majesty by or in pursuance of the Act of the session of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, intitled "An Act for the better government of India," and the Acts amending the same, and also any territories in India under the dominion of any native prince or princes :

The expression "native of India within the meaning of Indian military law" means a person triable and punishable under that law :

The expression "colony" means for the purposes of this Act Cyprus and any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and India, and all territories and places being part of Her Majesty's dominions which are under one legislature shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to constitute one colony; and where there are local legislatures as well as a central legislature, the expression "legislature" means the central legislature only :

The expression "foreign country" means any place which is not situate in the United Kingdom, a colony, or India, as above defined :

The expression "beyond the seas" means out of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man; and the expression "station beyond the seas" includes any place where any of Her Majesty's forces are serving out of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man :

The expression "governor general" in its application to India means the Governor General of India in Council :

The expression "governor" as respects "the presidency of Bengal" means the Governor General of India in Council, and as respects the presidencies of Madras and Bombay means the Governor in Council of the presidency, and in its application to a colony includes the lieutenant-governor or other officer administering the government of the colony :

The expressions "oath" and "swear," and other expressions relating thereto, include affirma-

tion or declaration, affirm or declare, and expressions relating thereto, in cases where an affirmation or declaration is by law allowed instead of an oath :

The expression "superior court," in the United Kingdom, means Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England, the Court of Session in Scotland, and Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Dublin :

The expression "supreme court" means, as regards India, any high court or any chief court ; and the expression "court of superior jurisdiction," as regards a colony, means a court exercising in that colony the like authority as the High Court of Justice in England.

The expression "civil court" means, with respect to any crime or offence, a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, and includes a court of summary jurisdiction :

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by any rules of procedure made in pursuance of this Act :

The expression "misdemeanor," as far as regards Scotland, means a crime or offence, and so far as regards India means a crime punishable by fine and rigorous or simple imprisonment at the discretion of the court :

"Summary Jurisdiction Acts." The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means —

(a) As regards England, the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any Acts amending the same ;

(b) As regards Scotland, the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, and any Acts amending the same ; and

(c) As regards Ireland, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district ; and elsewhere in Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same :

The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary

or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any Acts therein referred to ; and as regards Scotland, means the sheriff or sheriff substitute, or any two justices of the peace sitting in open court ; or any magistrate or magistrates to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1864 ; and as regards India, a colony, the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, means the court, justices, or magistrates who exercise jurisdiction in the like cases to those in which the Summary Jurisdiction Acts are applicable :

The expression "county court judge" includes—

(1) In the case of Scotland, the sheriff or sheriff substitute ; and

(2) In the case of Ireland, the judge of the Civil Bill Court :

The expression "constable" includes a high constable and a commissioner, inspector, or other officer of police :

The expression "police authority" means the commissioner, commissioners, justices, watch com-

mittee, or other authority having the control of a police force :

The expression "horse" includes a mule, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to any beast of burden or draught of whatever description in like manner as if such beast were included in the expression "horse."

For the purpose of deducting pay a part of a day shall not be reckoned as a day, unless it consists of six hours or upwards.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FIFTH SCHEDULE.

### FORM OF DESCRIPTIVE RETURN.

Descriptive Return of \_\_\_\_\_ who \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, and was  
committed to confinement at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ as a deserter [or absentee without leave]  
from the \_\_\_\_\_ Bn. of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment of \_\_\_\_\_

Ago	...	...	...
Height	...	...	Feet. Inches.
Complexion	...	...	...
Hair	...	...	...
Eyes	...	...	...
Marks	...	...	...
In uniform or plain clothes	...	...	...
Probable date and place of attestation	...		
Probable date of desertion or beginning of absence, and from what place.	...		
Name, occupation, and address of the person by whom or through whose means the deserter [or absentee without leave] was apprehended and secured.	...		
Particulars in the evidence on which the prisoner is committed, and showing whether he surrendered or was apprehended, and in what manner and upon what grounds. The fullest possible details to be given.	...		

I do hereby certify that the prisoner has been duly examined before me as to the circumstances herein stated, and has declared in my presence that he

the before-mentioned corps, and I recommend § for a reward of s.

Signature { of committing magis-  
Residence { trate.  
Post Town {

Signature of prisoner.

Signature of informant.

Or where the prisoner confessed, and evidence of the truth or falsehood of such confession is not then forthcoming:

I hereby certify that the above-named prisoner confessed to the circumstances above stated, but that evidence of the truth or falsehood of such confession is not forthcoming, and that the case was adjourned until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of obtaining such evidence from a Secretary of State.

Signature.

Residence.

Post Town.

\* After the word "who," to be inserted either the words "was apprehended," or "surrendered himself," as the case may be.

† It is important for the public service, and for the interest of the deserter or absentee without leave, that this part of the return should be accurately filled up, and the details should be inserted by the justice in his own handwriting, or, under his direction, by his clerk.

‡ Insert *is or is not a deserter or absentee without leave*, from or belongs or does not belong to, as the case may be.

§ The justice will insert the name of the person to whom the reward is due, and the amount [i.e., 10s., 15s., or 20s.] which, in his opinion, should be granted in this particular case.

**No. 25.**—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the nineteenth day of September, 1872, and fourth day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter three, Section one, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

### REGULATION No. III OF 1879.

#### THE ASSAM LOCAL RATES REGULATION, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the levy on land of rates to be applied to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine and to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

##### Preamble.

territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the levy on land of rates to be applied to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine and to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

##### Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879":

##### Local extent.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

and it shall come into force in such districts, or such parts thereof, and on such dates, as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, from time to time direct.

##### Commencement.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

##### Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Regulation—

(1) "Land" means land, whether covered with water or not, which is, or in the absence of some express exemption would be, assessable to land-revenue;

(2) "Landholder," in the case of land assessed to land-revenue, means any person responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on such land, and, in the case of land not so assessed, any person who, if such land were assessed to land-revenue, would be responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed thereon;

(3) "Tenant" means any person holding land from a landholder and liable to pay or deliver rent therefor;

(4) "The permanently-settled portion of Sylhet" means the whole of that district except the Jaintia parganas; and "the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara" means the whole of that district except the Bhutan Duars;

(5) "Annual value," used in respect of any land, means the following (that is to say):—

(a) where such land is liable to be periodically resettled at full rates,—the land-revenue for the time being assessed on such land;

(b) where such land is situate in any place other than the permanently-settled portions of Sylhet and Goalpara, and the land-revenue of such land has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned,—twice the land-revenue which at the current rates of the district for temporarily-settled estates would be assessable on the cultivated portion of such land, less by any reduced revenue payable thereon;

(c) where such land has been permanently settled and is assessed to land-revenue,—two rupees for each acre of such land;

(d) where such land is situate in the permanently-settled portions of Sylhet and Goalpara and the land-revenue on such land has been permanently released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned,—two rupees for each acre of such land, together with a sum for each such acre equal to the average rate of incidence per acre of the land-revenue assessed on the recorded area of the permanently-settled land within the same pargana:

Provided that when any land to be valued under sub-clause (c) or sub-clause (d) exceeds four hundred acres in area or is assessed to land-revenue at not less than one hundred rupees, and any portion of such land has not been cultivated for three years, the annual value of such portion shall not be deemed to exceed the annual profits derived by the landholder from the same:

Provided also that when any land has been acquired under a grant or lease made in accordance with any rules issued by, or under the authority of, Government for the grant or lease of waste lands for the cultivation of tea, coffee or cinchona, the annual value shall be ascertained in the following way (that is to say):—

if the grant or lease has been made under the rules for the lease of waste lands in force at the date of the passing of this Regulation, the revenue payable under the conditions of the grant or lease shall be deemed to be the annual value of such land;

if the grant or lease has been made under any other rules previously in force for the grant or lease of waste lands, it shall be ascertained what would have been the revenue payable at the time of assessment if at the date of making the grant or lease the rules now in force for the grant or lease of waste lands had been in force, and such revenue shall be deemed to be the annual value of such land;

or in either of the above cases, if the landholder prefers it, the land actually under cultivation within the boundaries of the area granted or leased during the year previous to the assessment of rates under this Regulation shall be assessed as if it were land paying full rates of land-revenue, and such assessment shall be deemed to be the annual value for the purposes of this Regulation.

This proviso shall not apply to land sold under any rules issued by, or with the authority of, Government for the sale of waste lands revenue-free, or to any lands leased under any rules for the lease of waste lands of which the revenue payable under the lease has been subsequently commuted, redeemed or compounded for.

3. All land shall be liable to the payment of such rate, in addition to the land-revenue and local cesses

Rates assessable.

(if any) assessed thereon, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs, not exceeding one anna four pices for every rupee of the annual value of such land.

4. When a rate is imposed on any land under this Regulation, any cess now leviable on such land for any of the purposes mentioned in section twelve shall cease to be levied on such land; or, if such cess be maintained, a corresponding diminution shall be made in such rate.

5. All sums due on account of a rate imposed on any land under this Regulation shall be payable by the landholder, and shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on such land.

When such land is held by two or more landholders, such landholders shall be jointly and severally liable for such sums.

*Explanation.*—Sums recoverable under this section in districts where Bengal Act No. VII of 1868 is in force are recoverable not only in the mode in which demands as defined in that Act are recoverable, but also in any other mode in which land-revenue is recoverable.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*—

(a) appoint officers to assess and collect any rate under this Regulation, and make rules for the guidance of such officers in assessing or collecting such rate;

(b) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable; and

(c) exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of such rate.

7. All landholders shall, on the requisition of any officer appointed under the preceding section to assess and collect a rate, furnish such information as they may be called upon by him to supply regarding the area and class of the land held by them, the extent of such land under cultivation and the crops grown, and all other information necessary to enable him to determine the annual value of such land as defined in section two.

In case of default or refusal to supply such information when required, or if the officer appointed as aforesaid has reason to doubt the correctness of the information supplied, such officer may, personally or by means of his subordinates, carry out any enquiry on the land which may be necessary, and make any surveys which he may deem essential to the obtaining of such information; and the cost of such enquiry and surveys shall be borne by the landholder in all cases of default or refusal, and, when such enquiry is undertaken in consequence of doubt as to the correctness of the information referred, if the enquiry and survey made show the information supplied to have been incorrect.

8. An appeal from the order of any officer appointed under section six to assess or collect a rate shall lie to the Chief Commissioner, or to such person as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

The order passed on any such appeal by the Chief Commissioner, or the person so appointed, shall be final.

9. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eight shall be thirty days from the date of the order appealed against.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

10. When in the course of any assessment under this Regulation any landholder claims to have the annual value of any land held by him limited in the manner prescribed by the first proviso to the fifth clause of section two, the cost of any measurement or local enquiry necessary for the determination of such claim shall be borne by such landholder, and the amount thereof may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of such land.

11. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Regulation shall be carried to the credit of a General Provincial Fund.

12. (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner, after paying the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation, shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs in any year, appropriate such amount not exceeding one-fourth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under this Regulation as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such works and undertakings as he may declare to be works of general provincial utility:

Provided that the amount so assigned in any year shall not exceed three-eighths of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year.

(c). Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, allot from the said fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:

(1) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other communications, and the improvement of river-channels;

(2) the maintenance of the district-post;

(3) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(4) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells, tanks, rest-houses for travellers and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or

convenience, and the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such works have been constructed :

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than three-eighths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

13. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the province of Assam in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

14. The Chief Commissioner shall establish in each district a District Committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the amount allotted for such district under section twelve shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling the expenditure of the same; and for the same purpose may, in addition to the District Committee, form as many Branch Committees, consisting of not less than three persons each, as he may think fit, and shall define the portions of the district within which such Branch Committees shall exercise their functions.

15. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, make rules regarding Committees, to define the functions, authority and mode of proceeding of any Committee or Branch Committee so established, and to prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committees and Branch Committees shall be appointed or removed :

Provided that not less than one-third of the members of any such Committee shall be persons residing in the district and not in the service of the Government.

16. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Regulation in any district, and of the allotments made to such district under section twelve, shall be kept in such district in such form as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the members of the District Committee.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection, at suitable places within the district, without the payment of any fee.

The English abstract of such accounts shall also be published in the *Assam Gazette*.

17. When a rate is levied under this Regulation from a landholder in respect of any land under sub-clause (a), (b), (c) or (d) of clause (5) of section two, and such land is held by a tenant of such landholder at a rent less than the aggregate of the annual value of such land and the revenue (if any) payable in respect of the same, such landholder may realize from such tenant a part of such rate bearing to the whole of such rate the same ratio

as the excess of such aggregate above such rent bears to the annual value.

#### Illustrations.

(a). A is the holder of land of the description mentioned in sub-clause (a) of clause (5) of section 2, of which the land-revenue is Rs. 100. The annual value is therefore Rs. 100, and the rate at one anna per rupee would be Rs. 6-4. The land is held by a tenant B at a rent of Rs. 150. Then  $100 : (200-150) = 50 :: Rs. 6-4 : Rs. 3-2$ . A may realize Rs. 3-2 from B.

(b). A is the holder of land of the description mentioned in sub-clause (b) of clause (5) of section 2, on which the land-revenue payable is Rs. 50 and on which the full land-revenue at current rates would be Rs. 100. The annual value is therefore Rs. 150, and the rate at one anna per rupee would be Rs. 9-6. The land is held by a tenant B at a rent of Rs. 150. Then  $150 : (200-150) = 50 :: Rs. 9-6 : Rs. 3-2$ . A may realize Rs. 3-2 from B.

(c). A is the holder of one hundred acres of land of the description mentioned in sub-clause (c) of clause (5) of section 2. The annual value of such land is therefore Rs. 200, and the rate at one anna per rupee would be Rs. 12-8. The revenue assessed on the land is Rs. 50. The land is held by a tenant B at a rent of Rs. 100. Then  $Rs. 200 : (250-100) = 150 :: Rs. 12-8 : Rs. 9-6$ . A may realize Rs. 9-6 from B.

(d). A is the holder of one hundred acres of land of the description mentioned in sub-clause (d) of clause (5) of section 2. The average rate of incidence per acre of the land-revenue in other permanently-settled land in the same pargana is eight annas. The annual value of such land is therefore Rs. 250, and the rate at one anna per rupee would be Rs. 15-10. The land is held by a tenant B at a rent of Rs. 125. Then  $250 : (250-125) = 125 :: Rs. 15-10 : Rs. 7-13$ . A may realize Rs. 7-13 from B.

18. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others of any sum on account of a rate imposed on any land under this Regulation, and suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate or for the settlement of accounts of such rate, shall be cognizable by the Courts which, under the law for the time being in force, have cognizance of suits for rent due on such land, and by no other Courts

The 1st November 1879.

No. 26.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate G. H. M. Batten, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 27.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Amaravati Seshaya Sastri, C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 31st October 1879.

No. 590.—The following extract, paragraph 1, from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of



State for India, No. 93, dated 18th September 1879, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the Divisions of your Government placed against their names:—

Mr. John Ontario Miller,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ John Campbell Arbuthnott,—Bengal.

„ Robert Scott Greenshields,— „

„ George Alfred Tweedy,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ Kavasjee Jamasjee Badshah,—Bengal.

„ James Sanders,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ George Watson Shaw,—Bengal.

„ Herbert Lovely Eales,— „

„ Donald Campbell Johnstone,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ Romer Edward Younghusband,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ Herbert Holmwood,—Bengal.

„ Walter Roper Lawrence,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ Duncan Colvin Baillie,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ Henry Halsted Priest,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

„ Richard Rodney Pope, Bengal.

„ John Alexander Brown,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 31st October 1879.*

**No. 1243.**—It is hereby notified for general information that, in modification of Notification No. 248, dated 13th February 1874, the Governor General in Council and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, acting concurrently in exercise of all powers enabling them in this behalf, are pleased to divide the district of Rangoon into the two following districts, not only for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but also for revenue and general purposes:—

District of Rangoon town.

„ Hanthawaddy.

**No. 1244.**—It is hereby notified for general information that, in modification of Notification No. 249, dated the 13th February 1874, the Governor General in Council and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, acting concurrently in exercise of all powers enabling them in this behalf, are pleased to divide the district of Amherst into the two following districts, not only for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but also for revenue and general purposes:—

District of Moulmein town.

„ Amherst.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 27th October 1879.*

**No. 334.**—The services of the Reverend Arthur Charles Pearson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the

disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th September 1879.

*The 30th October 1879.*

**No. 341.**—The Reverend W. Simpson, M.A., a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd December next.

#### SURVEYS.

*The 31st October 1879.*

**No. 503.**—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in the Notification in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 35, dated the 23rd June 1877, on the forenoon of the 15th instant, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade from the date of his return.

Mr. F. Fedden, officiating in the 1st Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Hughes' return.

#### FORESTS.

*The 30th October 1879.*

**No. 869F.**—The following officers who are officiating as Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates mentioned:—

Mr. C. F. Rossiter,—Punjab, 15th June 1879.

„ J. C. Murray,—North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 15th June 1879.

„ G. F. Taylor,—Central Provinces, 15th June 1879.

„ B. A. Rebsch,—North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 10th July 1879.

„ L. G. Smith,—Bengal, 10th July 1879.

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

*Simla, the 31st October 1879.*

**No. 95G.-M.**—*Promotion.*—The following promotion is made in the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from 20th September 1879:—

Havildar Buldeo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mohasinga, deceased.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 30th October 1879.*

**No. 299I.-J.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XIV of 1879 (an Act for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments) to the Cantonment of Morar.

## POLITICAL.

*The 31st October 1879.*

**No. 16537.-P.**—In recognition of their services, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur on each of the following gentlemen:—

The Thakoor Man Singh, of Surwan, member of the Council of Regency of the State of Rutlam.

The Maharaj Ragnath Sing of Amleta, member of the Council of Regency of the State of Rutlam.

Gunput Rao Ramchunder, Minister of the State of Dewas (Junior Branch).

Pundit Nilkanth Janardun Kirtane, Tutor of the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch).

## GENERAL.

*The 31st October 1879.*

**No. 4.1168.**—The services of Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Gwalior, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

**No. 4.1171.**—Nawab Ata Muhammad Khan is attached temporarily, on special political duty, to the Staff of Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., Commanding the Khaibar Field Force, with effect from the date of taking charge.

*The 30th October 1879.*

**No. 15851.-G.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the stamp duty payable under the said Act on agreements executed for service or for performance of work in the coffee plantations in Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed rupees twenty.

**No. 2114G.-G.**—The following Brigade Order, dated 11th September 1879, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

*2nd Regiment.*

Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain on field service, Captain M. G. Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander from 6th September 1879, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Captain J. Colledge on furlough, or until further orders.

*The 31st October 1879.*

**No. 2134G.-G.**—Major A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate temporarily as 2nd Squadron Commander in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, during the absence of Captain J. Colledge on furlough, or until further orders.

A. C. LYALL,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 1st November 1879.*

**No. 3644.**—Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of September 1879, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877:—

		Rs.
1877	...	9,97,24,759
1878	...	11,14,34,841
1879	...	14,43,60,230

**No. 3645.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has reduced to Rs. 275 the stamp duty chargeable on entry as a Vakil on the roll of any High Court under the letters patent constituting such Court of any person who was bound as clerk to a Vakil of such Court, under Articles executed before the 1st April 1879, and the term of which was unexpired on that date.

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 31st October 1879.*

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

**No. 1065.**—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major J. D. Dyson—Laurie, 34th Foot, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. R. Chester, Bengal Staff Corps, whose tour of staff service expired on the 27th October 1879.

**No. 1066.**—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of G. G. O. No. 673 of Surgeon-Major from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon Alfred Swaine Lethbridge,	} 30th September 1879.
M.D.,	
Surgeon Arthur Stephen, M.D.,	
John Henry Newman, M.D.,	
Hugh Johnstone, M.B.,	

**No. 1067.**—The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is conferred on Surgeon-Major A. J. Dale, Indian Medical Department, while performing the duties of Principal Medical Officer with the Force in the Kuram Valley.

**No. 1068.**—SPECIAL—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1063 of 1879, the following appointment is made in the Kandahar Field Force:—

Captain E. M. Larminie, Royal Engineers, to be Brigade-Major of Royal Engineers.



**No. 1069.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***1st Sikh Infantry.*

Captain F. R. Begbie, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

The above temporary appointments are to have effect from the 22nd October 1878.

**No. 1070.**—G. G. O. No. 985 of 1879, transferring Lieutenant G. W. C. Bruce, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to the 5th Punjab Infantry, is hereby cancelled.

**No. 1071.**—In G. G. O. No. 1045 of 1879, under 6th Punjab Infantry, for Major T. F. Bruce, "on field service" read *Furlough on medical certificate*.

**No. 1072.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—***2nd Cavalry.*

Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. C. Hamilton vacated.

**No. 1073.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.*

Color Havildar Nidhan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, deceased,—4th September 1879.

**No. 1074.—NATIVE ARMY—***10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.*

Jemadar Gunda Sing, from the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghulzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Madut Alli, invalided,—26th September 1879.

*14th Bengal Lancers.*

Kote Duffadar Surrub Sukh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar (Naib Ressaldar) Kurruk Sing, invalided,—1st May 1879.

Duffadar Buldeo Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Zalim Sing, deceased,—23rd August 1879.

*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Kurream Buksh, to be Subadar, *vice* Nihala, deceased; Havildar Atoc, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kurream Buksh, promoted,—3rd August 1879.

*34th (The Fultehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Subadar Koondun Lall Ditchit, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sowsahaie Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided,—1st July 1879.

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 1075.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major F. D. M. Brown, v.c., Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department,—(p.a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. Finden,—(u. p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. Eddowes,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 1076.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 537 of 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, was allowed, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, a further extension of furlough, without pay, for six months.

**No. 1077.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 764 of 1878, Major A. Walker, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, has been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, one year's extension of furlough on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 1078.**—The following extract from List No. 40, dated 3rd October 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

*Permitted to return to duty.*

Captain F. H. Hinde, Infantry.

Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E.

Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye.

*Granted extension of leave.*

Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E.,—one month, private affairs.

Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E.,—four months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Staff Corps,—three months, medical certificate.

Major F. M. Newbery, Infantry,—six months and twenty days, private affairs.

Captain W. B. Craigie, Cavalry,—six months, medical certificate.

*Retirement.*

Deputy Surgeon-General G. H. Ray,—17th December 1879.

**DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.**

**No. 1079.**—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Agra Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 926 of 1878, are dismissed the service.—

No. 1354, Roop Chund Singh.

No. 1358, Lalta Proshad.

No. 1363, M. S. Annasawmy Moodelliar.

**ORDNANCE AND EQUIPMENT.**

**No. 1080.**—The following correction is made in G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1879 :—

Paragraph 2, third line, for XVIII read XXVIII.

**ORDNANCE.****No. 1081.—STORES—**

The following clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st August 1879, is made applicable to India, and published for the information and guidance of all concerned, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 159, dated 21st February 1879 :—

**EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS.****I.—REGULAR FORCES.**

*Instructions for repairing Martini-Henry Long Bayonet Scabbards (Marks I and II).*

**Clause 175.**—1. The following instructions will be added to those relating to the repair of

Martini-Henry long bayonet scabbards contained in the Appendix to Clause 208, Army Circulars, 1878:—

- (a) The long springs issued for the repair of the long Martini-Henry triangular bayonet scabbards will, in future, have only four rivet holes instead of five; and will be secured to the leather by means of two rivets and washers instead of by three.
- (b) Before inserting one of these springs in a scabbard (Mark I) which has been prepared for a spring having five rivet holes, the central rivet hole in the leather will be filled up with a split rivet in the manner directed under the head of "replacing split rivets," a brass washer being placed on the rivet before it is driven down on the mandril.
- (c) Scabbards of future manufacture (Mark II) will have only two rivet holes in the leather, between the locket and tip.

2. The following alteration will be made in the abovementioned instructions:—

For the word "chape" wherever it occurs throughout the instructions, substitute the word "tip."

No. 1082.—It having been found undesirable to apply all the 13 alterations sanctioned in Military Department letter No. 258, dated 5th March 1878, to those 9-pounder R.M.L. Gun Carriages, Wagons, and Limbers, Marks I and II, which, not having been so altered, are now in reserve in charge of the Ordnance Department or in regimental use, it is directed that only the 6 alterations named below shall be carried out with respect to the Carriages, Wagons, and Limbers above referred to, *vid.*:—

#### CARRIAGE.

I.—Inner guard iron for axletree boxes lengthened and back strap attached to upper part of outer guard iron.

II.—Slight alterations to inner and external fittings of axletree boxes.

#### LIMBER.

III.—Two pairs of staples riveted to top of splinter bar on off side between single and double draught plates.

IV.—A hand strap or crupper and staple added to the back of centre box for a third gunner when mounted.

#### WAGON.

V.—"Near" hind and "off" fore ammunition boxes fitted with an additional single staple, and "near" fore and "off" hind with a strap for securing saw, hand.

VI.—"Off" under store box fitted with a lid.

No. 1084.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1058, dated the 24th October 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

2. In all 9-pounder R.M.L. Gun Carriages, Wagons, and Limbers, Marks I and II, hereafter issued from Gun Carriage Factories, the following modifications to be effected:—

#### CARRIAGE.

I.—(a) Inner guard iron for axletree boxes (a) Already sanctioned, vide G. G. O. No. 547 of 1877. lengthened, and back strap attached to upper part of outer guard iron.

II.—The axletree boxes are arranged to carry either shells or case shot; the lids being fitted with copper bound blocks to steady the projectiles, and the clip-bands lengthened to rivet to the band of the guard irons.

#### LIMBER.

III.—Platform, board, 2" shorter in length.

IV.—Distance between stops for ammunition boxes, 3' 11½" instead of 4' 1½".

V.—Two pairs of staples riveted to top of splinter bar on off side between single and double draught plates.

VI.—(b) Centre box seat on the back is grooved to let water through.

VII.—(b) A hand strap for crupper and staple (b) Already sanctioned, as per G. G. O. No. 1019 of 1877. are added to the back of centre box for a third gunner when mounted.

#### WAGON.

VIII.—"Near" hind and "off" fore ammunition boxes are fitted with an additional single plate, and "near" fore and "off" hind with a strap for securing hand saw.

IX.—"Off" under store box fitted with a lid.

X.—Ammunition boxes sit close to each other, instead of 4" apart.

#### WHEELS.

XI.—(c) Spokes of a parallel thickness of 1½" (c) The wheel referred to is that described in War Office List of Changes, § 3016, dated 1st January 1877, with this exception, that the pipe box of the nave is not of phosphor bronze. from nave to felloe, and ½" less in breadth at felloes.

XII.—(c) Less material removed from bosom of felloes.

3. The order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

#### RETIREMENTS.

No. 1083.—The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £328-16-0, from the 31st October 1879, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

The pension and annuity are payable in England. Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Joseph Ford Sherer, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Assam.

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
21.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Thomas McGrigor.	Bengal Staff Corps.	365 0 0	.....	4,580 0 0	1st November 1879.	England.

## SPECIAL.

**No. 1085.**—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to notify that he has received from the Right Hon'ble the Lord High Chancellor of England the following letter, dated 6th August 1879, transmitting certain Resolutions passed by the House of Lords on the 4th of the same month:—

*House of Lords, 6th August 1879.*

*To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,

In pursuance of the Order of the House of Lords, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the enclosed Resolutions of the House, and I have to request Your Excellency to communicate them to the several officers referred to therein.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) CAIRNS. C.

*Die Luna, 4th August 1879.*

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said Resolutions to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and that His Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

(Sd.) WILLIAM ROSE,  
*Cler. Parliamentar.*

*Die Luna, 4th August 1879.*

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Afghanistan.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente, that the thanks of this House be given to—

General Sir Frederic P. Haines, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Victoria Cross;

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross;

Major-General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnell Biddulph, Royal Artillery, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Royal Artillery, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross;

and the other Officers of the Army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente, that the House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

(Sd.) WILLIAM ROSE,

*Cler. Parliamentar.*

**No. 1086.**—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to notify that he has received from the Right Hon'ble the Speaker of the House of Commons the following letter, dated the 14th August 1879, conveying a vote of thanks from the House to the Officers of the Army who served in the late campaign:—

*August 14th, 1879.*

The Speaker presents his compliments to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has the honor to forward to him the vote of thanks passed by the House of Commons on Monday, August 4th.

The Speaker requests His Excellency to communicate the thanks of the House to—

General Sir Frederic Paul Haines;

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart;

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne;

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Francis Maude;

Major-General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnell Biddulph;

Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts;

and the other Officers of the Army, both European and Native, who served in the campaign.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, 4th August 1879.*

*Resolved—*

That the thanks of this house be given to the Right Hon'ble Lord Lytton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to General Sir Frederic Paul Haines, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Commander-in-Chief in India, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Afghanistan.

*Resolved—*

That the thanks of this house be given to—  
Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, v.c.;

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, v.c.;

Major-General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnell Biddulph, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, v.c., and the other officers of the army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

*Resolved—*

That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

*Ordered—*

That the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Viceroy and Governor General of India; and that His Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

T. ERSKINE MAY, *Clerk,*  
*House of Commons.*

#### No. 1037.—DONATION BATTAL—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 804 of 1879, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that donation batta shall be granted to medical pupils who come under the conditions of G. G. O. No. 856 of 1878, whether passed or unpassed, at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem.

#### TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

**No. 1088.**—The services of Colonel John Watson, v.c., c.B., Bombay Staff Corps, are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in view to his assuming command of the troops in the Kuram District.

Colonel J. Watson will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 1st Class from the date of his assuming command.

**No. 1039.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1068 of this date, the services of Captain E. M. Larminie, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field service.

**No. 1090.**—The services of Lieutenant A. Adye, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

**No. 1091.**—The services of Lieutenant E. Raban, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for service in the Naga Hills.

**No. 1092.**—The services of Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., in joint civil charge, Simla, are, with reference to the Notification of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, No. 546,

dated 24th October 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 15th November 1879.

**No. 1093.**—The services of 1st Class Apothecary J. McNaught, Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

**No. 1094.**—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary G. H. Campbell, Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

**No. 1095.**—In substitution of G. G. O. No. 504 of the 22nd May 1865, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to notify the following revised scale of pay and allowances for veterinary surgeons of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces serving in India:—

RANK	Relative rank	Pay and Indian allowances* per mensem.	English pay per diem.
		Rs. A P.	£ s. d.
Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India ...	Lieutenant-General	1,183 2 0	1 5 0
After 25 years' service	Ditto	1,207 7 7	1 7 0
" 30 " service	Ditto	1,244 0 0	1 10 0
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon	Major, but junior of the rank except for choice of quarters	1,000 15 0	1 5 0
After 25 years' service	Ditto	1,025 4 7	1 7 0
" 30 " service	Ditto	1,061 13 0	1 10 0
Veterinary Surgeon, 1st class	Captain	578 8 10	0 16 0
After 5 years' service as such	Ditto	602 12 6	0 18 0
" 10 " " "	Ditto	627 2 0	1 0 0
" 15 " " " "	Ditto	651 7 7	1 2 0
" 20 " total service	Ditto	675 13 2	1 4 0
Veterinary Surgeon under 5 years' service	Lieutenant	377 8 0	10 10 0
After 5 years' service	Ditto	401 13 7	10 12 0
" 10 " " "	Ditto	427 4 7	10 14 0

\* The rates of pay and Indian allowances include horse allowance at Rs. 120 for the Principal and Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons, Rs. 90 for veterinary surgeons, 1st class, and Rs. 60 for veterinary surgeons.

† NOTE.—Those rates of English pay are only applicable to veterinary surgeons appointed before the issue of the Royal Warrant dated 22nd April 1878. Those appointed on or after that date receive £250 a year.

Officers of the Indian veterinary department who may now be drawing a higher rate of pay than that given in the above table, will continue to draw such rate till, by length of service, they obtain an increase of pay.

The rates of pay sanctioned by this order will have effect from the 1st August 1879.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 31st October 1879.*

#### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

**No. 74.**—Mr. W. J. Onions, 1st Class Engineer (in charge), I.G.S. *Enterprise*, to be 1st Class Engineer (in charge), *Tenasserim*, vice Bolton, retired.

Mr. C. McLaggan, 1st Class Engineer (in charge), I.G.S. *Celerity*, to be 1st. Class Engineer (in charge), I.G.S. *Enterprise*, vice Onions.

Mr. J. Faithful, 2nd Class Engineer, I.G. Hulk *Koel*, to be 2nd Class Engineer, I.G.S. *Celerity*, vice McLaggan.

#### PENSIONS.

No. 75.—Mr. A. J. Bolton, 1st Class Engineer (in charge), I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, late I. N., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, viz., 5 shillings per diem.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 30th October 1879.*

No. 432.—*Erratum*.—In that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 395, dated 3rd October 1879, which relates to Mr. S. A. Stewart, for "Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank," read "Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade."

No. 433.—Mr. E. Claxton, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1879.

No. 434.—Mr. H. Rainier, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from 3rd November 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 435.—In modification of Notifications Nos. 351 and 405, dated 11th September and 9th October 1879, respectively, the following changes are ordered in the postings of certain officers of the Accounts Branch:—

Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., to be Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch.

Captain W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C., on return from furlough, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. F. Morrison, on return from furlough, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, Bombay, to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, pending the arrival of Mr. Morrison.

No. 436.—Mr. N. Priestley is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a probationer for the superior classes, and is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 437.—Mr. A. Greenlees, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch to the Railway Branch, and posted to Bengal.

*The 31st October 1879.*

No. 438.—The services of Captain R. R. Pulford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Branch, are, on return from furlough, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

No. 439.—The services of Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 440.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned officers under the terms of the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes.

#### *Bengal Irrigation Branch.*

Fouracres, C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.  
Heera Lall Mitter, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Also of—

Falkiner, R. D., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (on furlough), Military Works Branch, with effect from 9th September 1879.

Blochmann, J., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (on furlough), Punjab Irrigation Branch, with effect from 1st October 1879.

#### CIVIL WORKS. TELEGRAPH.

*The 29th October 1879.*

No. 431.—The following rules for Foreign Messages, based on the London International Telegraph Convention of 1879, and approved by the Governor General in Council, will come into force on the 1st April 1880, and are hereby published for general information:—

#### GENERAL.

*Rule 1.*—Messages to Europe, Asia, or Africa are accepted subject to the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention for the time being in force. Messages to America are accepted subject to the same conditions as far as regards their transit to the European termini of the cables.

Foreign messages are accepted for transmission under these rules at all such Telegraph stations of the following Railway Companies at which no Government Telegraph Office exists:—

Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, South Indian, Eastern Bengal; and the following stations of the Madras Railway:—

Arcotum, Cuddapa, Gooty, Raichur, Jolarapet, Palghat, Beypore, Coimbatore, Salem.

*Rule 2.*—The Government of India accepts no responsibility whatsoever in respect of Foreign telegrams.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES.

*Rule 3.*—Foreign telegrams are classified as follows:—

(1st).—State messages; those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea forces, and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments; also the replies to these messages.

*Messages from Consular Agents who are engaged in commerce are not considered as State messages, except when they are addressed to a Government official and relate to the Government service.*

*N.B.*—The new rules affecting Codes are not to be enforced till July.



(2nd).—*Service messages*; those which emanate from the Telegraph Departments of the Contracting States, and which relate either to the service of the International Telegraphs, or to objects of public interest determined upon by common accord by the said Departments.

(3rd).—*Private messages*.

**Rule 4.**—Messages may be written in ordinary language, in Code language, or in figure cipher.

**Rule 5.**—Messages in ordinary language must offer an intelligible sense throughout in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence by the States which are parties to the Convention, or in Latin.

**Rule 6.**—Messages in Code language (*i.e.*, those not offering an intelligible sense throughout) must consist of recognized words of the German, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Latin languages. Proper names of every description are inadmissible in a Code sense.

**Rule 7.**—Cipher messages may be either entirely in cipher, or partly in cipher and partly in ordinary language; in the latter case, the cipher portions (which must be composed exclusively of Arabic figures\*) must be placed between parentheses.

**Rule 8.**—State and service messages may be sent in ordinary language or in Code or cipher without any reservation.

**Rule 9.**—Messages must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalent in the official Code of telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the message is presented.

The body of the message must be preceded by the *Address*, which can be written in Code or abbreviated form; but in such case the delivery of the telegram is contingent on a previous arrangement between the addressee and the local Telegraph Office.

The signature can similarly be in Code or abbreviated form, or may be omitted. If inserted, it should be placed after the body of the message. If not inserted, the last word of the message replaces it.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or addition of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or his representative.

**Rule 10.**—The Address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination. Such information should be written either in French or in the language of the country to which the message is addressed.

The address of private messages should always be such that delivery can be effected without difficulty or the necessity of making enquiries.

For large towns it should comprise the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in default of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee, or some such information.

For small towns the name of the Addressee ought, if possible, to be accompanied by information sufficient to guide the Office of delivery in case of any alteration in the Addressee's name.

\* Groups of letters, not forming words, cannot be sent.

It is essential that the name of the country of destination be mentioned whenever any doubt on the subject is possible.

Messages, the addresses of which do not contain these particulars, are nevertheless transmitted, but in all cases the Sender must bear the consequences of insufficiency of address.

The Address of a message to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines is written as in the following example:—

*M. Muller, Johannisthal express (or post) Berlin.*  
the name of the terminal Telegraph Station being always written last.

The Address of a message for a ship at sea should contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel and its nationality.

**Rule 11.**—The Sender must write immediately before the address of his message any instructions he wishes to give relative to its delivery, acknowledgment, collation, prepaid reply, being caused "to follow," &c. Such instructions, if written in abbreviated form, as under, will be counted each as one word:—

Postage prepaid ( <i>poste payée</i> )	... PP.
Express charges prepaid ( <i>express payée</i> )	... XP.
Acknowledgment prepaid ( <i>accusé réception</i> )	... CR.
Collation prepaid ( <i>telegramme collationné</i> )	... TC.
Reply prepaid ( <i>réponse payée</i> )	... RP.
To follow ( <i>faire suivre</i> )	... FS.

When such instructions are given in unabbreviated form, they should be written in French.

**Rule 12.**—The Sender can prescribe the route he wishes his message to follow by writing the same on the message form in the place provided for the purpose. The Administrations are not bound to conform to printed instructions regarding the route.

When the Sender prescribes the route to be followed, his wishes are complied with, unless the route indicated be interrupted, in which case no objection can be raised to the selection of an alternative route.

When no route is specified, the message is sent by the least expensive one.

**Rule 13.**—Any Sender can, on proving his identity, stop, if in time, the transmission of his message.

When the Sender withdraws or stops his message before transmission has been commenced, the charges are returned to him after deducting a fixed sum of 4 annas, the fee of the original sending Station.

If the message has been already transmitted, the Sender's only means of cancelling it is by a *paid* (private) telegram addressed to the terminal Station.

The Sender must pay also for a reply, if he desires to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon.

A Station which receives a message, requesting the suppression of another message, previously received, informs the original sending Station by post in what manner the request has been acted upon, unless the Sender has prepaid a reply by telegraph.

#### *Delivery of Messages.*

**Rule 14.**—Messages may be addressed either to the place of residence of the Addressee, or *poste restante* (to be kept at the Post Office till

called for), or *bureau restant* (to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for).

Messages which have to be sent to their destination by post, or which are addressed *poste restante*, are immediately sent by the office of destination to the Post Office and treated as registered letters, without charge either to Sender or Addressee. (See Rule 35.)

**Rule 15.**—A message taken to the place of residence of the Addressee may be delivered either to the Addressee, to the adult members of his family, to his employés, lodgers, or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house in which he resides, unless the Addressee has designated in writing a special person to receive it, or the Sender has instructed that the message be delivered to the Addressee only. This last demand, if made, should be mentioned in the address of the message, and is written on the envelope by the Station of delivery.

When a message is addressed *bureau restant*, it is delivered only to the addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

**Rule 16.**—When the message cannot be delivered, the terminal Station intimates the fact by a *Service* telegram to the Station of origin, which verifies the correctness of the Address, and immediately rectifies any error. If the address has been correctly transmitted, the Sender is informed of the non-delivery, but he can only supplement the address by a fresh private message. (See Rule 33.)

**Rule 17.**—If, in consequence of inaccuracy or insufficiency of address, or the absence or refusal of the Addressee, the expenses of a special messenger are not paid on arrival, the costs incurred are specified in the advice of non-delivery or refusal, and are recoverable from the Sender.

#### CONTROL.

**Rule 18.**—The Government of India reserves to itself the right of stopping any private message which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or which may be contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency; and any intermediate Administration may stop the transmission of such a message on condition of immediately advising the Administration to which the original sending Station belongs.

This control is exercised by the terminal or intermediate offices subject to recourse to the central Administration, which decides without appeal.

#### RECORDS.

**Rule 19.**—The originals and copies of messages, and the slips containing the signals or similar papers, are preserved for a period of 18 months after date, with all necessary precautions to ensure their secrecy.

**Rule 20.**—The originals or copies of messages can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proving his identity, or to the authorised attorney of either.

The Sender and Addressee, or the authorised attorney of either, have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them. This right ceases after the expiration of 18 months from the date of the message, and is contingent on the exact date and description of the message to which the request refers being mentioned.

For every such copy, a fee of 4 annas per 100 words, or fraction of 100 words, is payable.

#### SPECIAL MESSAGES.

**Rule 21.**—The Sender of a message can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to send. The amount deposited for the reply must not exceed the cost of an ordinary telegram of 30 words by the same route.

In this case he must write before the Address of the message and pay for the instruction "*Réponse payée*, or R. P." Should the number of words for which a reply is prepaid be greater or less than ten, the sender must add to the instruction the number of words, thus:—

"R. P. 15" (two words), or "*Réponse payée 15*" (three words).

When a reply is prepaid the Station of delivery either pays to the Addressee the amount deposited for the reply, in money, or in stamps, or furnishes him with an order, current for six weeks only, authorizing the free despatch of a message to any destination up to the amount prepaid.

In India the amount is always paid to the addressee in cash or telegraph stamps, and the reply, when tendered, is considered and treated as any other message.

If the original message cannot be delivered within 8 days, or if the Receiver formally refuses the money, stamps, or order for the reply, the Station of delivery informs the Sender of it by a telegram, which indicates the cause of non-delivery and takes the place of the reply.

**Rule 22.**—The Sender of any message can, by writing the word "*Collationné*" (or "T.C.") immediately before the address, ensure its being repeated. In this case the different Officers concerned in its transmission collate it integrally (i. e., it is repeated back from Office to Office to ensure its correctness).

The charge for collation is equal to half the charge for the message.

**Rule 23.**—The Sender of a message can, by adding the words "*accuser réception*," or "C.R.," immediately before the Address, ensure that a notice shall be telegraphed to him of the hour of its delivery.

If the message cannot be delivered, the terminal Station intimates the fact and the reason by a *Service* telegram. (See Rule 16.) The return message paid for by the Sender is afterwards transmitted, either on delivery of the telegram, should that be found possible, or at the expiration of 24 hours in the contrary event.

The charge for an "acknowledgment" is that for a simple message of 10 words by the same route as that followed by the original message.

**Rule 24.**—The Sender of a message can, by writing the words "*Faire suivre*," or "F.S.," immediately before the Address, ensure its following the Addressee to different Addressee, if necessary, within the limits of Europe.

When a message bears the notice "*Faire suivre*," the terminal Station, after presenting it at the Address given, transmits it immediately, if requisite, to any new Address supplied at the residence of the Addressee. If no new Address is supplied, the message is kept in the Office and its non-delivery reported. (See Rule 16.) If the message is re-transmitted, and the second Station cannot find the Addressee, the message is retained by that Station.



If the notice "*Faire suivre*" is accompanied by successive Addresses, the message is successively transmitted to each, if necessary, and the last Office treats it in accordance with the regulations of the preceding paragraph.

The charge for a message "*Faire suivre*" to be levied from the Sender is simply the charge to the first terminal Station, all the Addresses entering into the number of words charged for. The supplementary charge is recovered from the Addressee.

**Rule 25.**—Any person, by explaining the necessity, can request that messages which may arrive at a Telegraph Office to be delivered to him, within the radius of delivery of that office, be retransmitted, in conformity with the conditions of the preceding paragraphs, to the Address which he furnishes; this request must be made in writing.

**Rule 26.**—Telegraphic messages may be addressed—

I—to several persons in the same place;

II—to the same person at several residences in the same place.

In the first case, each copy of the message bears only its own Address, unless the Sender requests the contrary, in which case the request must be entered after the Address, and will be charged for.

A message addressed to several persons in the same locality, or to one person at several places of residence in the same locality (whether with or without transmission by post), is charged for as a single message; but a copying fee of 4 annas per 100 words, *plus* 4 annas for the excess, is charged for each destination after the first.

**Rule 27.**—In applying the preceding Rules, the facilities given to the public for prepayment of Replies or Acknowledgments, collation of messages, messages to follow, multiple messages, or messages for transmission beyond the limits of the Telegraph Lines, can be combined, subject to the conditions of Rule 11.

#### APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

**Rule 28.**—The minimum charge is for a single word not exceeding ten letters, or for a group of figures not exceeding three.

**Rule 29.**—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in reckoning the cost, except as stated in paragraph 7 of Rule 30 and paragraph 2 of Rule 34.

Words, numbers, or signs added by the Office in the interest of the service are not charged for.

**Rule 30.**—In ordinary and code messages the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters: every ten letters (or fraction of ten letters) in excess is counted as a word.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

Combinations of words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong are not admitted, but proper names of towns and persons, names of places, squares, streets, &c., titles, Christian names, particles, and qualifications, as well as numbers written in words, are counted for the number of words (not exceeding ten letters) employed by the Sender to express them. Abbreviations and misspelt words are inadmissible.

Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of three figures to a word, *plus* one word for any excess.

Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, and bars of division *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

#### Examples.

Responsibility (14 letters)	...	...	2 words
A-t-il	...	...	3 "
Aujourd'hui (without apostrophe)	...	...	1 word
Aix-la-chapelle	...	...	3 words
Aixlachapelle* (12 letters)	...	...	2 "
New York	...	...	2 "
Newyork	...	...	1 word
Du Bois	...	...	2 words
Dubois	...	...	1 word
Belgrave Square	...	...	2 words
Hyde Park	...	...	2 "
St. James Street	...	...	3 "
Saintjames Street	...	...	2 "
Portland Place	...	...	2 "
44½ (5 figures and signs)	...	...	2 "
44½ (6 " " " )	...	...	2 "
44½ (5 " " " )	...	...	2 "
44½ (6 " " " )	...	...	2 "
44½ (2 groups)	...	...	2 "
10 francs 50 centimes, or 10 fr. 50 c.	...	...	4 "
10 fr. 50	...	...	3 "
11 h. 30 m.	...	...	4 "
11.30	...	...	2 "
44/2	...	...	2 "
44/	...	...	1 word
2 per cent.	...	...	3 words
2%	...	...	2 "
Hundertvierunddreissig (22 letters)	...	...	3 "
E.	...	...	1 word
E. M.	...	...	2 words
AP	...	...	2 "
M (Commercial mark)	...	...	2 "
3	...	...	2 "
G. H. F. (Commercial mark)	...	...	1 word
G. H. 2. ( " " " )	...	...	2 words
G. H. F. 45 ( " " " )	...	...	4 "
Envtch (letter cipher)	...	...	Inadmissible.
Tnrlz ( " " " )	...	...	Inadmissible.

**Rule 31.**—In messages which contain cipher, the words in ordinary language or in Code are counted according to paragraphs 1 to 4, and groups of figures according to paragraphs 5 to 8 of the preceding rule.

Words in a language not admissible under Rules 5 and 6 *cannot be sent*.

**Rule 32.**—The name of the original sending Station, and the date, hour, and minute (Madras time) of deposit of the messages, are added *free*, and entered in the copy of the message delivered to the addressee.

**Rule 33.**—Every rectifying or completing message, and generally every communication made to a Telegraph Office relative to a message already transmitted, or in course of transmission, is classed as a private telegram and charged for, but if such communication shall have been necessitated by an error of the Service, the cost of a demand for repetition and of the repetition itself will be refunded on application to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

\* "ch" counted as one letter.

**Rule 34.**—The charge on a message is calculated according to the least expensive route from the starting point of the message to its destination, unless that route is interrupted or the Sender selects another.

The indication of the route is transmitted in the *Official Instructions*, and is not charged for.

#### SPECIAL CHARGES.

**Rule 35.**—Every message which has to be transmitted to its destination by post, or deposited *poste restante*, is posted as a *registered* letter by the Office of delivery, without extra charge either to the Sender or Addressee, except in the two following cases:—

- (a).—Messages which have to be transmitted to destination by *Sea* post, either in consequence of interruption to a sub-marine line, or by reason of being addressed to a country not connected with the International Telegraph system, are subject to a charge for postage of 12 annas, payable by the *Sender*.\*
- (b).—Messages transmitted to an Office situated near a frontier, to be delivered by post in the neighbouring territory, are posted as unpaid letters, and the postage is payable by the *Addressee*.

#### PAYMENT.

**Rule 36.**—The charges on messages are prepaid by the Sender. The following are, however, exceptions, and are recovered from the Receiver:—

- 1st.—The charge for messages sent from sea by semaphore.
- 2nd.—The supplementary charge for onward transmission of messages "*To follow*" (*Faire suivre*).
- 3rd.—The expense of transport beyond the Telegraph lines by quicker means than the post in States where such Service is organised.

In every case where charges are to be made on arrival, the message is not delivered till payment of the amount due is received.

**Rule 37.**—Insufficient charges received in error, or charges not recovered through refusal of the Addressee to defray them in full, or through his not being found at the address given, MUST BE MADE GOOD BY THE SENDER.

Excess charges made in error are returned, but the value of Telegraph stamps attached to a message in excess of the correct charge by the Sender, can only be recovered by application to the Check Office. (See Rule 40.)

#### FREE MESSAGES.

**Rule 38.**—Messages relating to the traffic requirements of the International Telegraph Service are transmitted free.

#### REFUNDS.

**Rule 39.**—The whole cost of any message which has suffered a serious delay in transmission, or which has not been delivered through the fault

of the Telegraph Service, is refunded to the Sender by the Administration which received it.

In case of delay, the claim for re-imbursement is absolute if the message did not reach its destination sooner than it would have done by post, or if the delay exceeds six days.

No refund is given for errors in *uncollated* messages, but the whole cost of a *collated* message is returned to the Sender, if, in consequence of errors in transmission, it has manifestly failed to fulfil its object.

In the case of interruption on a sub-marine line, the Sender of any message has a right to a refund of the portion of the charge belonging to the distance not traversed, deduction being made, if necessary, of the expense incurred in sending the message by any other mode of transport.

These rules do not apply to messages which pass over the lines of a non-adhering Administration which would not on its side make similar refunds.

**Rule 40.**—Every claim for re-imbursement of charges ought to be made to the CHECK OFFICE, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, and be supported as follows: In case of *non-delivery*, by a written statement from the terminal Station or Addressee; in case of *mutilation* or *delay*, by the copy actually delivered to the Addressee, and by a certificate stating that, in consequence of the errors complained of, the message failed to fulfil its object. The particular errors which led to this result should also be specially mentioned. A complaint regarding a received message may, if the Addressee chooses, be addressed to the CHECK OFFICE, which, if possible, disposes of it, otherwise it is returned to be presented at the Office of Origin.

If the Sender does not reside in the country where he deposited his message for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original Administration through the medium of another Administration. In this case, if it becomes evident on investigation that the claim is well founded, the latter is deputed to make the refund.

When a claim to refund is admitted to be well founded by the Administration in fault, the refund is made to the Sender by the CHECK OFFICE.

Complaints are not forwarded when the fault complained of does not give the Sender a claim to refund, or has resulted from an omission or irregularity on his part.

**Rule 41.**—The charges on messages stopped in transit under operation of Rule 18 are returned to the Sender.

**Rule 42.**—The refund rules apply only to the cost of the actual messages lost, delayed, or mutilated, and not to the cost of any further correspondence caused or rendered useless by such loss, delay, or mutilation, except in the case of the exception mentioned in Rule 33.

**Rule 43.**—Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within *six months* of the date of the message.

\* On messages from India addressed to places out of India, and which are to be posted from a seaport to destination, the sender also prepays a postage and registration fee of 12 annas.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 15th March 1879.*

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 21st October 1879*

No. 85.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 406 of 10th October 1879, Mr. W. B. Bromley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on 1st October 1879, before noon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R. E.,*  
*Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

#### Lahore Command.

*Lahore, the 22nd October 1879.*

No. 62.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Ferozepore, transferred to the Peshawar Division, reported his departure for that place on the 14th October 1879 on which date he made over, and Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, received, charge of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*  
*Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command.*  
*Military Works.*

#### Meerut Command.

*Meerut, the 24th October 1879.*

No. 32.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 20 of 9th August 1879, Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut to the Agra Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th October 1879, from the privilege leave

granted him in this Office Notification No. 18 of 15th July 1879.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*  
*Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,*  
*Military Works.*

#### Oudh Command.

*Lucknow, the 22nd October 1879.*

**No. 21.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 395 of 3rd instant, Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 11th October 1879.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*  
*Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,*  
*Military Works.*

#### Rawalpindi Command.

*Rawalpindi, the 20th October 1879.*

**No. 2937.**—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, returned to duty, on the forenoon of the 13th October 1879, from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1968, dated 19th July 1879.

**No. 2950.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 402, dated 9th October 1879, placing the services of Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, at the disposal of the Military Department, this Officer left the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th October 1879, to join the Khyber Division, Field Force.

*The 27th October 1879.*

**No. 2999.**—Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 17th October 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,*  
*Military Works.*

### CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Lahore, the 28th October 1879.*

**No. 26.**—This Office Notification No. 5, dated 21st May 1879, is hereby cancelled.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*  
*Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India*  
*for Guaranteed Railways.*

*Lucknow, the 29th October 1879.*

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 337, dated 29th September 1879, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Class I of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, assumed charge of the Office of the Consulting Engineer to Government of India

for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, from Colonel E. Davidson, R.E., on the forenoon of the 1st October 1879.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*  
*Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India*  
*for Guaranteed Railways.*

### DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 27th October 1879.*

**No. 14.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 426, dated 21st October 1879, Mr. J. A. Lewin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway.

*The 28th October 1879.*

**No. 15.**—The following transfers are made:—

*From the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.*

Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*From the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section to the Pindi-Kohat Section.*

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Director General.*

### RAWALPINDI-KOHAT RAILWAY.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Rawalpindi, the 25th October 1879.*

**No. 1.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 7th October, the following Officers reported their arrival at Rawalpindi on the dates mentioned against their names:—

Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—forenoon, 23rd September 1879.

Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—forenoon, 4th October 1879.

Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—forenoon, 16th October 1879.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*  
*Engineer-in-Chief,*  
*Rawalpindi-Kohat Railway.*

### SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 25th October 1879.*

**No. 14.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification

No. 406, dated 10th October 1879, Mr. D. A. Duns, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Sindia State Railway on the forenoon of the 25th idem.

H. D. LATOUCHE,  
for Engineer-in-Chief.

### CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

#### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
W64 ...	M18—54279 ...	10 }	D. Atkinson, Mussooree.
	—54280 ...	10 }	
W65 ...	M37—37020 ...	100 }	Khursetji Bejonji Karrani, Bombay.
	M35—77996 ...	50 }	
W66 ...	M34—38859 ...	20 }	C. M. Rozario, Poona.
	—38860 ...	20 }	

#### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1879.		Rs.	
H160 ...	M 8—98316 ...	5	Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Madras Division.
H161 ...	M 41—46662 ...	10	Mahomedalli Samsoodin, Bombay.
H162 ...	C 99—23588 ...	0	Ananta Bhaskar, Bombay.

BOMBAY,  
The 28th October 1879. }

W. WELLS,  
Asst. Commissioner.

#### Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
	Rs.		

I 10—19516 ...	10	Yelloogoola Sunnassey, Vizagapatnam.
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COCONADA,  
The 15th October 1879. }

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,  
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

#### Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
68 ...	B 57—39107 ...	20	T. Moonerawmy Mudali, Pursewalkum, Madras.
69 ...	B 54—81270 ...	20	Viasachary, Palmanair.
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
		Rs.	
137 ...	B 54—96854 ...	20	Mr S. Clarkson, Tripatore Salem District.
138 ...	B 55—80038 ...	50	Banko Behary Mistry, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
139 ...	B 46—86697 ...	5 }	V. Soondramoorthy Chetty, Black Town, Madras.
	B 57—36882 ...	20 }	
140 ...	B 53—03887 ...	10 }	Dr. Cook, Zillah Surgeon, Masulipatam.
	—04125 ...	10 }	
141 ...	B 46—61802 ...	5 }	Pillorisetty Chellapathy Naidu, Nellore.
	B 53—55532 ...	10 }	
	B 57—10579 ...	20 }	Subramaniam Chetty, Royapuram, Madras.
	—15947 ...	20 }	
142 ...	B 46—18911 ...	5 }	Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Madras Division.
	B 52—98098 ...	10 }	
143 ...	B 46—91493 ...	5 }	W. Ramasawmy Naidu, Cuddapah.
	—46689 ...	5 }	

\* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
The 30th October 1879. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,  
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

### POST OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 19th October 1879.

To obviate inconvenience at present felt by people wishing to register letters for the Assam, Darjeeling and Northern Bengal Mail (which closes at the General Post Office at 12 noon), a change will be made in the hours of registration at the Calcutta Post Office.

No letters will in future be received for insurance or registration between 7 and 8 A.M., as this time is not found suitable to the public, but registration and insurance will commence at 11 A.M., instead of at noon, and continue till the present hour of 5 P.M.

This change will have effect from 1st December 1879.

T. W. GRIBBLE,  
Post Master General, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1879.

#### SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
1879.			
Akyab and Rangoon	6 P. M.	2nd Nov.	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
Persian Gulf	6 "	3rd "	From Bombay.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies	6 "	4th "	" "
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	5th "	Str. <i>Chandernagore</i> .
Overland mail via Bombay	6 "	7th "	From Bombay
Do. Book packets and pattern packets	6 "	8th "	Str. <i>Sinla</i> .
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6 "	7th "	" "
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 "	8th "	From Bombay

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 8-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

W. MERRETT,  
for Presidency Post Master.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 31st October 1879.

Belfer, F.	Ewing, Charles.	Peterson, Miss.
Bennett, W.	Feathurst, D.	Peter, G.
Bennett, Miss Lizzie.	Fenton, —	Peters, Isaac.
Bogu, P.	Ford, Miss R. R.	Powery, H.
Broughton, E.	Hanham, Mrs. C. R.	Ray, P.
Brookes, Geo.	Hedderwick, Miss K.	Sago.
Cameron, Philip Lovett.	Harold, J.	Slater, J. S.
Cardozo, Charles.	Ives, W. H.	Steward, Albert.
Caw, Geo.	Jones, Mrs.	Smith, Mrs.
Cohen, Mrs. M. B.	Lewis, Augusta.	Thackeray, F. R.
Crofts, W. H.	List, G. H.	Thompson, Mrs.
Curtou, J. Christian N.	Loch, C. J.	Thompson, P.
Cullin, A.	McCarthy, Mrs.	Watson, Mrs. H. R.
Duetto, F.	Mitchell, W. H.	Wilson, J. H., Junior.
Dyer, Mrs. A.	Murray, W.	Wilson, J. H. (Exc. Engr.)
Eades, Mrs.	Page, Geo.	
Ellis, Mrs. M. E.	Faratt, F. H.	

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for"*

Amery, G	Garnier, Alfred.	MacIntyre, A
Archibald, Peter	Grey, Mrs E	Mc Mahon, James
Barker, R C	Malden, Capt H.	Merrett, W
Bertram, Robert Hooper	Holmes, Miss C	Morrison, J
Bowlett, W	Hall, James	Muller, J.
Boyle, Capt E R	Hall, N	"Nelly"
Bridges, S	Hanlon James	Noel, Monsieur A
Bridges, Mrs	Havard, Daniel	Ralt, H G
Brown, Geo. Stephen	Hen Chander Chatterjee	Rebentrip, Dr
Carlisle, J F	Hawlesdt, R.	Rhoades R A
Chaves, Hermann	Hope, A	Row, A
Clifton, Mrs G	Hopkins, R A	Salton, G W
Common, Charles	Janthe	Sandeman, H A
Cordero, Antonio E	Johnstone, R	shaw, Edward Alex.
Craig, I R	Kelly, Thomas	Stevenson, D
Davies, A A	Kennedy, V Show	Stokke, H W
Delvies, H	Lambie, W	Sturmer, Miss A
D Rozario (Ass <sup>t</sup> Insp <sup>r</sup> )	Lewis, Charles	Sultan, Rev G
Eales, I F	Lidstone, C A	Swiney, V
Edwards, I	Lord Harry	Tindal, Lewis W
Ferguson, John	Macdonald, John (late of Vernalux, I	
Ferrari, Fred	Ship Lady Belhaven)	W W
Finlay, W	Macleod, C H	Williamson A
Forward, S	Mally, Chalul, Monnicur	Woolfall, Thomas
Fritsch, J	Martin, Lieut Martin	X
Gabriel, Dr A	(S S)	

*Newspapers*

Hayward E	Marshall, —	Schmidt, I
Leggett, W		

*Registered Letters*

Dalton, S	Gill, T C I	Smith B B R
Duncan, James	Morton, Dr S	Watts, W
Martin, Lt M		

*Parcels*

Bridges, Mrs H	Hart, Mrs R D
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E C GEORGE,

*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*, per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## গবর্ণমেন্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত জ্বরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co, or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.*

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### List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

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
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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Notice is hereby given of the loss of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1879, for Rs. 10,000, endorsed to Major-General R. K. Younghusband. Payment of the Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and

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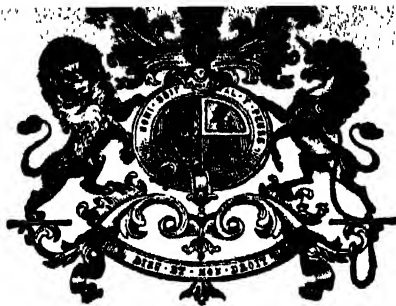
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No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVIII of 1879.

#### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		21st Sept. 1878.	20th Sept. 1879.	to 21st Sept. 1878.	to 20th Sept. 1879.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
4th Oct. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,37,481	5,65,219	2,53,65,165	2,75,70,433	22,05,268	...
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpore ...	43,728	41,384	23,22,740	29,74,532	6,51,792	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,30,505	1,19,482	30,37,443	26,08,122	...	4,29,321
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	63,110	46,899	33,41,358	33,51,227	9,869	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	88,930	1,47,300	57,49,398	72,12,400	14,63,002	...
27th Sept. 1879	Madras ...	1,05,333	1,13,541	47,78,221	47,01,429	...	76,792
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,020	52,041	23,71,294	23,73,536	2,242	...
4th Oct. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula ...	8,43,191	2,61,974	2,02,64,040	1,87,56,283	...	15,07,757
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	73,322	72,527	49,12,785	54,50,239	5,37,454	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>14,31,620</b>	<b>14,20,367</b>	<b>7,21,42,444</b>	<b>7,49,98,201</b>	<b>28,55,757</b>	<b>...</b>
	<i>State.</i>						
11th Oct. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	1,809	94,389	96,641	2,252	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,549	1,337	68,311	66,665	354	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	33,737	27,358	21,09,616	26,85,405	5,75,789	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,337	10,661	5,15,132	5,73,129	57,997	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 33,951	...	13,404
27th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	666	421	73,616	55,030	...	18,586
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,920	3,024	95,576	1,65,507	69,931	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,413	10,364	5,79,096	4,80,873	...	98,223
4th Oct. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,466	6,572	3,07,072	3,20,089	13,017	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	9,761	25,607	5,96,016	10,99,201	5,03,185	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,346	4,279	1,26,133	2,31,209	1,05,076	...
27th Sept. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,947	12,550	7,08,155	6,97,903	...	10,252
4th Oct. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	16,034	20,991	6,02,770	8,57,084	2,54,314	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,178	1,142	(c) 68,688	71,147	2,459	...
27th Sept. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,005	(d) 64,085	3,52,276	2,88,191	...
4th Oct. 1879	Indus Valley ...	8,120	52,754	(e) 63,885	18,64,806	18,00,721	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,434	1,483	68,685	93,779	25,094	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,797	...	(f) 1,10,543	1,10,543	...
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,19,013</b>	<b>1,92,134</b>	<b>61,86,580</b>	<b>98,55,038</b>	<b>36,68,458</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>15,50,633</b>	<b>16,12,501</b>	<b>7,83,29,024</b>	<b>8,48,53,239</b>	<b>65,24,215</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES</b> ...			<b>3,91,41,013</b>	<b>4,24,26,619</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>NET RECEIPTS</b> ...			<b>3,91,88,011</b>	<b>4,24,26,620</b>	<b>32,38,609</b>	<b>...</b>

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.  
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.  
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 31st September 1878.

(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.  
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 31st September 1878.  
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 30th September 1879.

No. XXXIX of 1879.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		28th Sept. 1878.	27th Sept. 1879.	to 28th Sept. 1878.	to 27th Sept. 1879.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Oct. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	6,34,597	7,68,706	2,59,99,762	2,83,39,139	23,39,377	..
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	47,771	41,129	23,70,511	30,15,661	6,45,150	..
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,14,661	1,08,293	31,52,104	27,16,415	...	4,35,689
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57,676	52,423	33,99,084	34,03,650	4,616	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,02,637	2,47,000	58,52,035	74,59,400	16,07,365	...
27th Sept. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,658	1,21,481	48,96,879	48,22,910	...	73,969
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,101	(g)	24,26,395	23,73,536	...	52,859
4th Oct. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,43,146	2,99,024	2,06,07,186	1,90,55,307	...	15,51,879
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85,158	80,069	49,97,943	55,30,308	5,32,365	...
	TOTAL ...	15,59,405	17,18,125	7,37,01,849	7,67,16,326	30,14,477	..
	<i>State.</i>						
11th Oct. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,855	2,494	96,244	99,135	2,891	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,548	1,745	67,859	68,410	551	..
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	37,551	44,199	21,47,167	27,29,604	5,82,437	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,419	10,261	5,23,551	5,83,390	59,839	...
	Khangnaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 33,951	...	13,404
27th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	761	396	74,377	55,126	...	18,951
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,068	2,796	97,614	1,68,303	70,659	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,349	9,790	5,90,415	4,90,663	...	99,782
4th Oct. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,740	9,365	3,13,812	3,29,454	15,642	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,745	32,134	6,06,761	11,31,335	5,24,574	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,585	3,800	1,29,718	2,35,009	1,05,291	...
27th Sept. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	12,436	14,739	7,20,591	7,12,642	...	7,919
4th Oct. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	15,945	26,985	6,18,715	8,84,069	2,65,354	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,197	1,142	(c) 69,885	72,289	2,404	...
27th Sept 1879	Dhond and Maunad ...	...	1,848	(d) 64,085	3,54,124	2,90,039	...
4th Oct. 1879	Indus Valley ...	7,633	64,934	(e) 71,518	19,29,540	18,58,022	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,390	1,733	70,075	95,512	25,437	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	5,392	...	(f) 1,15,935	1,15,935	...
	TOTAL ...	1,23,222	2,33,753	63,09,802	1,00,88,791	37,78,989	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,82,627	19,51,878	8,00,11,651	8,68,05,117	67,93,466	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,99,81,822	4,34,02,558	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,00,29,829	4,34,02,559	33,72,730	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 16th July 1878, after which the line was closed.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 28th September 1878.

(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 28th September 1878.

(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 27th September 1879.

(g) Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1272 AND 1273  
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH OCTOBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																									REMARKS.																												
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.												RICE.													Lesser Millet, Ragri, &c. (Kavari, Veragoo, Saver, Cheena, Coraboo, Bhirwa, Nagur, &c.), Puntum, Millettia, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.	Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																				
	Barley.				Best sort.				Common.				Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .				Bairush Millet (Camboon, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .				Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.												
Indore	9	0	9	0	9	3	...	...	6	10	6	10	7	1	7	8	7	8	8	0	15	8	12	10	15	0	13	5	12	15	12	0	...	...	...	9	14	9	9	9	6	96	0	96	0	90	0	9	3	9	3	8	9
Gwalior	11	5	10	11	13	5	14	15	14	8	14	10	5	8	5	4	7	5	6	10	6	0	17	9	16	13	15	4	15	8	14	0	14	10	...	...	...	12	0	11	8	14	0	107	0	107	0	9	10	9	10	10	1
Goonn	14	8	15	0	19	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	7	0	7	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	5	8	24	0	25	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	...	...	...	16	0	17	0	22	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	13	0
Batlam	9	4	9	4	10	4	...	...	...	6	8	6	0	6	0	9	4	8	8	9	0	15	8	11	8	11	0	10	0	11	8	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	11	12	160	0	160	0	8	12	8	12	9	4			
Baghelkhand (Satna)	13	0	12	12	13	8	18	8	18	0	21	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	17	0	14	0	14	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	8	13	8	130	0	130	0	10	4	10	8	10	9				

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1878-79.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT.	Population.	Area in acres	Cultivated area in acres	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
				KHARIF, 1878-79.		RABBI, 1878-79.		WHOLE YEAR, 1878-79				Per-centage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79	1877-78.	1878-79.	Per-centage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	
				Total acres.	IN COMPARISON WITH 1877-78.	Total acres	IN COMPARISON WITH 1877-78.	Total acres	IN COMPARISON WITH 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease					
																Increase.
WESTERN JUNNA CANAL.	1,035,488	1,677,337	959,708	3,673	..	2,590	4,831	..	561	8,504	..	3,151	- 27.03	20.9	33.5	+ 60.3
Umballa	610,927	1,505,171	671,896	47,175	..	3,866	50,364	..	22,162	97,539	..	26,028	- 21.06	23.1	27.9	+ 20.8
Karnal	608,850	817,819	532,874	45,482	..	23	47,220	..	3,827	92,703	..	3,550	- 3.99	14.9	32.5	+ 118.1
Delhi	536,959	1,158,988	905,839	47,713	389	..	36,990	..	31,133	84,703	..	30,744	- 26.63	14.4	19.5	+ 35.4
Rohat	494,681	2,265,428	1,407,818	35,976	..	597	29,324	..	21,675	65,300	..	22,272	- 25.43	14.0	20.8	+ 48.6
Hissar	..	..	..	24,232	..	3,836	25,243	..	19,404	49,475	..	23,240	- 31.96	..	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	282	..	79	100	..	6	382	..	85	- 18.20	..	..	..
Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	3,276,905	7,424,743	4,478,135	204,533	389	10,991	194,072	..	98,768	398,605	..	109,370	- 21.53	..	..	..
BARI DOAB CANAL.	906,126	1,163,569	855,675	16,162	2,900	..	9,920	..	2,957	26,082	..	57	- 0.22	35.49	22.50	- 36.6
Gurdaspur	832,750	999,680	766,720	38,849	5,324	..	81,396	12,394	..	120,245	17,718	..	+ 17.28	22.65	24.05	+ 6.2
Amritsar	789,666	2,341,439	1,080,541	61,452	22,575	..	119,780	20,328	..	181,232	42,903	..	+ 31.02	20.60	20.80	+ 0.9
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	2,528,542	4,504,708	2,702,936	116,463	30,799	..	211,086	32,722	2,967	327,559	60,631	57	+ 22.69	..	..	..
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	5,805,447	11,929,451	7,181,071	320,996	31,188	10,991	405,168	32,722	101,725	726,164	60,631	109,427	- 6.30	..	..	..
INFUNDATION CANALS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL WORKS.	Given	above	above	194	187	..	2,988	2,450	..	3,183	2,637	..	+ 49.85	Given	above.	+ 45.6
Delhi	689,653	1,267,335	967,440	33	16	..	1,309	7,643	227	1,342	17,617	211	- 13.58	18.2	26.5	+ 45.6
Gurgaon	Given	above	above	16,355	9,975	..	18,380	4,501	..	34,735	34,159	..	+ 52.92	Given	above.	+ 44.8
Lahore	359,437	3,566,928	420,957	67,902	29,658	..	30,324	4,501	..	98,226	46,969	..	+ 10.32	9.6	5.3	- 44.8
Montgomery	471,563	3,793,280	624,640	178,263	12,627	..	153,378	34,332	..	331,639	46,969	..	+ 46.50	13.4	10.7	- 20.15
Mooltan	309,840	3,033,312	1,027,098	137,446	*12,216	..	71,443	25,069	..	208,883	37,285	..	+ 21.73	6.1	9.4	+ 54.1
Dera Ghazi Khan	368,796	3,007,607	420,361	7,060	2,450	..	2,130	1,152	..	9,190	3,602	..	+ 64.46	19.2	21.4	+ 11.4
Shahpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL INFUNDATION CANALS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL WORKS	2,196,289	14,668,462	3,460,496	407,266	67,129	..	279,947	75,146	227	687,203	142,259	211	+ 26.06	..	..	..
JAFGARH JHIL WORKS	8,003,736	26,597,913	10,641,567	728,252	98,317	10,991	685,115	107,868	101,952	1,413,367	209,880	109,638	+ 7.06	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The net increase is 83,343 acres in the perennial canal 48,988 acres. The Kharif area given in this comparative statement for 1877-78 was 189,588 acres, but the corrected area, as given in the Revenue Report, is 125,230 acres. The increase (12,216 acres) here shown is the difference between the latter figures and the Kharif area for 1878-79.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th October, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII of 1879.

### THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT, 1879.

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*An Act for the Relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Dekkhan from indebtedness; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

## CHAPTER I.

## PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879";  
Short title.  
and it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1879.  
Commencement.

Sections eleven, fifty-six, sixty and sixty-two extend to the whole of British

Local extent.

India. The rest of this Act extends only to the districts

Puna, Satára, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

(1) "money" includes agricultural produce, implements and stock :

"money":

(2) "agriculturist" means a person who earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture

"agriculturist."

carried on within the limits of the said districts ; and every agriculturist shall be deemed to "reside" where he so earns his livelihood.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE HEARING OF CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Application of this chapter. 3. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to—

(a) suits for an account instituted on or after the first day of November, 1879, by an agriculturist in the Court of a Subordinate Judge under the provisions hereinafter contained, and

(b) suits of the descriptions next hereinafter mentioned and instituted on or after the same date—

(1) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the first class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value five hundred rupees, or

(2) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees, or

(3) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof exceeds one hundred rupees, but does not exceed five hundred rupees, in amount or value, and the parties to the suits agree that such provisions shall apply thereto.

The descriptions of suits referred to in clause (b) are the following (namely):—

(w) suits for the recovery of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff—

on account of money lent or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or

as the price of goods sold, or

on an account stated between the plaintiff and defendant, or

on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money not hereinbefore provided for ;

(x) suits for the recovery of money due on contracts other than the above and suits for rent or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages ; and

(y) suits for foreclosure or for the possession of mortgaged property, or for sale of such property, or for foreclosure or sale, when the defendant, or any one of the defendants not being merely a surety for the principal debtor, is an agriculturist ; and

(z) suits for the redemption of mortgaged property when the plaintiff, or, where there are several plaintiffs, any one of the plaintiffs, is an agriculturist.

4. Where a Subordinate Judge of the first class and a Subordinate Judge of the second class have ordinary jurisdiction in the same local area, every suit referred to in section three, clause (b), and instituted in such local area shall, if the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suit exceeds one hundred rupees and does not exceed five hundred rupees, be instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, section 28, no Subordinate Judge shall be invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes ; and any such jurisdiction heretofore conferred on any Subordinate Judge shall be deemed, except as regards suits instituted before the said first day of November, 1879, to have been withdrawn.

6. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that any class of suits which a Subordinate Judge would be precluded from hearing by section 12 of Act XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be heard and determined by him and not otherwise, and may, by a like notification, cancel any such direction.

7. In every case in which it seems to the Court possible to dispose of a suit at the first hearing, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

8. In every suit the Court shall examine the defendant as a witness unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do.

9. In suits of the descriptions mentioned in section three, clauses (w) and (x), no party shall be entitled without the permission of the Court to file a written statement.

10. When the subject-matter of any suit does not exceed ten rupees in amount or value, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence or make a memorandum thereof in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure ; but in cases where the evidence is not so taken down and no memorandum is so made, the substance of the evidence shall be stated in the judgment.

11. No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed in any suit to which this chapter applies.

12. Every suit of the description mentioned in section three, clause (w), may, if the defendant, or, when there are several defendants, one only of such defendants, is an agriculturist, be

## CHAPTER III.

### OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

13. Every suit of the description mentioned in section three, clause (w), may, if the defendant, or, when there are several defendants, one only of such defendants, is an agriculturist, be



instituted and tried in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such defendant resides and not elsewhere.

Every such suit in which there are several defendants who are agriculturists may be instituted and tried in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any one of such defendants resides and not elsewhere.

Nothing herein contained shall affect sections 22 to 25 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

**12. In any suit of the description mentioned in**

History of transactions with agriculturist debtors to be investigated.

section three, clause (w), in which the defendant or any one of the defendants, not being merely a surety of the

principal debtor, is an agriculturist,

and in any suit of the descriptions mentioned in section three, clause (y) or clause (z),

the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of the case, from the commencement of the transactions between the parties and the persons (if any) through whom they claim out of which the suit has arisen, first, with a view to ascertaining whether there is any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence or otherwise, and secondly, with a view to taking an account between such parties in manner hereinafter provided.

When the amount of the claim is admitted and the Court for reasons to be recorded by it in writing believes that such admission is true and is made by the debtor with a full knowledge of his legal rights as against the creditor, the Court shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit.

In other cases in which the amount of the claim is admitted the Court shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Section IX, clause first, of Bombay Regulation V of 1827 is repealed so far as regards any suit to which this section applies.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the parties to require that any matter in difference between them be referred to arbitration.

**13. When the Court enquires into the history**

Mode of taking account and merits of a case under section twelve, it shall—

notwithstanding any agreement between the parties or the persons (if any) through whom they claim as to allowing compound interest or setting-off the profits of mortgaged property without an account in lieu of interest or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account between the parties from the commencement of the transactions and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say):—

(a) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken :

(b) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor and the price of goods, if any, sold to him by the creditor as part of the transactions :

(c) in the account of principal there shall not be debited to the debtor any money which he may have agreed to pay in contravention of section 257A of the Code of Civil Procedure :

(d) in the account of principal there shall not be debited to the debtor any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable :

(e) in the account of interest, there shall be debited to the debtor monthly simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided :

(f) all money paid by or on account of the debtor to the creditor or on his account, and all profits, service or other advantages of every description, received by the creditor in the course of the transactions (estimated, if necessary, at such money value as the Court in its discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by it, may determine) shall be credited first in the account of interest ; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal :

(g) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of instituting the suit, and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date except when the balance appearing due on the interest account exceeds that appearing due on the principal account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

**14. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the rules set forth in section thirteen shall be—**

(a) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, unless such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable ; or

(b) if such rate is deemed by the Court unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or when any agreement between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, to set-off profits without an account in lieu of interest has been set aside by the Court, such rate as the Court deems reasonable.

**15. Instead of enquiring into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, or if upon so enquiring the Court is unable to**

Reference to arbitration in certain cases.

satisfy itself as to the amount which should be allowed on account of principal or interest or both, the Court may, of its own motion, direct that such amount be ascertained by arbitration.

If the parties are willing to nominate arbitrators, the arbitrators shall be nominated by them in such manner as may be agreed upon between them : if the parties are unwilling to nominate arbitrators or cannot agree in respect of such nomination, the Court shall appoint any three persons it thinks fit :

Provided that if all the parties reside in the same village, town or city, and, in the opinion of

the Court, three fit persons can be found among the residents of such village, town or city, it shall appoint residents of such village, town or city.

The provisions of sections 508 to 522 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every reference to arbitration under this section.

16. Any agriculturist may sue for an account of money lent or advanced to or paid for him by a creditor or due by him to the creditor as the price of goods sold or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money and of money paid by him to the creditor, and for a decree declaring the amount, if any, still payable by him to the creditor.

When any such suit is brought, the amount (if any) payable by the plaintiff shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable under this Act if the creditor had sued him for recovery of the debt.

17. A decree passed under section sixteen may, besides declaring the amount due, direct that such amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest; and, when any such decree so directs, the plaintiff may pay the amount of such decree, or the amount of each instalment fixed by such

Amount of debts in such cases to be determined according to foregoing provisions.

decree, as it falls due, into court, in default whereof execution of the decree may be enforced by the defendant in the same manner as if he had obtained a decree in a suit to recover the debt.

18. The plaintiff in any suit instituted under section sixteen may at any stage of such suit deposit in court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the defendant's claim against him.

Notice of the deposit shall be given by the Court to the defendant, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the defendant on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to the defendant on any sum so deposited from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

19. When a decree has been passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, either in the course of execution of such decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of such portion of the same as it considers him able to pay, and grant him a discharge from the balance.

When the sum payable under the decree amounts to fifty rupees or upwards, or when there are other debts due by the debtor which together with such sum amount to fifty rupees or upwards, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken with respect to him as nearly as may be as if he had applied to be declared an insolvent under the provisions hereinafter contained.

20. The Court may at any time direct that the amount of any decree passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, against an agriculturist, or the portion of the same which it directs under section nineteen to be paid, shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Power to fix instalments in execution.

21. No agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money.

22. No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order unless it has been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates, and the security still subsists.

But the Court may, when passing a decree against an agriculturist or at any subsequent time, direct the Collector to take possession, for any period not exceeding seven years, of any such property of the judgment-debtor to the possession of which he is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for his support and the support of the members of his family dependent on him, and the Collector shall thereupon take possession of such property and deal with the same for the benefit of the decree-holder in manner provided by section twenty-nine.

The provisions of section thirty-one shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any property so dealt with.

#### CHAPTER IV. OF INSOLVENCY.

24. Every Subordinate Judge shall have the powers conferred by sections 311 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by the provisions next hereinafter contained, for the purpose of dealing with applications under the Code of Civil Procedure or under this Act to have agriculturists residing within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction declared insolvent and proceedings taken under orders passed under the second clause of section nineteen; and, except as provided in chapter VII of this Act, no such application or proceeding shall be dealt with by any other Court.

25. Any agriculturist whose debts (if any) amount to fifty rupees or upwards may apply to any Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction he resides to be declared an insolvent, though he has not been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment has issued against his property, in execution of a decree.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court shall declare an agriculturist

Subordinate Judges to have jurisdiction in agriculturists' cases.

Agriculturists may apply for adjudication in cases not provided for by Code.

Modification of section 351 of the Code.

an insolvent if it is satisfied that he is in insolvent circumstances, and that the application to have him declared an insolvent has been properly made under section 314 of the said Code or section twenty-five of this Act.

27. No person other than the Názir of the Court shall be appointed as Receiver. receiver, and no receiver shall be entitled to commission.

28. In determining under section 352 of the said Code the amount of any claim of the nature referred to in section twelve of this Act due by an insolvent agriculturist, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed by sections twelve to fifteen of this Act, both inclusive.

29. No immoveable property of the insolvent shall vest in the receiver; but the Court may direct the Collector to take into his possession, for any period not exceeding seven years from the date on which the receiver has been appointed, any immoveable property to the possession of which the insolvent is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of the insolvent and the members of his family dependent on him, and, subject to any rules the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, to manage the same for the benefit of the creditors by letting it on lease or otherwise:

Provided that, if the insolvent or his representative in interest at any time pays into court the balance of the scheduled debts then unpaid, he shall, subject to any rights created in favour of other persons by the Collector, be entitled to recover possession of such property.

A Collector managing property under this section shall during the management have all the powers which the owner might as such have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits of such property, and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by an owner, all powers possessed by a Collector for securing and recovering the land-revenue due to Government except the powers mentioned in the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, section 150, clauses (c), (d) and (e).

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Court to direct the Collector to take into his possession any houses or other buildings belonging to and occupied by an agriculturist.

30. When any scheduled debt is secured by a mortgage of any portion of the insolvent's immoveable property, the Court may direct the Collector, if he can obtain a premium equal to the amount of such debt by letting such property for a term not exceeding twenty years, to let such property, and, if he cannot so obtain such premium, to sell such property under section 325 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Where property is let under this section, the premium shall be applied to the payment of the debt, and the rent, if any, shall for a period of seven years from the date of such letting be paid to the receiver and thereafter to the insolvent or his representative in interest.

When property is sold under this section, the sale-proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the debt, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver.

31. So long as any management under section twenty-nine or letting under section thirty continues, the insolvent and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property managed or let or any part thereof.

32. When the balance available for distribution among the scheduled creditors under section 356 of the said Code has been distributed, the claims of such creditors shall be deemed to have been discharged, except as regards the right to share in the profits of any property managed by the Collector under section twenty-nine or let by him under section thirty.

33. No appeal shall lie from any order passed under this chapter except orders passed in exercise of the power conferred by section 359 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint any Patel of a village or any other person possessing local influence in a village to be a Village-Munsif for such village or for such village and for any other villages the sites of which are situate in the same district not more than two miles from the site of such village, and may cancel any such appointment.

35. Every Village-Munsif so appointed shall take cognizance of suits of the description mentioned in section three, clause (w), when the subject-matter thereof does not exceed ten rupees in amount or value, and all the defendants at the time of the commencement of the suit actually and voluntarily reside or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local area for which such Village-Munsif is appointed.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a suit cognizable by a Village-Munsif shall not be heard by any other Court:

Provided that the District Judge may, from time to time, transfer any suit instituted before a Village-Munsif to his own Court or any other Civil Court in the district for trial:

Provided also that no Village-Munsif shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or is personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit,

36. The District Judge may, on a petition being presented within thirty days from the date of any decree or order of a Village-Munsif by any party deeming himself aggrieved by such decree or order, set aside such decree or order on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct of the Village-Munsif and pass such other decree or order as he thinks fit.

Except as provided in this Act and in section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every decree and order of a Village-Munsif shall be final.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Village-Munsifs and for conferring on them or any of them all or any of the powers for the trial of suits or the execution of decrees exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment for the time being in force.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF CONCILIATION.

38. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint any person other than an officer of police to be a Conciliator and may cancel any such appointment.

Every Conciliator appointed under this section shall be appointed only for a term not exceeding three years, but may on the expiration of the period for which he has been appointed be again appointed for a further term not exceeding three years.

Every Conciliator so appointed shall exercise his functions under this Act in respect of matters affecting agriculturists residing within such local area as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

39. When any dispute arises as to, or there is a prospect of litigation regarding, any matter within the cognizance of a Civil Court between two or more parties one of whom is an agriculturist residing within any local area for which a Conciliator has been appointed, or when application for execution of any decree in any suit to which any such agriculturist is a party, and which was passed before the date on which this Act comes into force, is contemplated, any of the parties may apply to such Conciliator to effect an amicable settlement between them.

40. If the application be made by one of the parties only, the Conciliator shall take down, or cause to be taken down, in writing a concise statement of the applicant's case, and shall thereupon, by summons or by such other means as he deems fit, invite the person against whom such application is made to attend before him at a time and place to be fixed for this purpose, and shall direct the applicant also to be present at such time and place.

If such person fails to appear at the time first fixed, the Conciliator may, if he thinks fit, from time to time extend the period for his appearance.

41. Whenever all the parties are present, the Conciliator shall call upon each in turn to explain his case regarding the matter in question, and shall use his best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit such matter to arbitration.

42. The Conciliator shall hear but shall not record the statement of any witness, and shall peruse any book of account or other document produced by the parties, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and, if any party or witness consents in writing to affirm any statement upon oath in any form not repugnant to justice or decency and not purporting to affect any third person, shall provide for such oath being duly taken in the presence of all the parties.

43. If on the day on which the case is first heard by the Conciliator, or on any subsequent day to which he may adjourn the hearing, the parties come to any agreement, either finally disposing of the matter or for referring it to arbitration, such agreement shall be forthwith reduced to writing, and shall be read and explained to the parties, and shall be signed or otherwise authenticated by the Conciliator and the parties respectively.

*Explanation.*—A Conciliator may be appointed arbitrator under this section.

44. When the agreement is one finally disposing of the matter, the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides ;

and shall at the same time deliver to each of the parties a written notice to show cause before such Judge, within one month from the date of such delivery, why such agreement ought not to be filed in such Court.

The Court which receives the agreement shall, after the expiry of the said period of one month, unless cause has been shown as aforesaid, order such agreement to be filed ; and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.

45. When the agreement is one for referring the matter to arbitration, the Conciliator shall forward it to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and such Court shall cause it to be filed and proceed thereon in manner provided by sections 523 and 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

46. If the person against whom any application is made before a Conciliator cannot after reasonable search be found, or if he refuses or neglects, after a reasonable period has been allowed for his appearance, to appear before the Conciliator, or if he appears but the endeavour to induce the parties to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit the matter in question to arbitration fails, the Conciliator shall, on demand, give to the applicant, or when there are several applicants to each applicant, a certificate under his hand to that effect.

47. No suit, and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force, to which any agriculturist residing within any local area for which a

Conciliator has been appointed is a party shall be entertained by any Civil Court unless the plaintiff produces such certificate as aforesaid in reference thereto.

48. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any such suit the time intervening between the application made by the plaintiff under section thirty-nine and the grant of the certificate under section forty-six shall be excluded.

Local Government to make rules.

49. The Local Government may from time to time

(a) regulating the procedure before Conciliators in matters not provided for by this Act;

(b) fixing the charges to be made by Conciliators for anything done by them under this chapter; and

(c) determining what record and accounts shall be kept by Conciliators and what returns shall be framed and furnished by them.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

50. The District Judge shall inspect, supervise and control the proceedings, under chapter II and chapter IV of this Act, of all Subordinate Judges and the proceedings of all Village-Munsifs and Conciliators.

51. The District Judge may—

(a) transfer to his own file any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge under chapter II or chapter IV of this Act, and may dispose of the same as if he were a Subordinate Judge; or

(b) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the District Judge shall prevail.

52. The Local Government shall appoint an Assistant or Subordinate Judge to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the District Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, under chapter II and chapter IV of this Act, and of all Village-Munsifs and Conciliators in each of the said districts of Puna, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar:

Provided that, if the Local Government thinks fit, the same Assistant or Subordinate Judge may be so appointed for two or more such districts.

Any Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under this section may in any district for which he is so appointed, if the District Judge so directs, exercise the powers of the District Judge under section fifty-one of this Act, and transfer any suit under section twenty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure.

53. The District Judge may, for the purpose of satisfying himself of the legality or propriety of any

decree or order passed by a Subordinate Judge in any suit or other matter under chapter II or chapter IV of this Act, and as to the regularity of the proceedings therein, call for and examine the record of such suit or matter, and pass such decree or order thereon as he thinks fit;

and any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge appointed by the Local Government under section fifty-two may similarly, in any district for which he is appointed, call for and examine the record of any such suit or matter, and, if he see cause therefor, may refer the same, with his remarks thereon, to the District Judge, and the District Judge may pass such decree or order on the case as he thinks fit:

Provided that no decree or order shall be reversed or altered for any error or defect, or otherwise, unless a failure of justice appears to have taken place.

54. The Local Government from time to time may, and if the Government of India so direct shall, appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to discharge in the place of the District Judge all the functions of the District Judge under this Act in respect of the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators, and may cancel any such appointment.

Such Special Judge shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is empowered by this Act to discharge.

If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed by the District Judge under this chapter, or by the Special Judge, or by an Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under section fifty-two, or by a Bench, in any suit or proceeding under this Act.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.

55. The Local Government may, from time to time,—

(a) appoint such persons as it thinks fit, whether public officers or not, to be Village-Registrars for such local areas as it may, from time to time, prescribe;

(b) direct the Village-Registrar for any local area to discharge the functions of a Village-Registrar for any other local areas concurrently with the Village-Registrars of such other local areas; and

(c) delegate to any person, by name or in virtue of his office, the powers conferred on it by this section;

and may cancel any such appointment, direction or delegation.

56. No instrument which purports to create, modify, transfer, evidence or extinguish an obligation for the payment of money or a charge upon any property, or to be a conveyance or lease, and which is executed after this Act comes into



force by an agriculturist residing in any local area for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed, shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is written by, or under the superintendence of, and is attested by, a Village-Registrar :

\*Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

57. When any persons, one of whom is an agriculturist residing in any such local area, desire to execute any such instrument, they shall present themselves before the Village-Registrar appointed by the Local Government for the area in which such agriculturist, or, when there are several such agriculturists, any one of such agriculturists, resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the parties and receiving from them the fee (if any) prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf and the stamp (if any) which may be required by law, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence, and after reading the same aloud or causing it to be so read in the hearing of the parties shall require them to execute it in his presence.

Every instrument so written and executed shall at the time of execution be attested by the Village-Registrar, and also, if any of the parties thereto is unable to read such instrument, by two respectable witnesses.

58. Every Village-Registrar shall keep a register of instruments executed before him in such form as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Inspector General of Registration.

As soon as all the parties to any instrument have executed it before a Village-Registrar, he shall make a copy of it or cause a copy of it to be made in his register, and shall deliver the original instrument to the party entitled to the custody of the same, and a certified copy thereof to the other party, or to each of the other parties if there be more than one.

Previous to delivery, the original instrument and each such copy shall be endorsed under the Village-Registrar's signature with the date of registration, the name and residence of the Village-Registrar and the volume and page of the register in which the instrument has been registered.

59. In every instrument written by, or under the superintendence of, the Village-Registrar, the amount and nature of the consideration, if any, shall be fully stated.

The Village-Registrar shall also endorse upon the instrument a note under his hand, recording whether or not the transfer of the consideration stated therein, or of any part thereof, took place in his presence.

If the instrument modifies, or wholly or partly supersedes, a previous instrument, such previous instrument shall be produced before the Village-Registrar and shall be fully described in the instrument to be executed, and shall be marked by the Village-Registrar under his hand for identification.

60. Every instrument executed and registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been duly registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877; and no instrument which ought to have been executed before a Village-Registrar but has been otherwise executed shall be registered by any officer acting under the said Act, or in any public office, or shall be authenticated by any public officer.

61. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise, by himself and his subordinates, a general superintendence over all Village-Registrars, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating their proceedings and for providing for the custody of their records.

62. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require any instrument to which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party to be executed before a Village-Registrar.

63. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, dismissal and remuneration of Village-Registrars, and prescribing the fees to be levied by them.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

64. The person to whom any agriculturist makes any payment of money in liquidation of a debt shall, at the time of such payment, tender to such agriculturist, whether he demand the same or not, a written receipt for the amount of such payment.

If such payment is made under any instrument executed before a Village-Registrar, the receipt shall, if the agriculturist so require, be endorsed on the copy of the instrument furnished to him under section fifty-eight.

65. Any agriculturist by whom any money is due under any instrument shall, on such date in each year as the Local Government, having regard to local custom, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, be entitled to receive, on demand, from the person claiming under such instrument, a statement up to that date of his account under such instrument.

66. Any agriculturist in whose name an account is kept by any trader or money-lender shall be entitled to receive from such trader or money-lender, on demand, a pass-book, and to require, from time to time, that his account up to date be written therein.

and authenticated by the signature or mark of the said trader or money-lender.

An entry so made in any such pass-book of any payment made to the trader or money-lender shall be deemed to be equivalent, for the purposes of section sixty-four, to the grant of a receipt for the amount so entered.

No person whose account has been written in a pass-book as required by this section shall be entitled also to demand an account under section sixty-five.

67. Any person who, in contravention of section sixty-four, sixty-five or sixty-six, refuses or neglects to tender a receipt or a statement of account or a pass-book, or to write, or cause to be written, any account or any part of an account in a pass-book, or to attest the same when so written, shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

## CHAPTER X.

### LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

68. No pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif, or to any case cognizable by a Subordinate Judge under this Act, the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees :

Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator, Village-Munsif or Subordinate Judge, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party :

Provided also that a Subordinate Judge may permit a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear before him on behalf of any party to any case of the description aforesaid in which, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, he deems it desirable that the party should have such assistance.

When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act.

69. When in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act to which an agriculturist is a party any pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or any advocate or attorney of a High Court, appears on behalf of any party opposed to such agriculturist, the Subordinate Judge, if he is of opinion that such agriculturist has not the means of obtaining proper professional assistance, may, with the consent of such agriculturist, direct the Government pleader or any other fit person (who is willing so to do) to appear on his behalf.

## CHAPTER XI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

70. No mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be valid unless it is

created by an instrument in writing under the hand of the person creating such mortgage, lien or charge.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any mortgage, lien or charge created by mere operation of law, or in favour of the Government or of any officer of the Government in his official capacity.

71. Every instrument executed before this Act comes into force and purporting to create any mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be deemed to be an instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered; and any such instrument which before the passing of this Act was not so required to be registered may, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Indian Registration Act, 1877, be registered under that Act within one year from the date on which this Act comes into force.

Every Village-Registrar appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a Sub-Registrar for the purpose of so registering such instruments; and the local area for which he is appointed shall be deemed for such purpose to be his sub-district.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument purporting to create a mortgage, lien or charge in favour of the Government or of any officer of the Government in his official capacity.

72. In any suit against an agriculturist under this Act for the recovery of money the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) :—

(a) when such suit is based on a written instrument registered under this Act or any law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

(b) in any other case,—six years :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force.

73. The decision of any Court of first instance that any person is or is not an agriculturist shall for the purposes of this Act be final.

74. Except in so far as it is inconsistent with this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all suits and proceedings before Subordinate Judges under this Act.

75. The Local Government may, from time to time, make all such rules as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions herein contained.

76. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.



The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th October, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

**THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS  
ACT, 1879.**

## PRÉAMBULE.

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4. Advocates and Vakíls.
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**THE FIRST SCHEDULE.**—Enactments repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Value of stamps for certificates.

*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating  
to Legal Practitioners.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam, and to empower each of the Local Governments of the rest of British India to extend to the territories administered by it such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

## CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879": and shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Local extent. This section and section two extend to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower

Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

2. On and from the first day of January, 1880, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified therein.

All rules and appointments made, penalties prescribed, fees fixed, persons admitted, names enrolled, certificates issued, sanctions given and orders passed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively made, prescribed, fixed, admitted, enrolled, issued, given and passed under this Act.

All references made to any enactment hereby repealed, in any Act or Regulation passed, or notification published, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Judge” means the presiding judicial officer in every civil and criminal Court, by whatever title he is designated :

“Subordinate Court” means all Courts subordinate to the High Court,

including Courts of small causes established under Act No. IX of 1850 or Act No. XI of 1865 :

“Revenue-office” includes all Courts (other than civil Courts) trying suits

under any Act for the time being in force relating to landholders and their tenants or agents :

“Legal practitioner” means an Advocate, Vakíl

or Attorney of any High Court, a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

## CHAPTER II.—Of Advocates, Vakíls and Attorneys.

4. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Advocate or Vakíl on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court, or as an Advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, shall be entitled to practise in all the Courts subordinate to the Court on the roll of which he is entered, and in all Revenue-offices situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such Court, subject, nevertheless, to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue-agents; and any person so entered who ordinarily practises in the Court on the roll of which he is entered or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or, with the permission of the Court, in any High Court on whose roll he is not entered, and in any Revenue-office :

Provided that no such Vakíl shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction in a Presidency-town.

5. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney of High Court on the roll of any High Court shall be entitled to practise in all the Courts subordinate to such High Court and in all Revenue-offices situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court, and every person so entered who ordinarily practises in the Court on the roll of which he is so entered or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled, as such, to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter on the roll of which he is not entered and in any Revenue-office.

The High Court of the Province in which an Attorney practises under this section may, from time to time, make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of an Attorney so practising.

## CHAPTER III.—Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

6. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely) :—

(a) the qualifications, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Pleaders of the subordinate Courts, and of the Revenue-offices situate within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court ;

(b) the qualifications, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Mukhtárs of the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court ;

(c) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons ; and

(d) the suspension and dismissal of such Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law : Provided that in the case of rules made by a High Court not established by Royal Charter such rules have been previously approved by the Local Government.

7. On the admission, under section six, of any person as a Pleader or Mukhtár, the High Court shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as the Court, from time to time, appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in the Courts, and, in the case of a Pleader, also the Revenue-offices specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall, subject to any rules consistent with this Act which may, from time to time, be made by the High Court in this behalf, be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he then ordinarily practises, or by such officer as

the High Court, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of such Pleader or Mukhtár shall be cancelled and retained by such Judge or officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Judge or officer, and shall continue in force up to the end of the current year.

Every Judge or officer so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

8. Every Pleader holding a certificate issued

Pleaders on enrolment may practise in Courts and Revenue-offices.

under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any Court or Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court by which he has been admitted; and, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court or the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, from time to time, make in this behalf, the presiding Judge or officer shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may appear, plead and act in such Court or office and in any Court or Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

9. Every Mukhtár holding a certificate issued

Mukhtárs on enrolment may practise in Courts.

under section seven may apply to be enrolled in any civil or criminal Court mentioned therein and situate within the same limits; and, subject to such rules as the High Court may from time to time make in this behalf, the presiding Judge shall enrol him accordingly; and thereupon he may practise as a Mukhtár in any such civil Court and any Court subordinate thereto, and may (subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure) appear, plead and act in any such criminal Court and any Court subordinate thereto.

10. Except as provided by this Act or any

No person to practise as Pleader or Mukhtár unless qualified.

other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall practise as a Pleader or Mukhtár in any Court not established by Royal Charter unless he holds a certificate issued under section seven and has been enrolled in such Court or in some Court to which it is subordinate:

Provided that persons who have been admitted

Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

as Revenue-agents before the first day of January, 1880, and hold certificates, as such, under this Act in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may be enrolled in manner provided by section nine in any Munsif's Court in the said territories, and on being so enrolled may appear, plead and act in such Court in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant*) or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants and agents.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in

Power to declare functions of Mukhtárs.

the Code of Civil Procedure, the High Court may, from time to time, make rules declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers and duties of Mukhtárs practising in the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, in such Court.

12. The High Court may suspend or dismiss

Suspension and dismissal of Pleaders and Mukhtárs convicted of criminal offence.

any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be a Pleader or Mukhtár, as the case may be.

Suspension and dismissal of Pleaders and Mukhtárs guilty of unprofessional conduct.

13. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss

any Pleader holding a certificate as aforesaid who takes instructions in any case except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or a private servant of such party, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, or

any Pleader or Mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

14. If any such Pleader or Mukhtár practising

Procedure when in charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in subordinate Court or Revenue-office.

in any subordinate Court or in any Revenue-office is charged in such Court or office with taking instructions except as aforesaid or with any such misconduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mukhtár at least fifteen days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the Pleader or Mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established and considers that the Pleader or Mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court; and the High Court may acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mukhtár.

Any District Judge, or with his sanction any

Suspension pending investigation.

Judge subordinate to him, any District Magistrate, or with his sanction any Magistrate subordinate to him, and any Revenue authority not inferior to a Collector, or with the Collector's sanction any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend from practice any Pleader or Mukhtár charged before him or it under this section.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall

(a) when made by any Civil Judge subordinate to the District Judge, be made through such Judge;

(b) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(c) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(d) when made by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, be made through such Revenue authorities as the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, from time to time, direct.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue authority through whom or which it is made.

**15.** The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mukhtár has been acquitted under section fourteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

**16.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (a), any High Court established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely) :—

(a) the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be Mukhtárs practising on the Appellate side of such Court;

(b) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(c) the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct;

(d) the suspension and dismissal of such Mukhtárs; and

(e) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties;

and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

#### CHAPTER IV.—Of Revenue-agents.

**17.** The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely) :—

(a) the qualifications, admission and certificates of proper persons to be Revenue-agents;

(b) the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons;

(c) the suspension and dismissal of such Revenue-agents; and

(d) declaring what shall be deemed to be their functions, powers and duties.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

**18.** On the admission of any person as a Revenue-agent under section seventeen, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise up to the end of the current year in such Revenue-offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise,

shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by any other officer authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such Revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer and shall continue in force to the end of the current year.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

**19.** Every Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under section eighteen may apply to be enrolled in any Revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority; and, subject to such rules as the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, from time to time, make in this behalf, the officer presiding in such office shall enrol him accordingly, and thereupon he may practise as a Revenue-agent in such office and in any Revenue-office subordinate thereto.

**20.** Except as provided by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, no person, other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall practise as a Revenue-agent in any Revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen and has been enrolled in such office or some other office to which it is subordinate:

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his principal may be concerned in any Revenue-office.

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by the Authority or officer granting the same.

**21.** The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be a Revenue-agent.

**22.** The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

**23.** If any Revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge, and also

a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least fifteen days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established, and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Any Revenue-officer not inferior to a Collector, and, with the Collector's sanction, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, or any Munsif in his district, may, pending the investigation and the orders of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, suspend from practice any Revenue-agent charged before him under this section.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall transmit the report through such Commissioner, who shall forward with the same an expression of his own opinion on the case.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, in any case in which a Revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

#### CHAPTER V.—Of Certificates.

25. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act shall be written upon stamped paper of the value prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that a certificate issued on or after the first day of July in any year may be written on stamped paper of half the value so prescribed.

26. When any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court or officer at the head of the office before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

#### CHAPTER VI.—Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents.

27. The High Court shall, from time to time, fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakíl, Mukhtár or Attorney upon all proceedings (a) on the Appellate side of such Court, (b) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (c) in subordinate Courts.

The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority shall, from time to time, fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate, Pleader, Vakíl, Attorney, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Nothing in this section applies to the agents Exception as to agents mentioned in the proviso to mentioned in section 20. section twenty.

28. No agreement entered into by any Pleader, Agreements with Mukhtár or Revenue-agent clients, with any person retaining or employing him respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent shall be valid unless it is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.

29. Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be Power to modify or cancelled agreements. fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

30. Such an agreement shall exclude any further Agreements to exclude their claim of the Pleader, further claims. Mukhtár or Revenue-agent beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

31. A provision in any such agreement that Reservation of responsibility for negligence. the Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent, shall be wholly void.

#### CHAPTER VII.—Penalties.

32. Any person who practises in any Court or Revenue-office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty On persons illegally practising as Pleaders, Mukhtárs or Revenue-agents. shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act for a certificate authorizing him so to practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien with respect to, any fee or reward for, or with respect to anything done or any disbursement made by him as Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent whilst he has been



contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

**33. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent failing to deliver up his**

On suspended or dismissed Pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.

certificate as required by section twenty-six shall be liable, by order of the Court, Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

**34. Any Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent**

On suspended or dismissed practitioner practising during suspension or after dismissal.

who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent in any Court or Revenue-office, shall be liable, by order of such Court or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

**35. Every order under section thirty-two, thirty-three or thirty-four shall be**

Revision of fines.

subject to revision by the High Court where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

Penalty for receiving or giving commission.

**36. Whoever commits any of the following offences,—**

(a) solicits or receives from any legal practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business;

(b) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered or agreed to be paid or delivered to any legal practitioner for such employment;

(c) being a legal practitioner, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other legal practitioner,

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

**CHAPTER VIII.—Miscellaneous.**

**37. To facilitate the ascertainment of the quali-**

Local Government to appoint examiners.

fications mentioned in sections six and seventeen respectively, the Local Government shall, from time to time, appoint persons to be examined for the purposes aforesaid, and may, from time to time, make regulations for conducting such examinations.

**38. Except as provided by sections four, five, six-**

Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.

teen, twenty-seven, thirty-two and thirty-six, nothing in this Act applies to Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to Mukhtárs practising in such Court, or to Advocates enrolled by the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

**39. When any person who holds a certificate as**

Suspension or dismissal of person holding Mukhtár and Revenue-agent's certificates.

a Mukhtár under section seven and a certificate as a Revenue-agent under section

eighteen is suspended or dismissed in one of such capacities, he shall be deemed to be suspended or dismissed, as the case may be, also in the other.

**40. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore con-**

Pleaders, &c., not to be suspended or dismissed without being heard.

tained, no Pleader, Mukhtár or Revenue-agent shall be suspended or dismissed under

this Act unless he has been allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the authority suspending or dismissing him.

**41. In the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, after sec-**

Advocates of Panjáb Chief Court.

tion forty-one, the following shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

“42. The Chief Court may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be Advocates of such Court.

Subject to such rules, the Chief Court may admit and enrol such and so many Advocates as it thinks fit; and such Advocates shall be entitled to appear for the suitors of such Court, and to plead or to act, or to plead and act, for such suitors according as such Court may by its rules determine, and subject to such rules.

The Chief Court may dismiss any Advocate so enrolled or suspend him from practice :

Provided that no such Advocate shall be dismissed or suspended under this section unless he has been allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the Chief Court.”

**FIRST SCHEDULE.**

**ENACTMENTS REPEALED.**

(See section 2.)

Number and date of enactments.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XX of 1865...	To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.	The whole.
Act XXIX of 1865	To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IX of 1866...	To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of “The Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865,” and of Act No. XXIX of 1865.	The whole.
Act IV of 1876...	To authorize Revenue-agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XVII of 1877	The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877.	Sections forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## VALUE OF STAMPS FOR CERTIFICATES.

(See section 25.)

## I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(a) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty :

(b) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five :

(c) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five :

(d) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns and in all Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court—rupees fifteen :

(e) In the Courts of Munsifs and any Civil or Criminal Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five. 7

## II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(f) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five :

(g) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen :

(h) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen :

(i) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns and in all Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court—rupees ten :

(j) In the Courts of Munsifs and any Civil or Criminal Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

## III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-agent—

(k) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority and in any Revenue-office subordinate to such Authority—rupees fifteen :

(l) In the office of a Commissioner and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten :

(m) In the office of a Collector and in any Revenue-office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.





[ First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th October, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

• ACT NO. XIX OF 1879.

*An Act to amend the law in force in Tháná Raipur and Khattra.*

WHEREAS the territory comprised in the tháná of Raipur (including the independent police outpost of Simlapal) and the tháná of Khattra has been transferred from the district of Mánbhum to the district of Bankúra ;

And whereas the said territory, when included in the district of Mánbhum, formed portion of the Chutiá Nágpur Division, which is a Scheduled district under Act No. XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874) ;

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said territory should be the same as the law in force in the district of Bankúra ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called  
Laws Act, 1879 " :  
"The Raipur and Khattra

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

2. All enactments which on the first day of October, 1879, were in force in the district of Bankúra and not in the said territory.

Laws of Bankúra to apply.

shall be deemed to have come into force in the said territory on that day ; and all enactments which on that day were in force in the said territory and not in the district of Bankúra shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in the said territory.

Other laws repealed.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the said territory before the said first day of October, 1879, and still pending shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Pending proceedings.

4. The said territory shall be deemed to have ceased to be a Scheduled district on the said first day of October, 1879.

Territory to cease to be a Scheduled district.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE  
WEEK ENDING THE 28th OCTOBER 1879.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—In Madras there has been general rain, more is wanted in places; the north-east monsoon appears to have set in fully; prospects are, on the whole, fair. In Bombay rain has fallen in Kurrachee and the Southern Mahratta Country, it is wanted in the Deccan; fever is very prevalent in Guzerat; crops are generally good. In Bengal rain fell in some districts in the beginning of the week, more is required in the Burdwan division and the 24-Pergunnahs; the autumn harvest is over and *rabi* sowings are progressing satisfactorily; the distress in Dacca is diminishing and relief-houses are being gradually closed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was no rain; *rabi* sowings continue; fever is still extraordinarily prevalent. In the Punjab also no rain fell during the week; fever is still bad; agricultural prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces the weather was clear and cool; the *rabi* is being sown; prospects of the *kharif* are good. From Burma no report has been received. In Assam there has been slight rain; prospects are satisfactory. Good rain has fallen in Mysore and Coorg and improved prospects there, but more is needed. In Berar, Hyderabad and the Central India and Rajputana States there has been no rain; prospects remain good. Heavy rain fell in Nepal, and dry weather is now wanted.

Prospects remain satisfactory; the north-east monsoon appears to have set in on the south-east coast; *rabi* sowings are being vigorously pushed on in Northern India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Oct. 25th)	·98 (average of 9 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 20·78; harvest of early dry crop and sowing of later white <i>cholum</i> commenced; standing dry and wet crops thriving.
Kurnool ( " " )	1·03 (average of 9 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24·81; more rain wanted in three talukas; yellow <i>cholum</i> , <i>korra</i> , and <i>areka</i> being harvested in some parts, white <i>cholum</i> being sown; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ( " " )	·19 (average of 3 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 27·33.
Kistna ( " " )	·80 (average of 8 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25·56; 31 inches water over ancient; <i>varige</i> , oil-seeds, horse-grain, &c., being sown in some places; standing crops suffering from want of rain.
Chingleput ( " " )	3·35 (average of 11 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 21·71; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore ( " " )	1·66 (average of 16 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22·97; standing crops withering in six talukas; harvest of paddy and <i>ragi</i> in five talukas, outturn, paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ , <i>ragi</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	5·36 (average of 13 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25·96; crops good; harvest of paddy, <i>ragi</i> , <i>cholum</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	1·32 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 17·87.
Malabar ( " " )	3·72 (average of 14 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 20·0; second crop cultivation progressing.
Travancore	.....	No report received.
<b>Bombay (Oct. 29th)—</b>		
Kurrachee	·71 at Jerruck on the 18th instant.	River at Kotree on 26th—6½ feet, last year on same date 9½ feet; fever prevalent; some cattle-disease in Sehwan, Sháhbanda, and Mirpur Batoro.
Hyderabad	.....	<i>Kharif</i> reapings nearly finished; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; locusts about, no damage; small-pox in taluka Naushahro; fever general; weather seasonable.
Ahmedabad	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest continues; other crops excellent; fever still very prevalent.
Baroda	.....	Fever continues, very prevalent in city, 172 deaths; harvesting continues.
Surat	.....	Crops good; <i>bajri</i> and rice nearly harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; cholera and fever in 5 talukas.
Nasik	.....	Weather bright; nights cold; <i>bajri</i> harvest progressing; <i>rabi</i> sowing well advanced.
Colaba (Bombay)	.....	Air abnormally dry; wind normal; weather fine.
Poona (Oct. 26th)	.....	Prices of <i>bajri</i> and <i>jowari</i> in the district falling.
Ahmednagar	.....	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> approaching completion; rain wanted in Shrigonda, Karjat, and Sheogaon; injury by rats in parts of Páner.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bombay—continued.</b>		
Sholapore ...	.....	Rain desirable; <i>kharif</i> being harvested and <i>rabi</i> sown.
Dharwar ...	1.25 (average) ...	More rain needed.
Kánara ...	Rain at Karwar 2.149	Total rainfall 129.899; rice crop in ear above Ghat; cattle-disease and fever prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	Days hot; mornings cool; <i>kharif</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; slight fever.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Fever very prevalent in Guzerat; rain wanted in some of the Deccan districts; prospects on the whole good.		
<b>Bengal—(Oct. 29th)</b>		
Chittagong ...	1.49	Prospects of crops good; slight damage done by storm on night of 26th; weather now clear; public health good.
Dacca ...	Nil	Floods steadily subsiding and <i>kalai</i> being sown; <i>haimanti dhan</i> being cut; public health good; relief-houses being gradually closed; common rice, new, 16 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	35	Prospects of <i>aman</i> good, an average outturn expected; <i>aus</i> harvested; land being prepared for cold weather crops; common rice 9 to 11½ seers; fever in some places; inundation subsided and rivers nearly come down to their normal state.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Prospects of paddy and <i>kalai</i> good; lands being prepared for winter crops, and in some places sowings commenced; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle-disease still in parts of Jungypore subdivision; want of fodder still reported from thana Gowas; zemindars and mirajans assisting ryots as before, and labourers now getting work in fields and on roads, common rice averages 12 seers.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather clear and fine; slight rain at Nattore; prospects of winter rice good; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> commenced; common rice 11½ to 12 seers.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Crop prospects pretty good, except in Bood-Bood; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	13	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	Nil	Rice prospects excellent; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; common rice 14 seers; public health improving.
Purneah ...	1.45	Prospects of <i>aghani</i> and <i>rabi</i> good; possibly in tracts <i>kalai</i> will give a short outturn; <i>rabi</i> ploughing rapidly drawing to completion; health of people not bad; cattle still suffer from foot-and-mouth disease; inundations subsided; rivers continue full.
Patna ...	Nil	Weather fine; prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	<i>Dhan</i> promises well; prices falling; fever and cattle-disease in Mudhoobani.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather growing colder every day; prospects of crops excellent; price stationary; health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	<i>Beati</i> gathered; <i>laghu</i> and <i>saradh</i> in ear; <i>rabi</i> progressing favourably; public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in many places in beginning of week, but appears ceasing and cold weather setting in; prospects of rice generally good, but more rain wanted in parts of Burdwan division and 24-Pergunnahs; ploughing and sowing for <i>rabi</i> crops progressing satisfactorily; autumn harvest now generally over; in Chumparun autumn crops much damaged by late heavy rain and floods; in Chittagong a storm on 26th caused slight damage; distress in Dacca diminishing, floods subsiding, and rivers rapidly falling; public health generally good, but fever prevalent in places.		
<b>N.-W. P. and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Oct. 28th)	.....	Prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; fever prevalent.
Allahabad ( " " )	Nil	Clear, dry weather; westerly wind; fever abating; wheat 13½, coarse <i>chanval</i> 19, unhusked <i>dhan</i> 39½ seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 29th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Jhansi ( " " )	Nil	Sowing for <i>rabi</i> in progress; fever still prevalent; prices stationary.
Agra ( " 28th)	.....	<i>Bajra</i> , <i>mukka</i> , <i>kungnee</i> , and <i>jowar</i> is being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; health improving; weather seasonable.
Bareilly ( " 29th)	.....	Weather clear; fever abating.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather clear; wind west; much colder; fever and ague still bad; wheat, gram and barley sown; cheapest wheat 14½, barley 20½, and gram 15½ seers.
Kumaun ( " 27th)	.....	Fine weather; <i>kharif</i> harvest being cut; general health good.
Lucknow ( " 29th)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevalent; barley 19, and small millett 19, seers.
Partabgarh ( " 27th)	Nil	Weather fine and clear; agricultural operations progressing; fever cases less this week; wind westerly; cattle-disease decreasing.
Sitapur ( " 29th)	.....	Weather fine; fever still prevalent.
Fyzabad ( " " )	Nil	Ague prevails in district.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week; prospects favourable and weather seasonable; fever and ague still prevalent; <i>kharif</i> harvest being cut and <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Punjab—(Oct. 28th)—</b>		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; weather seasonable; fever still prevalent.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; health fair.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops good; health good; fever about.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Siālkot ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Rāwalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Fever prevalent.
Peshāwar ...	.....	No report received.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops being cut; sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest good; sowings in progress; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects continue favourable; general health good.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nāgpur (Oct. 29th) .....	.....	Clear, cool; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops favourable; <i>rabi</i> sowings well forward; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear, cool; cotton doing well; <i>kharif</i> harvesting; <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; small-pox decreasing; fever prevalent; prices of wheat and gram rising, of rice stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Clear, cool; cotton in blossom; <i>kharif</i> crops reaping; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; fever and small-pox decreasing; prices of <i>jowar</i> falling, of other staples rising.
Seoni ...	.....	Clear, cool; prospects of <i>kharif</i> favourable; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cool; cotton and <i>jowar</i> doing well; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 25th) .....	.....	Clear; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops, except cotton, favourable; cattle-disease in two tehsils, prices stationary.
Sambalpur ( „ 21th) .....	.....	Clear; rice harvest progressing; small-pox continues; fever prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Clear and cool; early rice and other <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; prospects generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma .....	.....	No report received.
<b>Assam—</b>		
Gauhati (Oct. 29th) .....	66	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ( „ „ ) .....	04	Price of rice falling; prospects good.
Cachar ( „ „ ) .....	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rather warm for the season; prospects of crops not changed; common rice 13½ seers per rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ( „ 27th) .....	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable; small-pox disappeared.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—(Oct. 29th)</b>		
Amrāoti ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops ripening; <i>rabi</i> sowings continued.
Akola ...	.....	Harvest prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested; other crops promising; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in some places.
<b>Mysore and Coorg - (Oct. 29th)</b>		
Bangalore ...	73	} The fall having been almost general, crops have somewhat revived; more rain is however needed; prices stationary; health good. No report received.
Mercara ...	279	
Mysore ...	.....	
<b>Central India States (Oct. 28th)—</b>		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	All promising; weather favorable for ploughing and sowing; wheat 8 seers 6 chitaks, gram 10 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favorable; <i>jowar</i> 17 seers.
Sutna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; fever prevailing; agricultural operations commenced.
Rutlam ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing.
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	Fever prevalent; wheat 14 seers; <i>kharif</i> crop very good.
Goona ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; prospects of crops good; high prices continue.
Bhopal ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; fever existing.
Agar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Nowgong ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Mānpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Ploughing of <i>rabi</i> continues; weather clear; fever very prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Oct. 29th)	.....	Clear; cool; fever very prevalent.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar ( „ 24th)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever still prevalent; crops being gathered; outturn good; weather almost clear.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; ploughing and sowing for <i>rabi</i> crops.
Harowtee ( „ 25th)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhailawar ( „ 23rd)	.....	Fever prevalent; <i>kharif</i> reaping continues.
Ajmere ( „ 29th)	.....	Prospects favourable; sowing for <i>rabi</i> commenced; health improving.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; fever still prevalent; weather seasonable.
Bhurtporo ( „ 28th)	.....	Wind north-westerly; clear; fever unabated.
Ulwur ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> operations progressing; fever still prevalent.
<b>Nepal—(Oct. 21st)—</b>		
Katmandú ...	4.02	Sunshine needed for the rice.

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

#### CHINESE TEA-TRADE WITH TIBET.

##### REPORT BY HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT CHUNG-CHING ON THE CHINESE TEA-TRADE WITH TIBET.

Though very widely cultivated in Ssü-ch'uan, tea does not form the subject of any considerable export. With certain exceptions, it merely supplies the local consumption, and with respect to the probability of its ever being exported to foreign countries, it is enough to say that it is generally insipid to European taste, and in many cases actually nauseous. In the hilly country which bounds Ssü-ch'uan on the east, a variety is grown which possesses a good reputation among the natives, but the quantity is small. The Eastern provinces already furnish more tea than the foreign market demands, and there seems reason to doubt whether even that demand will be maintained in the face of the superior and acknowledged excellence of Indian teas.

There is, however, one point of great and increasing interest in this connexion, *viz.*, the export of Ssü-ch'uan tea into Tibetan countries. A good deal has been written, without much circumstantial foundation, on this subject, in support of a project for supplying Tibet with Assam teas. The matter resolves itself into the consideration of route, quality, quantity and price—subjects on which I have collected some fairly precise information.

The area on which tea for the Tibetan market is grown, and of which the city of Yachou may be considered the centre, as it is also the head-quarters of the manufacture, includes six or eight districts, of which the chief are Hung-ya, Ming-shan, Ch'iung-chou, Lo-shan and Yung-ching, covering roughly about 25,00 square miles. The trees are grown on the hill-sides or in the hedgerows of the fields, and, though abundant, are not conspicuous; indeed it requires a search to discover them, round Yung-ching at any rate, among the thick brush which covers everything but the cultivated fields. They are scrubby and straggling plants, very different in appearance from the carefully tended bushes of Eastern China, and are allowed to attain a much greater height, reaching to 9 or 10 feet, perhaps, on the average. The coarser leaves are about 2½ inches long. I could not discover that any care is devoted to them; but they seem to

require very little, as far as the mere health of the plant is concerned, and not the excellence of the leaves. The native belief, that they are liable to injury from the attacks of certain boring insects, is probably erroneous. Insects rarely attack any species of tree unless it is already diseased.

Mr. T. T. Cooper's experience of the Yung-ching tea-plants is much the same as my own. "Unlike that which produces the tea exported to Europe," he writes, "it is a tall tree, often fifteen feet high, with a large and coarse leaf. Little care is bestowed on the cultivation. It is often planted along the borders of fields and homesteads, each farmer gathering his small crop of tea, and finding a ready sale for it in Yachou to merchants who pay the Government enormous sums for the monopoly." This account contrasts strongly with the same traveller's description of the tea plantations *below* Yachou, where, he says, the best brick-tea for Tibet is grown. "The whole country formed a series of large gardens, without a single fence to divide the different plantations, and kept in the most scrupulous order, the trees, which stood about four feet high, being neatly trimmed, and planted in rows four feet apart. The numerous homesteads which were visible were surrounded with belts of large tea trees, growing to a height of twelve to fifteen feet." I passed through the same country, but was not so strongly impressed with the extent of the cultivation; but in any case, the Tibetan tea-trade draws a very small contribution from trim plantations, but is supplied from shrubs which are left pretty much to themselves, and for all the traveller can see might be wild plants.

They yield tea available for the market in the fourth year of growth, and for many subsequent years. The harvest is ready in the end of June, and there are three pickings; the best is the young upper leaves from trees of all ages, the second consists of the leaves of young plants, and the third includes everything else that can be spared, being mostly twigs and sticks, with a scant proportion of coarse foliage. The Chinese are epicures enough to retain all the first quality for themselves, and most of the second, asserting that the Tibetans,—whom, by the way, they regard as savages,—would not appreciate them. The tea of Tibetan consumption consists, therefore, almost entirely of the merest refuse. I saw great quantities of this being brought in from the country on the backs of coolies in bundles eight feet long by nearly a yard broad, and supposed it to be fuel; it looks like brushwood, and is in fact merely branches broken off the trees and dried in the sun, without any pretence at picking. It sells in Yung-ching for 2,000 cash a picul at the outside, and its quality may be judged from a comparison of this price with that of the common tea drunk by the poorer classes in the neighbourhood, which is about 20,000 cash a picul. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the tea of the Tibetan market is ten times worse than the worst tea in China.

Having purchased this tea brushwood, the manufacturers proceed to make it up for the ignorant Tibetan, as they themselves call him. The leaves and twigs, already sun-dried, are steamed in a cloth suspended over a boiler. The mould stands close by, four stout boards set up on end and secured with bitts, the interior having a section of about 9 inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Inside it is placed a neatly woven mat basket, somewhat smaller in section than the mould; the steamed and softened leaves with the finer twigs are dropped into the cavity by small quantities at a time, and a little rice-water being added to agglutinate the mass, it is consolidated, layer after layer, by forcible blows from a wooden rammer shod with a heavy iron shoe. The coarser sticks are dried and ground to powder, and interspersed *ad libitum* among the conglomerate of leaves and twigs. The basket being flexible, and a little smaller than the mould, keeps the cake from taking the angular shape which it would otherwise assume; the corners being rounded off, it is less liable to injury from the hard knocks it will have to encounter on the road to Tibet. The mould is taken to pieces, the cake, with its mat envelope, is brought back to the fire over which its composition was originally steamed, and when it is thoroughly dried, the ends of the envelope are closed up, and the long narrow package, called a "pao," is ready for transport to Ta-chien-lu. This was the process of manufacture as I saw it conducted in Yung-ching. The cake thus formed is fairly dense when it issues from the mould; but the drying and the

casualties of the road considerably loosen its consistency; and as the tea is weighed in its steamed condition, the theoretical weight is much reduced when it is dried. The quantity of wet tea in the Yung-ching packages is fourteen catties, which diminish to about eleven. The Yachou cakes are longer, and weigh, or purport to weigh, eighteen catties in the saturated state. On arrival at Ta-chien-lu the cakes are cut into portions which then receive the name of "bricks" (chuan) and are repacked. "Brick," however, is hardly an appropriate term. They are rather clods of not very closely-matted foliage some nine or ten inches by seven, and three inches thick, containing a good deal more stick than leaf.

The best kind of tea, Mr. Cooper was informed, "is spread in the sun till slightly withered, and then rolled with the hand until moist with the exudation of the sap. In this state it is rolled into balls about the size of a large tea-cup, and laid up until it ferments. It is then ready for the wooden brick moulds." I heard nothing of this, but there is no reason for doubting the credibility of Mr. Cooper's informant. Such a preparation must, however, be rare and exceptional.

The packages are conveyed to Ta-chien-lu by tea-porters or on mule-back. A porter carries twice as much as a mule, but a mule travels a good deal more than twice as fast as a porter. The man's burden is arranged on a light wooden framework disposed along the whole of his back, and rising in a curve over his shoulders and high above his head, the structure being supported by a couple of slings, generally made of coir, through which his arms are passed. The great weights that can be carried in this manner are certainly astonishing. V. Richthofen writes, "there is probably no road in the world where such heavy loads are carried by man across high mountains. Six or seven 'pao' is considered a small load; ten or eleven is the average; and, incredible as it may appear, I have seen frequently as much as thirteen carried by one man. I was assured that some men carry 18 'pao,' or 324 catties." I have several times seen 18 "pao" carried by a single porter, and on one occasion I overtook a rather slenderly built carrier freighted with 22 of the large Yachou packages. Although a pao weighs, in reality, considerably less than 18 catties, this man must have had, at the lowest computation, more than four hundred English pounds on his back. I noticed that the greatest burdens were carried, not by the most muscular men, but by those of the straightest conformation; and that these porters, in spite of their excessive loads, suffer less from varicose swellings than ordinary chair-coolies. Laden thus, they take a rest after every few hundred yards' progress, and as it would be impossible for the carrier to raise his burden if it were deposited on the ground, he carries a kind of short crutch with which he supports it, without releasing himself from the slings. Travelling six or seven miles a day, and resting in the inns at night, these porters toil with their prodigious loads over two mountain passes, 7,000 feet above their starting place, along a rudely paved road, where every step of the way must be picked, making the 120 miles from Yachou to Ta-chien-lu in 20 days or less, and receiving from 250 to 300 cash a day according to the number of packages they carry. The manner in which the loads are disposed is well depicted in an illustration to Mr. Cooper's work, but the packages are larger, and the burden much more top-heavy than he has represented them.

Inquiries into the quantity of the export are involved in much difficulty on account of the variation in the weights of the different packages. The best approximation to the total production is made by taking as a basis the number of permits (yin) issued annually in Yachou and Yung-ching. Three hundred cash is the duty paid for each permit; in Yachou a permit has to be taken out for every five packages; in Yung-ching for every six. The annual Yachou issue of these passes is about 80,000, and that of Yung-ching 60,000, giving 400,000 and 360,000, respectively, as the total number of packages. The Yung-ching packages contain nominally between 14 and 15 catties of tea, and those of Yachou between 17 and 18 catties; but they have been gradually scamped until a brick of 60 nominal ounces now only weighs 44 ounces or less. Applying this correction, we obtain a total export of nine million catties, or twelve million English pounds. But this is merely a rough estimate, since the number of

permits could only be ascertained within 15,000 or 20,000 of the truth, and they possibly do not represent the Tibetan trade alone; a good deal of the Yachou tea, in all probability, finds its way northwards to the districts round Mu-p'ing by other routes.

I obtained more precise figures in Ta-chien-lu. By a series of inquiries among the traders I learned that the annual duty-paying export lies between 500,000 and 600,000 packages of four bricks each; the mean of these gives 2,200,000 bricks.

The duty-paying unit in Ta-chien-lu is the "load," of six packages, nominally weighing 96 catties. I ascertained indirectly from the customs that duties were collected in 1877 upon 108,000 loads, otherwise 2,592,000 bricks, agreeing perfectly well with the traders' estimate. This result may be accepted with full confidence.

Precision must not be expected in the reduction of bricks to pounds. Leaving out of question the superior and exceptional teas, which form an infinitesimal fraction of the whole export, there remain only two qualities, or rather prices, although there are several kinds. A brick of either of these weighs, theoretically, 60 Chinese ounces; but, actually, the better quality only balances from 55 to 60 ounces, and the other from 42 to 45. The obstacle to exactness lies in the impossibility of knowing what proportion the export of large bricks bears to that of the smaller. I was assured that it is "as 2 to 8," but have no means of checking the statement. Accepting it, however, for want of a better, this will give as the total Tibetan export from Ta-chien-lu to Batang almost exactly ten million English pounds, which, at the prices given below, are worth in Ta-chien-lu Rs. 18,14,400, or say £160,000.

An addition, of no great importance, should perhaps be made for the tea which escapes the payment of duty. The smuggled total cannot be great, since there is but one route to Ta-chien-lu closed in as it approaches the town by steep mountains covered with perpetual snow. But there is an item, too considerable to be altogether neglected, which enters Tibet as part of the baggage of officials, and which escapes all duties except those on the permit. Other goods, such as silk, also cross the frontier in this way; but it is mostly by means of tea that the Chinese resident officials feather their nests. Of these administrators and their gains, the Tibetans say, "they come to our country without trowsers, and go away with a thousand baggage-yaks."

At Ta-chien-lu the tea passes into Tibetan hands, and being wrapped, like all Tibetan goods, in skins, is conveyed on pack-saddles to Batang. The saddle is a much lighter contrivance than the cumbrous framework employed by the Chinese, and is probably equal in efficiency to any that has been invented. Two light boards, not more than 14 inches long, thickly padded with cloth and felt, are connected by two wooden bows. The girth is drawn close to the fore-legs, and a breasting which lies very low down on the animal's breast, is made fast, not to the saddle, but to the girth. A breeching, lying still lower than the breasting, is also connected with the girth; but in addition to this the saddle-boards are secured to a crupper consisting, in the cases I saw, of a straight stick a foot long, although the Tibetans employ for riding ordinary croupers covered with soft leather. From the bows, which stand high on the animal's back, loops of hide depend, and the packages are inserted into these, or unshipped, almost in an instant. The saddle and all its appurtenances, weighed by myself, balanced sixteen English pounds, which do not of course include the numerous layers of sheep-skin saddle-cloth. The boards are nearer together, and consequently lie much higher on the dorsal ridge than in the European arrangement. They will fit any animal, being equally adaptable by a judicious disposition of saddle-cloths to the prominent chine of a donkey or the rotund hump of a yak. One advantage claimed for the system of suspending the packages in loops is that, if the burden strikes a projecting rock or other obstacle in a dangerous pass, it becomes detached, and falls down the precipice without overbalancing the animal. A horse, mule, or yak carries by this means a load not exceeding 160 lbs.; a "dzo" is capable of supporting 240 lbs. The dzo is a

hybrid between a cow and a yak, and is a much larger beast than his sire. The yak's forehead is round; that of the dzo is flat; his horns are larger and his tail longer and less hairy. He costs three times as much as a yak. The male dzo is the ploughing animal of Tibet. The female yields a greater quantity of milk than any other bovine, and the butter, which keeps good for a whole year, is the best for making tea—a fact which will palliate this digression.

The manufacturer is of course not necessarily, nor I believe often, the exporter. The comparison of expenditure and profit runs thus, taking four bricks of common tea as the unit:—

Eleven catties of leaves, &c.	Cash.
Dues on permit	200
Dues at Lu-ting Bridge and Ta-chien-lu	50
Freight from Yung-ching to Ta-chien-lu	36
Preparation and packing (say)	320
	100
	<hr/>
	706
Sale at Ta-chien-lu	1,240
	<hr/>
	534

A brick of the common tea, which forms about four-fifths of the whole trade, weighs from 42 to 45 Chinese ounces, or say 60 English, and sells in Ta-chien-lu for tls. 0.2, and in Batang for tls. 0.32 or one rupee. The better quality weighs 76 English ounces, costing one rupee in Ta-chien-lu and tls. 0.45 in Batang. In other words, the price in annas per English pound is—

	Ta-chien-lu (annas).	Batang (annas).
Better quality	3 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
Common do.	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>

I was told that Lhasa prices are about double those of Batang. From Ta-chien-lu to Batang there are 18 stages, and from Batang to Lhasa 46. Any deviation from this main route increases the price enormously; at Yerkalo, for instance, which is only seven stages or so from Batang, but not on the high road, tea is as dear as in Lhasa.

Mr. Cooper was widely misled on these points. He evidently deduced his prices per pound from the cost of a "pao," having understood by that term one of the ordinary packages of 18 theoretical catties. But the "pao," by which permits are issued, and tea is sold and quoted, is five large packages. Mr. Cooper's results\* are consequently five times too great. Prices were much the same in his time as at present.

It is probable that most of the tea which leaves Ta-chien-lu is paid for in rupees, as the export of Tibetan woollens cannot do much more than balance the supply of cotton cloth and silk. The rapid influx of these coins during the last fifteen years is remarkable; before that period they were rare, but have now become the currency of Tibet, and are counted, instead of being valued by weight. Great quantities are melted down by the Chinese in Ta-chien-lu, the Tibetans being unable to reduce them. Mr. Cooper alludes to the practice of melting them in Lhasa, but we know from Abbé Huc that the smiths of that city are Nipalese or other foreigners. On my asking a Tibetan why it was necessary to melt them down at all, he replied that if they did not do so, they would have no use for such an immense quantity. It is clear that there must be a trade of no small proportions between Tibet and India. For exchange with Chinese silver in Ta-chien-lu, the rupees are weighed against the silver and two rupees are added for every ten Chinese ounces. Russian roubles are beginning to put in an appearance, but only three of them were found in a payment of 1,800 rupees.

A coin is called in Tibetan "Tchran-ka." Rupees are called "Pei-ling Tchran-ka," *i. e.*, English coins; the derivation of "Pei-ling" is unknown. Another name is "Pei-ling ngo-mu," *i. e.*, English woman-face. Georgian and

\* This refers to page 410 of Mr. Cooper's "Pioneer of Commerce;" but what he there writes conflicts with his previous remarks on page 178.



Victorian rupees are distinguished as "P'o-tu" and "Mo-tu," meaning male-head and female-head. Those which bear a crowned presentment of Her Majesty are named "Lama tob-du" or vagabond Lama, the crown having been mistaken for the head-gear of a religious mendicant. The same coin is known to the Chinese as "Lama-t'ou," Lama's head, doubtless a corruption of the Tibetan.

Before the introduction of rupees, tea-bricks were used as currency, and even now in Batang a brick of ordinary tea is not merely worth a rupee, but in a certain sense *is* a rupee, being accepted, without minute regard to weight, just like the silver coin, as legal tender. Since the influx of rupees this tea-coinage has been very seriously debased, having now lost 25 per cent. of its original weight. The system of a double monetary standard is approaching its end, at any rate in Tibet. For in May last the Lamas of the Batang monastery having hoarded a great treasure of bricks, found it impossible to exchange them at par, and had to put up with a loss of 38 per cent.

To the Tibetan tea is more than a luxury; it is an absolute necessary. Deprived of the costly, but indispensable, astringent, he suffers from headache, grows nervous, restless, out of condition, and altogether unhappy. In outlying districts, mothers are careful to keep the seductive beverage from their children for fear lest they should grow up unable, on occasion, to go without it. And yet, to European taste, the infusion, as prepared by Tibetans, is the remotest possible imitation of tea.

The Tibetan tea-pot is a wooden-churn, much like a butter-churn, into which the boiling infusion is poured through a strainer; a little salt is added, and some twenty strokes applied with a dasher pierced with five holes. A lump of butter is then thrown in, and the compound is again churned with from 100 to 150 strokes, administered with much precision and regularity. The tea is then ready for drinking. It will be remarked that, with the substitution of salt for sugar, the Tibetan preparation is of much the same composition as the tea drunk in England; but the presence of the salt is not perceptible, and with the best intention in the world I could detect no flavour of tea. It is impossible accurately to describe the taste of the infusion; but to force a comparison, it is something like weak English tea with rich milk, but without any sugar or *tea*. And yet nobody would mistake it for milk and water, still less for butter and water; for the tea principle affects the flavour, while itself becoming modified into some un-tea-like astringent.

It is evident that astringency is the property desired, seeing that the many thousand Tibetans who cannot afford tea use oakbark in its stead.

The tea-cup of the Tibetan is a wooden bowl, not seldom an object of high price and elaborate workmanship cased in precious metals and encrusted with jewels. In this he allows the tea to stand for a minute or two, and when the butter floats freely on the surface, he blows it off into another bowl. The national farinaceous food is "Tsampa," flour of grilled corn. The consumer takes up a portion of this between the tips of his fingers and thumb, and opening them with a jerk flicks it over the butter; then moulding it into consistency, he eats the immature pie-crust without further formality, washing it down with the tea. This is the characteristic nutriment of Tibetans. Two English pounds of butter and ten ounces of tea are a liberal, but not lavish, allowance for twenty drinkers for one day.

As far as Batang is concerned, there is little prospect in all this of an outlet for Indian tea; but it is difficult to conceive how the idea of trading between Assam and that place could ever have been conceived. It possibly arose from an impression that Batang is a Chinese city, whereas it is a small Tibetan town of 200 houses, eighteen days distant from the true Chinese border by a track which, practically closed in winter, crosses four passes at various elevations between 14,000 and 17,000 feet, according to the careful and corrected observations of Captain Gill. Moreover, when the Chinese border is reached at Ta-chien-lu, the nearest city of any importance, namely, Yachou, is still seven or eight days distant, and has water communication with the sea. Setting aside, for a moment, the Tibetan roads, the only practicable way from Assam to Batang is across the Patkoi hills to Burma, thence into Yunnan by the Sawaddy track,

and so northwards by Weisee, a distance of 750 miles,—a two-months' journey at least in such a country, whereby on arrival at Batang the freight alone, calculated at Tibetan rates, would be half as much again as the market price of Chinese tea.

The most direct road would of course be through Tibetan territory; but if Tibet be open, what purpose can be served by going to Batang? That town is a junction of high roads to Ssü-ch'uan, Yunnan, and Lhasa, and is consequently a point of great political importance to the Chinese Government. But its sole commercial significance worth the name, although there is a good deal of peddlery, is derived from the passage through it of Yerkalo salt and Yachou tea on their way westwards. Now Assam is admirably placed for taking this tea-trade in flank, and might even supply Western Tibet, without seriously affecting the Yachou export, since the whole quantity of the latter would only suffice for the consumption of a million Tibetans. The difficulty of crossing the Himalayas may be adduced as the most obvious impediment; but if any track whatever exists—as we know it does—it cannot be more formidable than the icy passes encountered by Abbé Huc on his journey from Lhasa to Ta-chien-lu by the Chinese tea-route.

The prices above quoted of about half a rupee per lb. in Lhasa do not, perhaps, at first sight appear to hold out a very encouraging promise of a direct tea-trade from Assam to Tibet; but, as already remarked, the price rises in a ratio altogether out of proportion to the distance of the market from the tea-route, and very quickly reaches a figure which puts the article beyond the purchasing power of the country people. This state of things arises not from the difficulties and dangers of the bye-roads so much as from the policy of the Lamas, who, being the traders and money-lenders of the country, and the only capitalists, have many motives for confining the traffic in a channel which they can most easily direct to their own advantage. They make greater and steadier profits by restricting the trade to one main line, along which they can monopolise it, than they could by opening new markets in districts at a distance from their lamaseras, where it would be liable to stray from their command. This they can the more easily effect, because the supply of tea is far inferior to the demand, and because it is not subject to much fluctuation. Mr. Cooper writes very strongly on these points, and frequently recurs to them—"The whole business in life of the Tibetans seems to be to procure a sufficiency of tea; and it is no cheap luxury; for the Lamas, keeping in their hands the retail, as the Chinese do the wholesale, trade, by this means reduce the people to absolute dependence on them, exacting in return for the precious article labour and produce. Grain, yaks, sheep, horses, and even children, are given to the rapacious priesthood in payment for tea." This statement may appear to be tainted with exaggeration, but it accords pretty exactly with the account I have received, among others, from an apostate Lama. Under such circumstances, it will be admitted that the free circulation of tea-bricks is not likely to be encouraged. The practice of hoarding tea in the lamaseras is, by itself, sufficiently convincing. It may be taken as certain that the vast majority of Tibetans are unable to procure tea, or at any rate enough of it; that they are eager to purchase it; and that they would pay for it prices of which half a rupee may be regarded as the minimum; moreover, that the districts where it would sell most easily and advantageously are those which are furthest removed from the Chinese tea-route, or, in other words, those which are nearest to Assam. It is superfluous to remark that the merest sweepings of the Assam godowns would make better tea than the Tibetans have ever drunk.

In a few years time, when Tibet has been opened, we shall begin to ask one another how it came about that the most powerful and progressive of Asiatic empires should have suffered the long frontier of its most flourishing provinces to be completely closed for so many years to the passage of any individual of the governing race, and that not by a formidable rival but by one feeble Tibetan State, for there are many Tibetan States besides Lhasa-dé. It is generally assumed that the obstacles to inter-communication are of a physical nature; but if so, there would be no trade, whereas evidences of a very extensive



exchange abound, even so far east as Ta-chien-lu, in the use of rupees and of many articles of Indo-European origin. To mention some of the more trivial—but on account of their very triviality, the more convincing—instances, the common dinner plates of the Tibetans, when they use any, are of tin, stamped in the centre with an effigy of some European celebrity. In those which I examined I recognised the third Napoleon, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Mr. Gladstone, all supposed by the natives to represent Buddhas of more or less sanctity. Round the rim of the plate, in all cases, were stamped the letters of the English alphabet, from A to Z. The most desirable buttons, again, are four-anna pieces, and so strong is the demand, that three of these are worth a rupee. British army buttons are as common as blackberries. Even corkscrews are offered for sale in Ta-chien-lu, although no one can explain their use. The presence of such miscellaneous and cheap articles testifies to the facility of trade, while the great quantity of rupees proves its extent. But although commercial intercourse crosses the whole breadth of Tibetan countries, diplomatic relations have not yet penetrated to the nearest of them, Lhassa-dé. Yet the distance from Calcutta to Lhassa, in a direct line, is less than from Paris to Berlin. Until such relations are established and maintained, there can be no hope whatever of a Tibetan market for Assam teas. Exploring missions, no matter how well organised or amply furnished, can effect nothing in the interest of the trade, so long as the adverse influence of the Resident Chinese Legates and of the Lamas is unchecked. No matter how short the route, or convenient the road, the hostility of these two parties would be roused to the utmost against any project for a tea-trade. Even if the goods were admitted, which is in the last degree improbable, they would be burdened with such a weight of Tibetan dues and Chinese Likin, that the British frontier would be almost the limit of profitable sale. But if the opposition were kept within fair and reasonable bounds by the exchange of a convention and the introduction of diplomatic machinery to give it effective action, the Tibetans, with their fondness for tea and their dislike of Chinamen, would be the first to welcome the best wares to the best market by the shortest road.

In the mountainous region west of Kiating I discovered two kinds of tea of so unexpected a nature that I scarcely venture to mention them. In the monasteries on Mount O-mi, or as it is locally named, for brevity's sake, Mount O, I was regaled by the monks with an infusion of tea which is naturally sweet, tasting like coarse congou with a plentiful addition of brown sugar. It is only grown on the slopes of the mountain, and by the monks; two days' journey further west no one had even heard of its existence. I did not see the plant growing, and it is just possible that it is not tea at all; the prepared leaf, however, has all the appearance of tea, and no one on whom I have tried the experiment has taken it for anything else, or remarked upon its peculiarity, beyond inquiring why I put so much sugar in it. I am forwarding a specimen to Shanghai, without giving any hint of its singularity, for professional examination, in order that a tea-inspector's report may be appended to these notes.

The other variety, preposterous as the statement may appear, has a natural flavour of milk, or perhaps more exactly of butter. What is more interesting than this oddity is the fact that it is wild tea, growing in its native elevated habitat without any aid from human cultivation. An unimpeachable instance of a wild tea-plant has never yet been adduced in China. It has been supposed to occur in Formosa, but the specimens I found in the north of that island had evidently strayed from cultivation. The practice of drinking an infusion made from the wild plant has, I believe, never been met with anywhere. The wild tea in question is found in the uninhabited wilderness west of Kiating and south of Yachou, at heights of 6,000 feet and upwards, and was described to me as a leafy shrub fifteen feet high, with a stem some four inches thick. The wild mulberry is found in the same locality. Every part of the plant, except the root, is used for making the infusion. The wood is chopped up and put into a kettle of water with the dried leaves and twigs, and being boiled yields a strongly coloured but weak tea, possessing a buttery flavour which gives it a certain resemblance to the Tibetan preparation. It cannot be obtained

in Yachou. The only place where I found it in use is the Huang-mu-ch'ang plateau, a terrace perched among the stupendous gorges of the T'ung river. I only brought away a small quantity, which unluckily was drunk by mistake; but I hope next summer to make a general botanical expedition to the district, when it will be easy to procure a plentiful specimen.

CHUNG-CHING,  
The 25th January 1879. }

E. COLBORNE BABER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS  
ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 28-42 R. T., dated Simla, 7th October 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1633-50R., dated 22nd April 1879, forwarding rules on the above subject prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

Read also—

Letter from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 310, dated 30th September 1879, forwarding revised rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

OBSERVATIONS.—The revision of the rules forwarded with the Resolution now read again has been rendered necessary by the operation of Railway Act IV of 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and the revised rules be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance; to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, for information; also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and that it and the rules be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE  
RAILWAYS.

GENERAL.

The following Rules are prescribed by the Governor General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction:—

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life, or serious injury to person or property; or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the District in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these Rules, the words "District Superintendent of Police" of the District in which the occurrence takes place shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of State Railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include "Engineer-in-Chief" or other officer in charge of any State Railway.

The officer authorized by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector."

#### SECTION I.

##### *Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.*

4. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master, or, where there is no Station Master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph when possible—

(a) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;

(b) to the Railway Police Superintendent;

(c) to the Officer in charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

(a) without delay to the Government Inspector, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;

(b) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within twelve hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry, if possible: in his unavoidable absence, an officer of police should be present. Also, he shall communicate the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4, and, if on open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all Railway subordinates guilty of crime or of breaches of the Indian Railway Act, or of the General Rules and Regulations, calculated to cause serious accident; and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also, he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence, and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Sections 48 and 49 of Act IV of 1879 or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or, when such offender is himself a Railway Officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape, pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway, upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil Officer.

12. He shall maintain at each Railway Station, or, in the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, a list of Magistrates or other

Officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway Officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to his immediate superior, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to his immediate superior all railway accidents of a serious nature, and report what steps have been, or are being, taken in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing Rules, and furnish his immediate superior with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

## SECTION II.

### *Duties of the Railway and District Police.*

16. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

17. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these Rules on Railway Police must be discharged by the District Police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police where there is one or where there is no such officer an Inspector. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police or the District Police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the police investigation, prescribed by this Rule, shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway and to the Magistrate of the District.

20. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and officers of the District Police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these Rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

## SECTION III.

### *Duties of Civil Officers.*

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

- (a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry;
- (b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or
- (c) to direct investigation to be made by the District Police.

22. In all serious cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this enquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid and of making, before the investigating authorities, any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government; and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

31. Magistrates through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway Officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summonses may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

#### SECTION IV.

##### *Government Inspector's Duties.*

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or Officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report, with any notes he may desire to record, to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native Territory, as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

*Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1879.*

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN CANAL.			KHURREEF.						RUBBER.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic foot per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		Khurreef.	Rubber.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.			
						Leased in August 1879.	Leased up to end of August 1879.	Leased up to end of August 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in August 1879.	Leased up to end of August 1879.	Leased in August 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in August 1879.	Leased up to end of August 1879.											
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,356	625.38	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Palamoudsee	...	...	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		High Level	...	...	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Faction I	675	347.33	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
South-Western.	Midnapore	Faldudah	1,300	387.00	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Matchong	650	287.00	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Gobri	...	...	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Total of the month	336	356	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
South-Western.	Midnapore	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	14,401	74,230	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Midnapore	875	914.00	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Howrah	800	397.00	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Total of the month	21,526	36,191	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
Bengal	Shahabad	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	1,983	53,399	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Shahabad	4,342	813	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Arrah	1,660	706	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Gya & Patna Pains	1,466	400	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
Bengal	Total of the month	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Grand total of the month	21,914	35,577	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	16,444	27,559	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	...			

D. B. HORN,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.*

*The 13th October 1879.*



INDIA  
OFFICE AND COMMERCE

*via for the 1st half of October 1879.*

SEKERS OF 80 TOLANS

[illegible][illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

**КЕМАН**

R. B. CHAPMAN

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON FEVERS.

Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, with the approval of Government, offers a prize of Rs. 500 to the writer of the best Essay on Fevers as affecting British soldiers in India. Particulars with regard to conditions, arbitrators, date, and manner of submitting Essays are given below, namely :—

2. The Essays must include a comparative history of that class of diseases as given by the older writers and by the more modern; their causes, including such as are predisposing and those that are direct or exciting; their relative prevalence and mortality according to age and residence in India; their modifications by diathesis, locality, climate, and season; their pathology; their treatment, illustrating this important point, as far as possible, by records of "Cases" either from case-books or published works dating previous to 1857, and of those of a date subsequent to that period; the object being to indicate as clearly as may be practicable the results of the several methods adopted, and thus obtain a guide with regard to the future.

3. The assigned causes of *fevers* being investigated and categorically detailed, measures will be indicated by which their prevalence among British troops and their present very serious rate of mortality may for the future be diminished.

4. With reference to what some writers may in their Essays designate *enteric* or *typhoid fever*, they will give a distinct definition of the precise significance attached by them to these terms, whether applied in a sense independent of each other or synonymously; also in the event of either term being used to indicate a specific and otherwise independent disease rather than a *condition of*, or *complication* occurring in, the course of endemic fevers, whether continued or periodic in type, a distinct and precise record must be given of the circumstances upon which the distinction thus indicated is based.

5. The prize now offered will be open to all Officers of the Army Medical Department and of the Indian Medical Service of the three Presidencies, whether upon retired or full pay, provided that they have on 31st August 1879 severally done medical duty with British Troops in India during five full years and upwards.

6. The award of the prize now offered shall rest with three arbitrators, who must themselves have done duty for at least five years with British Troops in India, and have been at least ten additional in this country, making in all not less than fifteen full years in India. Government has been solicited to request the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and the Army Sanitary Commission each to appoint one of the three arbitrators, the latter unconnected with the Commission itself; these three to have power, should they so desire, to add two to their number so as to make it five in all; and at least one of the arbitrators to have himself served in India as above during not less than ten years prior to 1857.

7. Essays by Officers of the Army Medical Department should be transmitted through the usual channel to the Director-General of that Department; those by Officers of the Indian Medical Service through their channel of communication to the India Office.

8. With a view to afford ample time for the preparation of Essays, the 31st of December 1881 will be the latest date on which those Essays will be received in the India Office or that of the Director-General, and the decision of the arbitrators as to the award of the prize for the best of those Essays will be published in England and India, if possible, not later than 31st of July 1882.

9. In the event of no Essay being laid before the arbitrators, or of their considering it desirable for other reasons to withhold the reward for the present, they are hereby authorised to re-model the conditions of award in such manner as to them may appear fit, bearing in mind the general object in view in offering the prize as above detailed.

*The 4th September 1879.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 34 of 1879.

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

*Batticaloa Light.*

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 32, dated the 6th October 1879, the Master Attendant, Colombo, has given further notice that the Batticaloa flagstaff has been shifted to a new position close to the old one, and that the Port light is now hoisted on it at the former elevation of 50 feet above the sea.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*  
*Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey  
Department;  
*The 4th November 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70a and 748b.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Light List for 1879.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15b and 103a; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 442, and Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.



**BANK OF BENGAL.****NOTICE.***Calcutta, the 3rd November 1879.*

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. J. J. Hills, to be Acting Accountant at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. H. T. Balfour.

Mr. H. K. Gordon, Accountant at Hyderabad, to be Acting Accountant at Bombay, *vice* Mr. M. Logan.

Mr. C. J. Michod, to act temporarily as Agent at Delhi, *vice* Mr. T. Taylor, who has obtained short leave of absence.

Mr. N. W. Mackenzie has returned from leave and resumed his appointment of Superintendent of the Public Debt Office.

Mr. R. L. Biss and Mr. H. T. Balfour have each been granted one year's leave to Europe.

*The 6th November 1879.*

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 13th and 14th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Kalee Poojah."

By Order of the Directors,  
R. HARDIE,  
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

**SURVEY OF INDIA.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Mussooree, the 20th October 1879.*

**No. 141.**—Mr. R. B. Smart, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Chapter 7, Section 41, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th instant.

*The 27th October 1879.*

**No. 142.**—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, the following reversions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th instant :—

Mr. J. Campbell, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain E. H. Steel, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

**No. 143.**—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Mr. A. Chennell, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th instant.

**No. 144.**—The privilege leave granted in Notifications Nos. 136, 137 and 138, dated 14th instant, to the under-mentioned Officers is cancelled. These Officers are placed on the half pay list from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. W. F. Pettigrew, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade,—from the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Mr. A. Cooper, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade,—from the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Mr. C. J. Neuville, Surveyor, 2nd Grade,—from the forenoon of the 3rd proximo.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Surveyor General of India.*

**REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.****NOTIFICATION.***Mussooree, the 17th October 1879.*

**No. 27F.**—Mr. Lionel Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani by the 1st or Lower Standard, as laid down in General Order, Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

J. SCONCE, *Major,*  
*Deputy Surveyor General.*

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.****NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Indore, the 30th October 1879.*

**No. 43.**—Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, has been granted one week's leave in extension of six weeks' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 34, dated 13th ultimo.

By Order,  
E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*  
*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,*  
*for Central India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 3rd November 1879.*

**No. 86.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 405, dated 9th October 1879, Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., made over, and Mr. F. Barnes received, charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 31st October 1879, *afternoon.*

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

**Meerut Command.***Meerut, the 31st October 1879.*

**No. 33.**—Major H. Blair, R.E., on return from privilege leave was temporarily attached to the Morar Division.

He reported his arrival at that station on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1879.

**No. 34.**—In the Meerut Command Notification No. 31 of 20th October last, insert the words "on return from Field Service" after the word "Grade."

*The 1st November 1879.*

**No. 35.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 423 of 17th October 1879, Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from this Command on the afternoon of the 28th October 1879 for Field Service.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, Lt.-Col., R.E.,  
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,  
Military Works.

**Oudh Command.***Lucknow, the 29th October 1879.*

**No. 22.**—Mr. T. H. Jewett, C.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for a period of three months, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of 27th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,  
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,  
Military Works.

**Rawalpindi Command.***Rawalpindi, the 31st October 1879.*

**No. 3041.**—Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Command Notification No. 2158, dated 5th August 1879, on the forenoon of the 28th October 1879, from which date he resumed charge of the Sialkot Division, Military Works.

W. H. MACKESY, Lieut.-Col.,  
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,  
Military Works.

**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 3rd November 1879.*

**No. 16.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 285, dated 9th July 1879, Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section.

**No. 17.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 420, dated 17th October 1879, Mr. J. Willcocks, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 18.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 418, dated 16th October 1879, the under-mentioned Assistant Engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, are posted to the lines noted against their names to undergo a course of practical training for one year:—

Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—to the Sukkur-Jacobabad and Quetta Railway Survey.

Mr. F. H. Collet, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—to the Sukkur-Jacobabad and Quetta Railway Survey.

**No. 19.**—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is on return from furlough posted to the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Director General.

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,  
Manager's Office.****NOTIFICATION.***The 30th October 1879.*

**No. 16.**—With reference to Notification No. 19, dated 11th October 1879, of Officiating Manager, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, Mr. C. H. G. Smith, Pay Master, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 16th October 1879.

T. B. B. SAVI, Captain, R.E.,  
Offg. Manager.

**NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE  
RAILWAY SURVEY.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Nasirabad, the 28th October 1879.*

**No. 18.**—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to this Survey, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 10, dated 12th July 1879, on the forenoon of 27th October 1879.

**No. 19.**—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to this Survey, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 9, dated 27th June 1879, on the forenoon of 28th October 1879.

*The 31st October 1879.*

**No. 20.**—With reference to Director General of State Railways' Notification No. 12, dated 20th October 1879, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Survey on the afternoon of the 29th October 1879.

A. C. CREGEEN,  
Engineer-in-Chief.



**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,**  
**Lahore-Jhelum Section.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Lahore, the 3rd November 1879.*

**No. 10.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 20th October 1879, Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 4th October 1879.

S. BISCOE, *Capt., S.C.,*  
*Offg. Manager.*

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,  
Manager's Office.

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Agra, the 31st October 1579.*

**No. 56.**—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 10 of the 11th October 1879, Mr. H. P. Burt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 30th October 1879.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*  
*Offg. Manager.*

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE  
RAILWAY,  
Southern Section.

## NOTIFICATION

*Ahmedabad, the 29th October 1879.*

**No. 37.**—Mr. W. H. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Kalol to Serohi Division.

W. H. PARKER,  
*Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,  
 Western Ry. State Railway.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, RE- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Curre- ncy Depart- ment.
1879	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 13	5,62,500	..	..	15,26,756	89,27,147	89,33,264
" 14	..	..	4,23,198	19,97,262	93,00,736	77,56,066
" 15	..	..	4,32,108	6,06,138	97,02,571	70,57,883
" 16	..	..	1,69,657	5,11,550	99,21,159	78,09,471
" 17	..	..	..	5,29,750	100,11,157	78,09,471
" 18	..	..	5,51,704	4,909	1,01,89,804	83,85,261

CALCUTTA MINT, )  
 The 3rd Nov. 1879, )

J. F. TENNANT,  
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

*Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.*

The 6th November 1879 ... Rs. 2,30,89,412-8-5

W. WATERFIELD,  
*Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th November 1879.

*Report of a Describer from the 2nd Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 30th day of October 1879.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 954, Driver William Henry Webb.	Parish and County in which Born,—Chestnut, Herts. Wore.
Age,—27 years 11 months.	Marks,—Scar in the left grain.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Trade,—Butcher.
Color of—	Coat or Jacket,—White Jacket (Regimental)
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.	Waistcoat,— <i>Vil.</i>
Date of Desertion,—27th October 1879.	Brushes or Trowsers,— White Trowsers (Regi- mental).
Place of Desertion,—Kirkc Date of Enlistment,—30th August 1872.	REMARKS.—Had on Regi- mental helmet and spurs.
At what Place Enlisted,— Woolwich.	Under 8 years' service.

R. DEWAR, *Major, R.A.,*  
*Comdg. F-2nd R.A.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th November 1879.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGALE,  
Calcutta, 6th Nov. 1879.

W WESTLAND,  
Mfg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRICKSHANK.  
*Depy. Secy. & Treasurer.*

**STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1879.**

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. FOR- FECTION.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-70.	TOTAL LOAN OF AMOUNT.			
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1824-25	Of 1825-26	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1870.						Of 1871.	Of 1873.	
Balance of 30th September 1879 . . . . .	38,500	2,346	14,45,673	30,16,700	2,37,68,400	1,11,27,100	2,10,40,600	3,14,35,300	35,54,700	89,54,700	65,62,000	55,700	33,61,000	70,900	7,01,000	17,47,96,625
<b>Add—</b>																
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	1,600
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	10,000	11,17,000	...	...	...	...	11,51,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	1,66,500	3,31,300	...	...	...	...	17,92,600
<b>Deduct—</b>																
Amount written off in the London Registers . . . . .	55,600	2,346	14,45,673	30,16,700	2,40,70,000	1,13,82,500	2,11,11,300	3,18,00,300	39,93,500	90,21,200	6,70,10,000	65,700	33,61,000	70,900	7,01,000	17,72,22,825
Balance on 15th October 1879 . . . . .	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,673	30,17,900	2,39,73,700	1,13,80,900	2,09,05,100	3,14,03,200	89,13,700	6,08,67,300	55,700	33,61,000	70,900	17,500	17,65,28,625

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1879, enforced from India, 3,180 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,128 lakhs.

16th Aug. 1879 to 31st Aug. "	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. "	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16th " " to 30th " "	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. "	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3,577 lakhs.														
	4,106														
	421 lakhs.														

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PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,  
BANK OF LONDON;  
Calcutta, 6th November 1879.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

## COMPTROLLER GE

No. 1507.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April 1878	April 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	1,612,799	1,655,390	42,591	...
II.—Tributes	703,000	61,673	76,059	14,386	...
III.—Forest	670,400	22,431	30,788	8,357	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	221,076	226,191	2,115	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	476	57,599	57,123	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	158,085	196,835	38,750	...
VII.—Customs	2,218,000	227,921	228,581	660	...
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	407,569	609,189	201,920	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	744,650	736,471	...	8,179
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	267,250	275,932	8,682	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	21,716	27,488	5,772	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	77,597	87,391	9,794	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	...	3,556	3,556	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	63,978	61,327	...	2,651
XVI.—Police	233,000	5,753	15,508	9,755	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	13,537	19,763	6,226	...
XVIII.—Education	139,000	8,676	8,955	279	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	...	7,010	7,010	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	...	2,600	2,600	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	101,093	111,393	7,300	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	6,071	6,877	806	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	21,660	20,809	...	851
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	44,912	51,047	9,135	...
TOTAL	55,946,900	4,091,929	4,520,060	425,131	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	52,623	56,520	3,906	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	10,499	24,959	14,460	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	9,140	3,858	...	5,582
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts Guaranteed Railways less Gain by Exchange	10,305,700	834,281	927,916	93,635	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	63,978	90,056	26,078	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	69,787,200	5,065,753	5,623,378	557,625	...
England, including Army and P. W. Ordinary	213,100	16,010	22,677	6,667	...
GRAND TOTAL	70,000,300	5,081,763	5,646,055	564,292	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;

CALCUTTA,

The 7th November 1879.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,  
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

## GENERAL'S OFFICE.

first month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates. 1879-80.	April 1878	April 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest	3,684,500	46,232	85,544	39,312	...
2.—Interest	385,000	10,235	11,948	1,713	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	23,513	27,467	3,954	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	213,913	229,138	15,225	...
5.—Forest	505,900	17,168	23,779	6,611	...
6.—Excise	118,000	6,976	22,348	15,372	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	66	3,897	3,831	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	12,510	2,116	...	10,394
9.—Customs	203,000	16,439	16,457	18	...
10.—Salt	383,000	42,159	22,886	...	19,273
11.—Opium	2,499,100	372,895	520,207	147,312	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	6,170	6,339	169	...
13.—Mint	87,300	15,451	5,950	...	9,501
14.—Post Office	983,300	74,095	82,259	8,164	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	...	...	...	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	101,990	100,561	...	1,429
17.—Minor Departments	316,600	26,138	29,415	3,277	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	277,330	276,662	...	668
19.—Police	2,472,000	202,683	197,596	...	5,087
20.—Marine	396,900	31,736	33,934	2,198	...
21.—Education	1,021,500	70,462	66,436	...	4,026
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	13,169	13,302	133	...
23.—Medical	679,000	49,218	50,606	1,388	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	315,900	19,899	26,382	6,483	...
25.—Political	375,700	26,657	31,563	4,906	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	72,945	79,254	6,309	...
27.—C. F. and A. Allowances	2,000	222	282	60	...
28.—Superannuation	631,000	102,136	107,419	5,283	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	19,220	31,556	12,336	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	18,971	447	...	18,527
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	278,518	204,940	...	73,578
TOTAL	29,980,000	2,169,119	2,310,690	141,571	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	977,503	1,007,200	29,787	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	117,507	118,982	1,475	...
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	60,430	25,431	...	35,008
Working expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange	5,444,700	248,432	253,762	5,330	...
33.—Surplus profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	706,800	...	31	31	...
Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	14,000	...	...	...	...
Land and Supervision	75,700	1,391	5,139	748	...
34.—State Railways	995,900	43,872	70,138	26,266	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	57,155,300	3,621,263	3,791,463	170,200	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest	14,246,200	943,310	1,035,217	91,907	...
TOTAL	71,401,500	4,564,573	4,826,680	262,107	...
39.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,729,700	225,995	168,224	...	57,771
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	49,878	31,762	...	18,116
TOTAL	3,509,000	275,873	199,986	...	75,887
GRAND TOTAL	74,901,500	4,840,446	5,026,666	186,220	...

W. WATERFIELD,  
Offg. Comptroller General.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

## Allahabad Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
199	D 11—66024 ...	10	Major G. C. Ross, Ranikhet.
200	D 16—08034 ...	10	Bahadur Jagannatham.
	D 18—43216 ...	100	Ajmere.
	" — 43217 ...	100	
201	D 11—97789 ...	10	Syed Mohsin Ali Barra, Allahabad.
32	D 11—95989 ...	10	The Manager, General Trading Association, Agra.
202	D 11—98820 ...	10	Pandit Dabhee Pershad Shungloo, Lucknow.

\* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 5th November 1879.

W. T. PIERCY, A. A. G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

## Bombay Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
1879.		Rs.	
W67	M 22—86817 ...	20	Lakshmin Raghavendra, Bombay.
W68	M 26—67775 ...	1,000	J. Phipps, Bandora.
W69	M 8—05370 ...	5	Narrotum Harilal, Hyderabad, Deccan.
W70	M 34—44794 ...	20	Chandunpady Rungasaku- loo, Secunderabad.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1879.		Rs.	
H163	M 45—63083 ...	10	Joshi Angamooloo Chetty, Bellary.
H164	M 47—10939 ...	10	Joshua Maran, Bhusawal.
H165	M 12—09940 ...	10	Manickji Framji Jall, Mhow.
H166	M 17—01566 ...	10	W. A. Colliers, Poona.
	" — 38293 ...	each.	

BOMBAY,  
The 4th November 1879.

W. WELLS,

Asst. Commissioner.

## Calcutta Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
248	O 30—43748 ...	50	Babu Gagan Chander Das
249	L 50—00631 ...	100	
	L 92—98810 ...	50	Noon Bay
	" — 74729 ...	50	
251	O 66—83137 ...	100	Mr. W. Campbell.
252	O 72—84472 ...	1,000	Mr. M. C. Malhebec.
253	O 35—22253 ...	100	Babu Barodaprosad Mitter.
254	O 33—71208 ...	100	Babu Annadaprosad Choudhry.
255	O 67—03049 ...	100	
	" — 14629 ...	100	
	O 66—81046 ...	100	Babu Hari Nath Shaw.
	" — 46395 ...	100	
	O 35—32861 ...	100	
	" — 70304 ...	100	
256	O 30—58511 ...	50	Babu Hari Nath Sen.

## Calcutta Circle—continued.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
338	L 14—11341 ...	20	
	L 36—21201 ...	20	
	L 13—28318 ...	20	Shemshoo.
	A 94—02745 ...	20	
	L 33—89348 ...	10	
339	O 35—14985 ...	100	
	O 66—39025 ...	100	
	O 30—38074 ...	50	Shib Chunder Poddar and
	O 55—56074 ...	20	Kali Churn Dey.
	O 55—19168 ...	20	
	O 45—45213 ...	10	
340	L 9—76200 ...	5	Babu Rajendra Nath Mukerjee
341	O 48—16858 ...	10	
	O 56—11612 ...	20	Babu Jagat Chunder Das.
	" — 11613 ...	20	
342	O 17—83763 ...	10	Babu Nilmadhub Banerjee.
343	O 55—19324 ...	20	Mr. E. M. B. Long.
165	O 13—68287 ...	10	Meer Nujabut Hossein.
	O 47—76937 ...	10	
166	L 24—41798 ...	5	Hakeem Zuhoorul Hossein.
	" — 11799 ...	5	
167	A 6—81736 ...	10	Babu Kush Chunder Dutt
	" — 81735 ...	10	
168	O 17—67745 ...	10	Mr. H. Deveria.
	" — 67746 ...	10	
169	L 21—65129 ...	5	Babu Deno Nath Mayoondai
	" — 65127 ...	5	

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th November 1879.

R. A. STERNDAL,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Calicut Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 10—32020 ...	100	J. Humpish, Merchant Bellary.
J 8—00395 ...	5	T. Kanaya Naidu, Madras.
J 9—14445 ...	10	P. Subba Iyer, Trichinopoly.
J 9—28136 ...	10	Balakrishna Chetty, Merchant, Madras.
J 10—38304 ...	100	
J 9—10179 ...	10	C. Rangiah Chetty, Madras.
" — 10394 ...	10	
J 7—88126 ...	5	C. Vijayaragavooloo Chetty, Madras.
" — 88129 ...	5	

\* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,  
The 28th October 1879.

J. C. WINSOM.

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Coconada Circle.

## NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—27595 ...	10	Kolloori Gummaya, Ganjan District, Berhampore.

COCONADA,  
The 28th October 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Kurrachee Circle.

## NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 7—89643 ...	10	Lieutenant G. B. Rogers 48th Regiment, Calicut.

KURRACHEE,  
The 29th October 1879.

W. PATTON,

Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
79	E 16-43708	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
80	E 15-43798	50	Sergeant E. C. Winter.
	" -43799	50	H. Battery, R.A., Multan.
	" -43800	50	"
81	E 16-49721	10	Maharaj, Clerk, Office of
	" -45823	10	Director General of
	" -23927	10	Railways, Simla.
	" -37305	10	"
82	E 13-51120	100	Mr. H. Petman, Contractor,
	" -51121	100	Indus Valley State Railway, Lala Mossa.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
50	E 15-24601	50	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta, on behalf of Captain Swinton, R.H.A., London
108	E 16-50839	10	W. T. Martin, Esq., Etawah.
	E 12-99636	20	"
91	E 12-98619	20	Gunga Ram, Peshawar
101	E 16-00297	10	Rev. A. Jones, High School, Lahore.
135	E 7-91727	5	Rangi Lal, Deputy Inspector of Police, Kalka.
	E 10-99413	10	"
	E 16-57729	10	"
139	E 7-31742	5	The Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, Agra, on behalf of Dr. Hilsen.

LAHORE,  
The 1st November 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

## Madras Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
70	B 46-80589	5	Mr T. J. D'Conceicao, Calcut.
71	B 60-06371	10	Major H. Vibart, Mount
	" -06372	10	Road, Madras.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
144	B 61-06139	50	S. Venkataswami, Delta Superintendent, Bapatla, Kistna District
145	B 61-20945	50	Mrs. H. Curtis, Egmore, Madras.
146	B 46-78775	5	K. Narayanaswami Iyer,
	" -76826	5	Triplienne, Madras.
147	B 53-75587	10	Venkoba Rao, Revenue Commissioner, Kancuoppu Taluk, Mysore Province.
	B 56-28640	10	"
	" -35621	10	"

FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
The 27th October 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Asst. to the Acct. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 25th day of July 1879 treasure, of the nature and description given herein below, was found by Tonhya Walad Daji Kunbi, Ganga Walad Khandu, Daji Balkrishna and Sakhya Walad Goja Lobar, inhabitants of Monza Virgaon, Taluka Baglan, in the District of Nasik, in Government land by the side of the road to Dholbari in the aforesaid village of Virgaon.

All persons claiming the same or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent, on the 1st of April 1880, before the Collector of Nasik at Nasik, or at his camp, wherever it

may be, on the date aforesaid. Any person failing to appear on the day fixed will be liable to forfeit all his claims to the treasure hereinafter described:—

## Description of Treasure.

	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Two silver bars weighing 22½ tolas	22 4 0
2. Sixty-eight old silver coins	24 0 0

W. RAMSAY,

Collector of Nasik.

## POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 19th October 1879.

To obviate inconvenience at present felt by people wishing to register letters for the Assam, Darjeeling and Northern Bengal Mail (which closes at the General Post Office at 12 noon), a change will be made in the hours of registration at the Calcutta Post Office.

No letters will in future be received for insurance or registration between 7 and 8 A.M., as this time is not found suitable to the public, but registration and insurance will commence at 11 A.M., instead of at noon, and continue till the present hour of 5 P.M.

This change will have effect from 1st December 1879.

T. W. GRIBBLE,

Post Master General, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1879.

## SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1879.	
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 P. M.	8th Nov.	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phay and Sandway	6 "	9th "	Str. <i>Buckley</i> , From Bombay.
Persian Gulf	6 "	10th "	"
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	12th "	Str. <i>Chinmukh</i> , P. & O. Str.
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	13th "	<i>Khosla</i> .
Overland mail via Bombay	6 "	11th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 "	13th "	"
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6 "	14th "	Str. <i>Rajpootana</i> .

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

\* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

## List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th November 1879.

Bennett, Miss Lizzie.	Goschalk, Mrs M. A.	Penny, E. E.
Bridge, Mrs.	Harold, J.	Peters, Isaac.
Caccus, A.	Harman, Sigr F. F. H.	Pollard, Miss
Camoron, P. Lovett.	Heberlet, A. F.	Porteous, Mrs. C.
Clarke, Mrs. H.	Huson, Charles E.	Powery, H.
Cohen, Mrs. M. B.	Ives, W. R.	Freemantle, Duncan.
Cracknell, W.	Jonas, Mrs W. J.	Ranken, —
Danell, A. A.	Kerr & Co.	Thomson, A.
Darut, M. C.	Large, F. J.	Walker, J.
Dubois, Mr. A.	McCarthy, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H., Junior.
Ewing, Charles.	Mitchell, W. H.	Wilson, J. H. (Ex-Engr.)
Fenton, —	O'Connor, W. F.	
Fergus, H. W.	Ourill & Co., J.	

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."*

Amery, G.	Fritsch, J.	Mally, Chaint, Monsieur
Andrews, Albert.	Gabriel, Dr. A.	Martin, Lieut. Martin
Archibald, Peter.	Garnier, Alfred.	(s.w.)
Barker, R. C.	Grey, Mrs. E.	McMahon, James.
B. C., No. 10.	Habel, Fean	Merrett, W.
Bortram, Robert Hooper.	Hakewell, J. W.	Muller, J.
Blanchard, S. L.	Halden, Capt. H.	"Nelly"
Bowkett, W.	Hall, James.	Noel, Monsieur A
Boyle, Capt. E. R.	Hall, Negel	Kolt, H. G.
Bragg, S.	Hanlon, James	Rebentrap, Dr
Brown, Geo. Stephen.	Harvard, Daniel.	Row, A.
Cadwalader, Chas. J. H.	Heavyside, R.	Salton, G. W.
(S. S. Japan).	Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Sandeman, H. A.
Carlisle, J. F.	Hodges, A. A.	Sandeman, W. A.
Chapman, C. K.	Hogan, D. F.	Shaw, Edward Alex.
Chaves, Hermann.	Hope, A.	Spenser, Robert.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Janthe.	Stokee, H. W.
Common, Charles.	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art)	Stoker, Master H. W.
Cordiero, Antonio E.	Joshua, A. R.	Sturmer, Miss A.
Craig, E. R.	Kelly, Thomas	Sultan, Rev. G.
Dalrymple, Walter.	Kennedy, V. Show	Swinburne, C.
Davis, Robert R.	Lambe, W.	Swiucy.
Dewos, H.	Lawler, James	Tindal, Louis W.
D'Rozario (Asst. Insp.)	Leonard, William	Vernieut, E.
Eales, E. F.	Lewis, Charlie	Wahab, E.
Edwards, E.	Lidstone, C. A.	W. W.
Fergusson, John.	Lord, Harry.	Williamson, A.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	MacIntyre, A.	Woolfall, Thomas
Forster, Capt. C.	Mackenzie, J. M.	X.
Forward, S.	Macpherson, James	
	Leshie	

*Newspapers.*

Hayward, E.	Marsham, —	Schmidt, F
Leggett, W.		

*Registered Letters.*

Duncan, James	Martin, Lt. M	Smith, B. B. R
Gillet, C. F.	Morton, Dr. S	Todd, R

*Parcels*

Hart, Mrs. R. D

E. C. GEORGE,

*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## গবর্ণমেন্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত জ্বরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

ইহা কুইনাইনের পরিবর্তে বিশেষ উপকারক। কলিকাতার (বোটানিক্যাল গার্ডেন) কোম্পানীর বাগানের অধ্যক্ষের নিকট, গবর্ণমেন্ট কর্মচারীগণ সাধারণ ও দ্রাব্য কার্যের জন্য ও অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি নগদ মূল্যে এককালীন ২০ পাউন্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্ন-লিখিত মূল্যে পাইবেন যথা, প্রতি ৪ আউন্স তিন ৪১০ টাকা, প্রতি ৮ আউন্স তিন ৮১০ টাকা; প্রতি ১ পাউন্ড তিন ১৬১০ টাকা।

এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে নীচলিখিত মূল্যে দেওয়া হইবে যথা, ৪ আউন্স তিন ৪১০ টাকা; ৮ আউন্স তিন ৮১০ টাকা; ১ পাউন্ড তিন ১৬১০ টাকা।

এই ঔষধ কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণের নিকটেও পাওয়া যায়।

উপরের লিখিত মূল্য ব্যতীত প্রতি ৪ আউন্স ও ৮ আউন্স তিন ১০ আট আনা ও প্রতি পাউন্ড তিন ১০ বার আনা ডাক শাস্ত্র দিতে হইবে।

## Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, Ra. A. P. in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates 3 0 0

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates 1 8 0

Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ... 1 0 0

Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ... 3 0 0

Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ... 3 8 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.*

## THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. William Hutton Griffin in the firm of Bulloch Brothers & Co., at Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Chittagong and Moulmein, will cease on the 15th August next, and in the firm of J. and G. Bulloch & Co., London, on the 31st October next.

The business will be carried on thenceforth under the same styles as now and heretofore by the other partners: George Bulloch, James Henderson, John Halliday, James Dickie, James Mathew Leishman, James Halliday, John Ferrie, William Allan Carswell Hardie, William Charles Grieve, John Mitchell Anderson, Charles Watson Robertson and James George Grieve.

Dated this 25th day of June 1879.

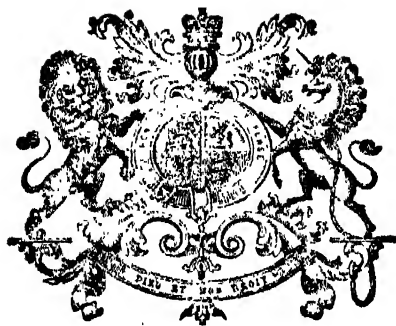
### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 323448, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Takoor Doss Bhugban Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TAKOOR DOSS BHUGBAN DOSS,  
*Stalkot.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in *advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th November 1879.*

No. 1547.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 8½d. per rupee. Schedule 14 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,  
*Offg. Comptroller General.*

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 35 of 1879.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

*Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 28, dated 11th June 1879, the Port Officer, Carwar, has notified that all the buoys marking the rocks at Carwar have been re-placed in position.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,  
*In charge of Office.*

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*  
*Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey  
Department;  
*The 8th November 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 242, 2737, 826 and 827, and Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, pages 101 and 102.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15 and 15a, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.



**BANK OF BENGAL.***Calcutta, the 12th November 1879.*

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 22nd instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival, "Juggodhattree Poojah."

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,  
Secretary & Treasurer.

**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 7th November 1879.*

Offices opened during the month of October 1879:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Basawal	Afghanistan	13th	Re-opened.
Budeshkheyl	Ditto	20th	
Dergaon	Assam	2nd.	
Dhakka	Afghanistan	8th	Re-opened.
Jelallabad	Ditto	27th	Ditto.
*Matheran	Bombay Presdy.	1st	Ditto.
Mittri	Beluchistan	23rd	Ditto.

\* Season Office.

*Calcutta, the 11th November 1879.*

No. 20.—Mr. C. B. D. Marks, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd November 1879.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,  
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Indore, the 5th November 1879.*

No. 44.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), has been granted two years' furlough to Europe, with one month's subsidiary leave from 1st December next.

*The 8th November 1879.*

No. 45.—Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Central India, returned from privilege leave on 4th instant, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of that date.

No. 46.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, resumed charge of the Mhow Division from Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of 4th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, Colonel, R.E.,  
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,  
for Central India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 6th November 1879.*

No. 87.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 415, dated 15th October 1879, Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Superintending Engineer, received, charge of the Sirhind Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of 31st October 1879.

With the approval of Government, the Lahore Command and Sirhind Command are now combined in one, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward will hold charge of the combined Command, the head quarters of which will be at Umballa.

*The 8th November 1879.*

No. 88.—With the approval of the Government of India, the Presidency and Oudh Commands, Military Works, are combined in one, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker will hold charge of the combined Command, the head quarters of which will be at Lucknow.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 76, dated 5th September 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,  
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 3rd November 1879.*

No. 20.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 19th October 1879.

*The 6th November 1879.*

No. 21.—Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jacobabad, Dadur and Quetta Railway Survey, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 17 and 18, on the 22nd October 1879.

*The 7th November 1879.*

No. 22.—With the approval of the Government of India, the Marwar Division of the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, has been transferred to the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section, of that line.

The following Engineers, attached to the Marwar Division, have also been transferred to the Southern Section:—

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Babu Bhobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The above transfers have effect from the 1st September 1879.

*The 10th November 1879.*

**No. 23.**—Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur-Quetta Railway to the Salt Branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 24.**—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway.

**No. 25.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 312, dated 2nd August 1879, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

This cancels Notification No. 86, dated 19th September 1879 of the late Director of State Railways, Western System.

**No. 26.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 439, dated 31st October 1879, Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

**No. 27.**—Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is, on return from furlough, posted to the Bhopal State Railway Survey.

**No. 28.**—Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), officiated as Executive Engineer of the Siddhpur Division, Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section, from the 6th October 1879 to date of amalgamation of that Division with the Kalol Division, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

**No. 29.**—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the Rajputana Railway, to officiate as Assistant to the Manager until further orders.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Director General.*

#### BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Hoshungabad, the 8th November 1879.*

**No. 7.**—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 10, dated 20th ultimo, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in Hoshungabad on the 7th instant.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

#### PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Rawalpindi, the 8th November 1879.*

**No. 2.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 7th October 1879, Messrs. F. Wolley-Dod and F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported their arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 26th and 27th October respectively.

**No. 3.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 14th October 1879, Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 9th idem.

**No. 4.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 400, dated 7th October 1879, Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 5th instant.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*  
*Engineer-in-Chief,*  
*Pindi-Kohat Railway.*

#### RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 5th November 1879.*

**No. 57.**—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 422, dated the 17th of October 1879, Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 25th October 1879, by Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, who took charge of the Agra Division on that date.

The retirement of Mr. Gompertz will have effect from the date of this relief.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*  
*Offg. Manager.*

#### WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Ahmedabad, the 4th November 1879.*

**No. 38.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 395, dated 3rd October 1879, Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of Kalol Division to Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., on the afternoon of 31st October, from which date he has retired from Government service.

**No. 39.**—With reference to Director General's Notification No. 10, dated 20th October 1879, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported arrival on the forenoon of 4th November, and is posted to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section.

W. H. PARKER,  
*Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,*  
*Western Raj. State Railway.*

#### WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Nasirabad, the 7th November 1879.*

**No. 0229E.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 405, dated 9th October 1879, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, made over, and Major C. M. Moberly, R.E., received, charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1879.

A. C. CREGEEN,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November 1879.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	93,89,163	0 0
Reserve Fund	20,91,120	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	65,02,635	11 2
	Rs.	A. P.	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,71,738	0 8
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,01,42,497	11 8	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,79,29,054	13 1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,55,01,402	7 8	Balances with other Banks	5,42,053	14. 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,93,56,549	9 1	Bullion	.....	
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,89,660	8 9	Dead Stock	9,66,987	3 2
Sundries	14,20,948	9 8	Stamps	8,845	1 0
			Sundries	2,72,328	13 0
				4,18,81,906	8 9
				Rs.	A. P.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,00,74,130	7 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,71,52,141	14 2
				3,72,26,272	6 1
				Rs.	A. P.
				7,91,08,178	14 10
				RUPEES	

RUPEES 7,91,08,178 14 10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENAL,  
Calcutta, 12th Nov. 1879. }W WESTLAND,  
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Depy. Secy & Treasurer.

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OR		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879						
Nov. 3				4,990	1,01,91,944	83,86,251
" 4	10,92,619	1,54,196		10,97,617	1,01,96,635	82,31,112
" 5		1,80,818		10,97,617	1,05,01,058	80,70,917
" 6		1,12,867		10,97,617	1,05,15,396	79,12,217
" 7		1,46,921		10,97,617	1,05,24,841	77,69,709
" 8		76,410		10,97,617	1,05,26,786	76,96,048

CALCUTTA MINT,  
The 10th Nov. 1879. }J. F. TENNANT,  
Mint Master.

## GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 12th November 1879 ... Rs. 2,18,91,162-0-8

W. WATERFIELD,  
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.CALCUTTA,  
The 12th November 1879. }

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

## Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 4—29761 ...	100	Mt. Puhbinji Heerjibhoy, Permanent Way Inspector, Bir, in Nimar.
K 4—28049 ...	100	Surgeon-Major H. De Tatlam, M.D., 20th Regt., N.L., Baroda.
K 2—30781 ...	20	Govind Hurry, of Khedda.
C 91—21512 ...	10	Mahomed Salahuddin, Vaccinator, Akola, in Akola.

AKOLA,  
The 7th November 1879. }C. W. A. DAVIES,  
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

## Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
222	D 16—04213 ...	10	Mr. J. Clifton, Cawnpore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
203	D 11—31014	10	Girdhar Lall, Agra.
204	L 47—28097	20	Baboo Bholu Nath Mozoomdar, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 12th November 1879. }

W. T. PIERCY, A. A. G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879.			
W71	M 47—75351 ...	10	Ramlingam Narayan, Poona.
	M 45—98961 ...	10	
W73	M 35—93940 ...	50	Dr. J. A. daGama, Bombay.
W74	M 33—86288	20	Ramchandra Vyasrao Desai, Poona.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879.			
H167	M 47—22594 ...	10	Govind Lakshuman Modak, Satara.
H168	M 32—75185	10	Pestonji Jivanji, Bombay.
H169	M 8—25731 ...	5	Sorabji Dadabhoy, Khadda.
H170	M 45—88810 ...	10	A. Rangasami Iyengar, Mysore.
H171	M 35—67439 ...	50	Dr. Aghornath Chhattopadhyay, Chuddarghat.
H172	C 57—21371 ...	10	Haji Tar Mahomed Salay Mahomed, Bombay.
M60	M 22—40049 ...	20	
	F 8—61408 ...		
	M 28—53826 ...		
	M 27—81893 ...		
	M 3—45926 ...		5
	" —45925 ...		

BOMBAY,  
The 11th November 1879. }W. WELLS,  
Asstt. Commissioner.

## Calcutta Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
259	O 57—97265 ...	20 each.	The Inspector of Police, Colootola Thannah, Calcutta.
	" —97267 ...		
	" —97268 ...		
	" —97270 ...		
	to —97274 ...		
260	O 35—13539 ...	100	Babu Ram Gopal Ghosal.
261	O 66—27561 ...	100	Babu Janakey Nath Banerjee.
262	" —78363 ...	100	Mr. J. Anderson.
264	L 92—19858 ...	50	Babu Sham Chand Ghose
265	O 50—92126 ...	10	Babu Ram Dás Bose
266	L 30—66135 ...	5	Babu Rheedoy Chunder Dás.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
170	A 67—00929 ...	10	Fazul Ellahie.
	" —00926 ...		
	L 13—19265 ...		
	" —19264 ...	20	
171	O 11—34889 ...	10	Mr. C. Lobo.
	O 39—60149 ...		
172	O 24—91125 ...	20	Mr. E. P. Wood.
	" —91121 ...		
173	O 45—27103 ...	10	Babu Jagat Bundhu Dutta.
	" —27102 ...		
174	O 45—87081 ...	10	Babu Ruthessur Mullick.
	" —87087 ...		
175	L 63—41388 ...	20	Sree Gopal Chowbey.
	L 78—31212 ...		
176	O 56—11410 ...	20	Messrs. R. Scott Thomson & Co., Limited.
	" —11409 ...		
341	L 56—21061 ...	5	Babu Nobin Chander Chatterjee.
345	O 26—99760 ...	20	Mr. C. B. Jones.
346	O 16—16949 ...	10	Babu Piconath Mukerjee.
347	L 21—58097 ...	5	Mrs. N. Clough.
348	O 35—39469 ...	100	Sanyee Dutta Ram
349	O 50—02498 ...	10	Bad Gobind Lal.
	" —12350 ...		
	O 51—33294 ...		
350	O 72—92092 ...	1,000	
	" —85955 ...	1,000	
	O 66—53687 ...	100	
	" —91296 ...	100	Koojlad Purnam.
	" —82040 ...	100	
	" —89458 ...	100	
	" —98846 ...	100	
	" —96133 ...	100	

CALCUTTA.

The 12th November 1879.

R A STERNDALÉ,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
83	E 8—19385 ...	5	Mr. S. H. Kearsay, Ruper.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
119	E 12—95962 ...	20	Messrs. Cursetje & Sons, Ahmednagar.
120	E 12—86194 ...	20	Cr. Sergeant G. Wheeler, 67th Regt., Kurram Field Force, Afghanistan
	" —93576 ...	20	
143	E 13—51211 ...	100	Saiditta Ram, Banker, Behra
75	E 5—43136 ...	20	Revd Father Conrad, Agra.
148	E 10—70132 ...	10	Ruttonji Dinshaw, Camp- bellpore.
155	E 13—58138 ...	100	Goolab Rai, son of Beli Rao, Jullundur City.

LAHORE,

The 8th November 1879.

C G VANSITTART,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

## Madras Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
73	B 51—35561 ...	500	Post Master General, Madras.
74	B 41—74037 ...	10	Mr. J. D'Silva, Acting Head Clerk, Bellary.
75	B 29—96352 ...	1,000	Nanjappa Counden, Coim- batore.
76	B 56—98680 ...	10	M. Parasurama Mudali, St. Thomas' Mount.
77	B 57—20462 ...	20	Cumbumpaty Ranganakaloo, Secunderabad.
79	B 46—71998 ...	5	B. Baliah Nayadu, Kurnool.
	" —71999 ...	5	
80	B 46—92776 ...	5	Mr. J. A. Rodriguez, Clerk, Binny & Co.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
148	B 46—61550 ...	5	Chinnaya, Horse-keeper to Mr. Winkler, Vizagapa- tam.
149	B 46—81079 ...	5	Venugopand Mudali, Cashier, Madras Branch Bank, Ootacamund.
150	B 56—96715 ...	10	Mr. R. D'Silva, Manager, Surgeon-General's Office, Madras.
151	B 57—30218 ...	20	C. Ramalinga Iyer, Tiru- patur.
	B 61—17302 ...	50	
152	B 46—62452 ...	5	Goleti Appa Rao, Masuli- palam
153	B 56—38778 ...	10	Mr. H. C. R. Harley, Bel- lary.
154	B 56—55638 ...	10	Moodibagula Stacepada- clarry, Chubbam.
155	B 53—46298 ...	10	Kadari Venkôla Rao, care of Kadari Vasanta Rao, Col- lector's Office, Bellary.
156	B 39—83450 ...	5	Messrs. Barrie & Co., Vepery Dispensary.
	B 40—77034 ...	5	
	B 46—12881 ...	5	
	B 41—09834 ...	10	
	" —94573 ...	10	
	B 53—00027 ...	10	
157	B 56—83264 ...	10	Venkataswami Nayadu, Ar- kônun.
158	B 54—91184 ...	20	Ramaswami Aiyangar Ag- Conicepely, Remount Depôt, Ootoor.
159	B 62—16557 ...	100	C. P. Narayana Aiyar, No. 156, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
160	B 60—10069 ...	10	C. P. Mahalinga Mudali, Peddu Naik's Pottah, Madras.
	" —10070 ...	10	
	" —10071 ...	10	
	" —10072 ...	10	
	" —10073 ...	10	
	" —10074 ...	10	
	" —10075 ...	10	
	" —10076 ...	10	
	" —10077 ...	10	
	" —10078 ...	10	
	" —10079 ...	10	
	" —10080 ...	10	
	" —10081 ...	10	
	" —10082 ...	10	
	B 57—36878 ...	20	
22	B 56—29547 ...	10	Bansilall Aburichund, Rai Bahadur, Madras.
	" —29548 ...	10	

\* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
The 8th November 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

## Nagpur Circle.

## NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
187	S.		
H25	F 9—77584 ...	50	Dorabji Furjorjee Chaoz, Rawalpindi

NAGPUR,

The 6th November 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,

Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C.P.,  
in charge of Paper Currency.

## POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Darjeeling, the 19th October 1879.*

To obviate inconvenience at present felt by people wishing to register letters for the Assam, Darjeeling and Northern Bengal Mail (which closes at the General Post Office at 12 noon), a change will be made in the hours of registration at the Calcutta Post Office.

No letters will in future be received for insurance or registration between 7 and 8 A.M., as this time is not found suitable to the public, but registration and insurance will commence at 11 A.M., instead of at noon, and continue till the present hour of 5 P.M.

This change will have effect from 1st December 1879.

T. W. GRIBBLE,  
Post Master General, Bengal.

*Calcutta, the 14th November 1879.*

## SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
1879			
Akyab and Rangoon	6 P. M.	16th Nov.	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
Persian Gulf	6 "	17th "	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6 "	17th "	Str. <i>Meenam</i> .
The Straits and Hong-Hong	0 "	18th "	Strs. <i>A. Apeau</i> & <i>Moray</i> .
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	19th "	Str. <i>Chanda</i> .
Overland mail and Bombay	6 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Do. Book packets and pattern packets	6 "	20th "	
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6 "	21st "	Str. <i>Pemba</i> .
Gulf, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama also for Batavia, and certain Australian Colonies, viz., Fiji Islands, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria via Singapore	6 "	22nd "	From Bombay

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6:30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

\* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be forwarded.

*List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th November 1879.*

Bridge, Mrs.	Goschalk, Mrs. M. A.	Philbert, Mrs. H.
Brooks, G.	Gutting, Mrs. Ann.	Pollard, Miss.
Burrows, Mrs.	Halt, Mrs.	Porteous, Mrs. C.
Burt, H. P.	Hamilton, Miss A.	Powers, H.
Cacaca, A.	Harrison, J. H.	Ranken, —
Cameron, P. Lovett.	Hay, W.	Reid, Capt. (197th Regt.)
Consolo, A.	Hoerber, A. F.	Reid, W. T. D.
Conroy, Mrs. M. A.	Hendy, David	Rives, G. C.
Cornelius, G. E.	Huson, Charles E.	Smith, G.
Daniell, A. A.	Jones, Miss.	Stuart, L. O.
Davis, J. H.	Jonas, Mrs. W. J.	Thomson, G.
Donungo, Mrs. Annie.	Kerr & Co.	Watts, P. J.
Dundas, L. B.	Kiddle, S.	Wood, C.
Entwistle J.	Mars, M.	Wilson, J. H., Junior.
Florens, Frank	McGee, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H. (Exc.
Fergus, H. W.	O'Neill, W.	Engl.)
Gasper, Mrs. Mary.		Wright, E. A.
Gordon, F. A.		

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."*

Amery, G.	Gay, Miss. (Passenger per <i>Marka</i> .)	Merratt, W.
Andrews, Albert.	Grey, Mrs. E.	Morrison, J.
Archibald, Peter.	Habel, Foon.	Murphy, G. P.
B. C., No. 19.	Hakewell, J. W.	Muller, J.
Birks, A. R.	Halden, Capt. H.	"Nelly"
Blanchard, S. L.	Hall, James.	Noel, Monsieur A.
Bowkett, W.	Hall, Negel.	Ofool Kisto Mitter.
Boyle, Capt. E. R.	Hanlon, James.	Rebbentrapp, Dr.
Bragg, S.	Havard, D.	Roll, H. G.
Bridges, Mrs.	Heavyside, R.	Rose, D.
Brown, Geo. Stephen.	Hem Chunder Chatterjee	Row, A.
Cadwalader, Chas. J. H.	(S. S. Japan).	Salton, G. W.
Carlisle, J. F.	Hodges, N. A.	Sandeman, H. A.
Chaves, Hermann.	Hogan, D. F.	Sandeman, W. A.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Hope, A.	Sandford, J. B.
Common, Charles.	Hopkins, Robert A.	Silva, H.
Cordiero, Antonio E.	Janthe.	Simon Nikilleo, Sainagg.
Craig, E. R.	Jellott, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Spencer, Robert.
Dalrymple, Walter F.	Joshua, A. R.	Stoker, Master H. W.
Davies, A. A.	Kelly, Thomas.	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Davis, Robert R.	Kennedy, V. Show.	Sultau, Rev. G.
Dewes, H.	Lambe, W.	Swinburne, C.
Dinnis, F.	Lawler, James.	Swiney, W.
D'Alzario (Asst. Insp.)	Leonard, William.	Tindal, Lewis W.
Eales, E. F.	Lewis, Charles.	Vernieux, E.
Edwards, E.	Lidstone, C. A.	W. W.
Ferguson, John.	Lord, Harry.	Wahab, E.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	MacIntyre, A.	Williams, W. J.
Forster, Capt. C.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Williamson, A.
Forward, S.	Macpherson, James	Woolfall, Thomas.
Gabriel, Dr. A.	Lodh.	X.
	Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)	

## Newspapers.

Caim, W. H.	Jackson, Frank.	Murphy, G. P.
Dalrymple, W. F.	Jones, Mrs. W. J.	Rug, J. B.
Greenhill, James.	Legate, W. Engr.	Schmidt, F.
Hall, Mrs.	Lewis, Charles.	Woolball, Thomas.
Hayward, E.	Marshall, —	

## Registered Letters.

Henn, C.	Olson, L. (Engr.)	Smith, B. B. R.
Martin, Lt. M.	Sarkies, M. P.	

## Parcels.

Bridges, Mrs. H.	Hart, Mrs. R. D.
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E. C. GEORGE,  
Presidency Post Master.

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- " 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- " 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
- " 7. Kintoon Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- " 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
- " 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- " 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- No. 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
- " 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
- " 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- " 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
- " 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
- " 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
- " 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
- " 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- " 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mulu Coast.
- " 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- " 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
- " 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
- " 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
- " 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

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- " 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
- " 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
- " 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
- " 8. Fixed Light at Gopmath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
- " 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
- " 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
- " 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banks.
- " 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
- " 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
- " 14. Sunken dangers between Alagnada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
- " 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
- " 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
- " 17. Australia—South coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
- " 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-house.
- " 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java. (2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast. (3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
- " 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast. (2) Entrance to Ungela River. (3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
- " 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).

- No. 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island. (2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
- " 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
- " 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
- " 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
- " 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
- " 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
- " 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Shorn Wej h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.
- " 29. Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast.
- " 30. Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindustan—West Coast.
- " 31. Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.
- " 32. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business at Telkul Ghaut, Howrah, as Engineers, &c., under the style and firm of "King and Lochhead," has been dissolved from the 31st day of October last, from which date the interest and responsibility of William Gibson Lochhead therein ceased. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to Mr. John King, to whom all claims against the said firm should be sent for adjustment and payment.

The business will in future be carried on by Mr. King, under the firm of John King & Co.

JOHN KING.

W. G. LOCHHEAD.

VICTORIA ENGINE WORKS;  
TELKUL GHAUT, HOWRAH,  
The 7th November 1879. }

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 226237, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Takoor Doss Bhugban Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TAKOOR DOSS BHUGBAN DOSS,  
Sialkot.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

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No 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

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## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Provinces of India to Foreign Countries for the month of OCTOBER 1879, compared with the Total Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1878, 1877, and 1876.*

QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO

PROVINCES.	UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		RUSSIA.		CHINA.		SEMI-SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal	1,034	25,343									11,774	3,35,303			9	103	12,817	3,60,759
Bombay	11,661	2,80,279	7,345	2,10,900			9,448	2,78,490			2,653	73,400			259	1,193	30,795	8,12,211
Sind	1,911	53,400					757	22,540			1,553	53,150				3	4,551	1,29,053
Madras	9,942	2,59,490	4,500	1,14,529	1,165	30,795	1,203	30,900									16,813	4,35,713
British Burma	1,685	29,551									210	4,620	913	17,666			2,903	45,867
TOTAL, OCTOBER 1879	25,633	6,12,042	11,846	3,25,429	1,165	30,795	11,189	3,29,550			16,490	4,68,479	913	17,666		1,304	67,784	17,83,603
1878	71,282	18,25,432	15,453	4,29,975			5,021	1,47,899			19,327	5,44,084	4,218	90,009	2	40	1,15,303	30,37,239
1877	11,139	2,70,335	10,112	2,69,000			9,949	2,64,596			3,550	93,295	5,696	1,24,425	74	314	40,524	10,22,083
1876	67,031	15,44,629	6,292	1,56,850	4,697	1,04,420	9,053	2,37,330			5,503	1,38,260	749	12,556	27	724	94,682	21,98,679

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,  
STATISTICAL BRANCH.  
*The 14th November 1879.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES said that no one who read the opinions of the Bombay Judges between the lines—especially the remarks of Mr. Justice M. Melvill—could fail to see that they were laughing at the whole thing.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE :—"I have no such powers of penetration as the Hon'ble Member ; but I can see no irony in it, except the irony of fate, which has led to the reference he desired ending in the manner it has done."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"I have felt in the course of this very protracted discussion that the first and second amendments placed on the notice paper by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope are virtually and substantially interdependent parts of what for all practical purposes is the same motion, and that it is difficult to consider them with convenience or advantage separately for that reason. But, assuming that the Bill as eventually passed will be so far replaced in harmony with the original intentions and purpose of the framers of it and of the Local Government as not to exclude mortgage-cases from that supervising authority which the Bill provides for all other cases mentioned in it, I must frankly say that, after having read with care the Report of the Select Committee, and after listening with great attention to the remarks of my hon'ble colleagues the Law Member and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, I have not heard any argument which satisfies my own judgment that there are sufficient grounds for separating mortgage-cases from all the other cases referred to in the clause which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope proposes to amend, and applying specially to those cases the system of procedure which, as I understand, the majority and the minority of the Committee have, both of them, agreed to exclude from all the other cases—a procedure which the Local Government and those who framed the measure regard as absolutely incompatible with the attainment of one of the main objects of the measure, which is to simplify and to cheapen the administration of the law to a helpless and poverty-stricken portion of the population. It appears to me that all the arguments used in favour of admitting appeals in mortgage-cases would equally apply to the extension of appeals to all the other cases referred to in this clause ; and as the whole of the Committee have agreed in excluding the right of appeal from these cases, I fail to recognize that any sufficient case has been made out for applying it to mortgage-cases. With reference to the remarks of my hon'ble friend Sir Frederick Haines and my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton, it appears to me that they wandered a little away from the practical subject we have to deal with. I have no doubt that nobody is in a better position than my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton to tell us what are the feelings of the peasantry of the Panjáb, and what are the facts of the experience derived from the working of the appeal system in that province. But we are not legislating for the Panjáb ; we are legislating for a peasantry of the most poverty-stricken, depressed, and miserable portion of the Dekkhan, and with the object of ameliorating their condition. The case which we are legislating for is avowedly an exceptional case ; and it is because it is exceptional that we are called upon to legislate for it. I think we must all hope that the condition of the peasantry in the Dekkhan is not the condition of the peasantry in other parts of India ; and that this exceptional and, as we are obliged to acknowledge, discreditable state of things has notoriously grown up unchecked, if not encouraged, by the practical operation in certain localities of our existing Civil Code, and the application of those legal conceptions which govern the procedure and lead to the decrees and judgments of our civil tribunals. That being the case, I must say that my own vote will be given without hesitation in favour of this amendment."

The question being put, the Council divided—

*Ayes.*

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.  
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.  
The Hon'ble Faiz Ali Khán.  
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.  
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.  
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.  
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.  
His Excellency the President.

*Noes.*

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.  
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.  
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.  
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.  
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

So the Motion was carried.



The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that for section 54 of the Bill the following section be substituted (namely):—

"54. The Local Government from time to time may, and if the Government of India so direct shall, appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to discharge in the place of the District Judge all the functions of the District Judge under this Act in respect of the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators, and may cancel any such appointment."

"Such Special Judge shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is empowered by this Act to discharge."

"If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit."

"No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed by the District Judge under this chapter, or by the Special Judge, or by an Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under section fifty-two, or by a Bench, in any suit or proceeding under this Act."

He said:—"My Lord, I have already mentioned that the Government of India, while fully approving of the proposal of the Bombay Government to accompany the curtailment of appeals by inspection and revision, thought it desirable to strengthen the staff by a Special Judge."

"The Governor General is of opinion," it was said, "that, looking to the arduous nature of the duties which the Act imposes on the Subordinate Judges, and the large discretion it confers on them, the appointment of a special officer of this sort, who would ordinarily be chosen from the more experienced District Judges, is essential to the proper working of the system proposed."

The Local Government readily acceded to this.

"The majority of the Select Committee have now held that their admission of appeals in mortgage-cases which, they say, 'form a very large class, and the most important class, of cases to be heard under the Bill' renders the Special Judge unnecessary."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"If the Hon'ble Member will excuse my interrupting him, I wish to say that, as the first amendment proposed by him has been passed, I for one, and I think also my hon'ble colleagues who voted with me on the first amendment, are not disposed to oppose the second amendment, and therefore I think the time of the Council might be saved by my mentioning this at once."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"With reference to that, I have only to say that in that case I shall be most happy to save the time of the Council and myself; but as some objections have been made with reference to the question of a Special Judge which I intentionally left unanswered, perhaps I may be allowed to read my remarks on the subject, or, if that is not convenient, perhaps they might be taken as read and placed on record."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"Cannot the Hon'ble Member speak on the points on which he wishes to reply? I for my part have the strongest objection to written speeches; and I think that written speeches not delivered in Council, but placed on record, are especially open to objection."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member. For reasons well known to him, however, I have found it necessary to prepare written speeches in this instance."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said it was desirable to save time, if possible.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE having then waived his objection, the motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that for section 68 of the Bill the following section be substituted (namely):—

"68. No pleader, vakil or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif, or to any case cognizable by a Subordinate Judge under this Act, the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees:

"Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator, Village-Munsif or Subordinate Judge, to employ

such an opinion as would be of much value in framing the Bill. Still he would take care that Mr. Evans was consulted, and his opinion forwarded to the Legislative Department, who could work upon it in communication with the Military Department.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he should be sorry to commit himself to any undertaking to bring the Ludhiána disease within the scope of the Bill. In the first place, he did not know exactly what that disease was. He was told that it was a kind of anthrax, and that it might be communicated by inoculation—as, for example, by means of flies. But there did not seem to be a particle of evidence that it was infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms. In the second place, he considered himself in a merely executive matter like this little but the instrument of the Executive Departments concerned; and he had received no instructions from the Home Department or from the Military Department regarding the matter. He would suggest that the Bill, which was one of great urgency, should now be passed in its present form; and then, as soon as they had found by inquiry from Mr. Evans and all the other authorities competent to give an opinion on the subject what the Ludhiána disease really was, and whether it was communicable by proximity or contact, an amending Bill might, if necessary, be brought in and passed.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON observed that it just depended whether the Legislative Department was prepared to consider this disease in their present Bill or not. If they were unable to do so, he agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes that it would be preferable to go on with the original question of dealing with farcy and glanders rather than let the proposed Bill await a discussion which might take weeks and weeks. He was very much inclined to favour the view of the case taken by Mr. Stokes that it would be advisable—indeed very necessary—to refer to many other authorities besides Mr. Evans in regard to legislating for the Ludhiána disease. He would rather see the Bill passed as it was and amended afterwards, if necessary.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

#### TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in Municipalities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th November, 1879.

SIMLA;  
The 7th November, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,  
*Secretary to the Government of India,  
Legislative Department.*





# The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

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SIMLA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1879.

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## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### Field Operations.

No. 1136.

*Simla, the 21st November, 1879.*

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much gratification in directing the publication of the following despatches from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., reporting the operations of the troops under his command from the date of his again taking the field at Thull on the 10th September, 1879, to his entry into Kabul on the 13th of October following.

It will be the grateful duty of the Governor General in Council to see that the excellent services rendered by Sir Frederick Roberts and his force throughout the operations which he has conducted with such conspicuous ability and success, are brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government for such acknowledgment as the Queen Empress may be graciously pleased to extend to them.

Meanwhile the Governor General in Council desires, on his part, to assure Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the officers and men under his command, especially those, both British and Native, who have received the high distinction of honorable mention in these despatches, that their zeal, courage and devotion are heartily recognized and gratefully acknowledged by himself and the Government over which he presides.

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No. 5159-A., dated Simla, 25th October, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR P. S. LUMSDEN, K.C.B., C.S.I., Adjutant General in India,  
To—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit to Government a despatch, No. 1122 of the 15th October, to the Chief of the Staff, from Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force, detailing the advance of the troops from Kuram to Zargun-Shahr in the Logar Valley, and the incidents which occurred between the 12th September and the 2nd October, 1879.

2. His Excellency would draw attention to the activity and judgment which enabled the Major-General to so successfully achieve the passage of the Shutar Gardan Pass in the manner detailed, as also to the excellent bearing of the troops on all occasions when in contact with the enemy.

3. The successful repulse of the Ghilzai attack on the Shutar Gardan post on the 2nd October, by the force left under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, was most creditable to that officer and all concerned.

No. 1122, dated Bala Hissar, Kabul, 15th October, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters.

I have the honor to report that I reached Thull on the 10th of September, and, pushing on with all speed, arrived at Alikhel on the 12th idem.

2. There the satisfactory intelligence met me that, on the previous day, the 23rd Pioneers, 5th Goorkhas and No. 2 Mountain Battery, whom I had ordered to seize and hold the Shutar Gardan, had accomplished their task without opposition, and were securely entrenched on the crest of the pass.

As it was a matter of the greatest importance that every facility should be afforded for the easy passage of our artillery across the Shutar Gardan, I telegraphed orders on the 9th of September, directing the 7th Company of Sappers and Miners, then at Shalozan, to march with all speed towards the Shutar Gardan. This order was acted upon immediately, and by the 13th instant the company was at work on the Sirkai Kotal, a steep and awkward ascent some three miles this side the summit of the Shutar Gardan pass.

3. Meanwhile, as much of the force in the Kuram Valley as carriage would admit of my moving, and as could be withdrawn with a due regard to the maintenance of our communications, was at once set in motion for the front.

4. Transport was, however, the great difficulty which had to be met; owing to the continuous hard work to which the transport animals of the Kuram Field Force had been subjected, their numbers had steadily but rapidly diminished, until, at the commencement of the month of September, there remained about 1500 mules, 500 sickly camels and 800 bullocks, or barely sufficient to enable the Commissariat to feed the force which it was presumed would remain in the Kuram Valley for the winter. It is true that a large number of pack-bullocks had, prior to the occurrences which led to the advance on Kabul, been despatched for the Commissariat service in the valley; but, of these, many had either been knocked up by the journey from the Punjab, or were suffering from semi-starvation to such an extent as to be practically useless.

5. Local carriage, drawn from the Turis and Jagis, had, to some extent, made up for our deficiencies in this respect, and, aided by a proportion of Ghilzai carriage, had enabled the Commissariat to collect a considerable amount of supplies at the Shutar Gardan, quite sufficient to relieve any anxiety as to the immediate wants of the troops left there, and to move still larger stores forward for the force advancing upon Kabul.

6. Reports, too, reached me at this time that several of the regiments that had been concerned in the attack upon the Embassy at Kabul had left the capital, and, with some guns, marched towards the Spiga district of Zurmat, with the design of harassing our left flank as we passed through the Hazar-darakht defile on our way to the Shutar Gardan. The knowledge of this action on their part necessitated increased vigilance on mine, for from the place, (Gardez, in the Zurmat country), for which these troops had made, descents were possible at several places along our line of communication,—namely, upon the Kuram Valley itself by the river-side through Chunkunui and Kariab, upon the Peiwar Kotal by the crest of the ridge which runs south-west from that place towards the Kuram river, and between Dreikulleh and the Shutar Gardan, more especially in the narrow defiles of the Hazar-darakht.

As an instance of the length to which religious feelings may be worked upon, I may mention that the bodies of two sons of Allyar Khan, an influential Zurmat chief, who had been slain during the attack on the Embassy, were carried by the mutinous troops to Gardez, and there buried amidst a scene of great popular excitement, the people, who had assembled in large numbers, vowing to be revenged for their deaths.

I was informed that these tribes would resort to no hostilities until the fast of Ramzan was over,—that is, not before the 20th or 21st of September; and subsequent events proved the correctness of this information.

7. Passing over the detailed operations and movements of troops, which have already been from time to time communicated to Army Head-Quarters, it will, I think, be sufficient to state that, by the 18th of September, the force marginally noted was collected at, and firmly established upon, the crest of the Shutar Gardan, under the command of Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., who had proceeded thither from Alikhel on the 13th of September. In addition to the above, 200 bayonets of the 5th Punjab Infantry had been put into the nearly completed walled *serai* at Karatiga, a mile and half on the Hazar-darakht side of the Sirkai Kotal.

In the Kuram and Hariab Valleys the position of the troops had been altered to meet existing circumstances as follows:—

Half-battery, C-4th, Royal Artillery, to Kuram from Kohat.

Two companies, 8th Foot, to Kuram from Kohat.

11th Regiment Native Infantry to Kuram from Badesh-khel.

9th Lancers (one squadron), to concentrate at Kuram.

14th Bengal Lancers, " " "

G-3rd, Royal Artillery, " " "

F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, to Shutar Gardan from Kuram.

28th Punjab Native Infantry, " "

92nd Highlanders to concentrate at Alikhel.

3rd Sikhs to Shutar Gardan from Thull.

5th Punjab Infantry (head-quarters) to Alikhel from Shalozan.

Gatling guns (two) to Alikhel from Kuram.

8. The next few days were devoted to strengthening the position on the Shutar Gardan, to collecting carriage for the onward movement of the troops already named, and the storage of supplies both at Alikhel and Shutar Gardan.

9. On the 14th of September Nawab Sir Gholam Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., who had started from Kandahar for Kabul, but who, having heard of the outbreak there, turned off towards the Kuram Valley, passed through our outpost on the Shutar Gardan, and subsequently reached Alikhel.

Brigadier-General Baker reconnoitred on the 16th from the Shutar Gardan towards Kushi, and reached the Shinkai Kotal, a short distance beyond the village and fort of Dobandi. No resistance was offered, and inspection proved that the difficulties both of this *kotal* and the far-famed Akhoond-khel gorge had been rather over-estimated, though doubtless, if held by a resolute and skilled foe, their passage would be attended with difficulty.

10. I regret to have to state that on the 22nd September a combined attack was made by Mangals and Gbilzais, numbering from 200 to 300 men, upon a telegraph party whilst on the march between the Sirkai Kotal and Karatiga. It appears from the detailed report of the occurrence which has been submitted to me, that, soon after 6 A.M. on that day, a party consisting of one telegraph linesman, 22 telegraph coolies, 40 muleteers and 84 mules, escorted by one naik and ten sepoy of the 5th Punjab Infantry, left Shutar Gardan (without the knowledge of the Brigadier-General commanding there) for the purpose of bringing up telegraph poles from Karatiga. About 9 A.M. intelligence reached Shutar Gardan that not only had this party been attacked, but also that a heavy fire had been kept up upon the detachment, consisting of one British officer and 50 non-commissioned officers and men, stationed in a block-house on the Sirkai Kotal. As many of the 72nd Highlanders as could be spared from Kasim-khel at once proceeded to the spot, but the marauding band had disappeared, and attempts to follow them up proved fruitless. One man of the detachment at the Sirkai Kotal was surprised and cut up, whilst the loss of the telegraph party amounted to one naik and six sepoy of the 5th Punjab Infantry, one linesman, 12 muleteers and five coolies killed; one sepoy of the 5th Punjab Infantry and two muleteers wounded; and one muleteer, two coolies and 84 mules missing.

Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., informs me that he had issued orders that no escort of a less strength than 25 men per cent. of animals in a convoy should be sent out; but this order does not seem to have been understood by the Superintendent of Telegraphs.

11. On the 23rd ultimo Wazir Shah Mahomed, the Amir's Foreign Secretary, and Mustafi Habibulla, Finance Minister, arrived in my camp at Alikhel from Kabul, and during their stay, which extended over three days, were treated with the consideration and marks of respect due to their position.

12. F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, one company of the 72nd Highlanders, the 7th Company of Sappers and Miners, the 5th Goorkhas, and the 23rd Pioneers, under Brigadier-General Baker, moved down from the Shutar Gardan on the 24th, and, passing through Dobandi, which was found to have been deserted by its inhabitants, crossed over the Shinkai Kotal, and reached Kushi the same evening, thus securing our entrance into the Logar Valley and obtaining a stand-point in it.

13. The strength and position of the troops under my command stood thus on the 26th of September :—

At Kushi	...	{	F-A, Royal Horse Artillery. No. 2 Mountain Battery. 12th Bengal Cavalry. 7th Company, Sappers and Miners. 72nd Highlanders (seven companies). 5th Goorkhas. 23rd Pioneers.
" Shinkai Kotal	...	{	5th Punjab Infantry (six companies). Four guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
" Shutar Gardan...	...	{	72nd Highlanders (one company). 92nd Highlanders (six companies). 3rd Sikhs.
" Sirkai Kotal	...	{	14th Bengal Lancers. 92nd Highlanders (one company).
" Karatiga	...	{	5th Punjab Infantry (one company). 92nd Highlanders (one company).
" Alikhel	...	{	5th Punjab Infantry (one company). Half C-4th, Royal Artillery. Squadron, 9th Lancers.
" Zabardast Kila...	...	{	5th Punjab Cavalry. 8th Foot (two companies). 67th Foot.
" Peiwar Kotal	...	{	28th Punjab Infantry. G-3rd, Royal Artillery.
" Kuram	...	{	11th Native Infantry. 28th Punjab Native Infantry.
" Badesh-khel	...	{	8th Foot (four companies). Half C-4th, Royal Artillery.
" Thull	...	{	Wing, 13th Bengal Lancers. 8th Foot (two companies). Details British Regiments.
		{	Two guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
		{	1st Bengal Cavalry (one squadron).
		{	20th Punjab Native Infantry.
		{	1st Bengal Cavalry (two squadrons).
		{	20th Punjab Native Infantry.

14. On the 27th, I moved my head-quarters from Alikhel to the Shutar Gardan, in company with the head-quarters of the Cavalry Brigade, the 9th Lancers (one squadron), 5th Punjab Cavalry, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and a detachment of the 5th Punjab Infantry. The infantry were directed to bring up the rear, whilst the cavalry and staff were to push forward and endeavour to reach Kasim-khel or the Shutar Gardan before dark. About 10-30 A.M. the head of the column was joined by 25 men of the 92nd Highlanders, who had been sent from Karatiga to act as an advance guard. This precaution was adopted by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers, the officer command-



ing at the Shutar Gardan, in consequence of a rumoured gathering of Mangals and Machalgu Ghilzais in the Hazar-darakht defile. On their march downwards, however, this detachment saw no indications of the presence of an enemy.

At 11 A.M., whilst halting to allow the baggage to close up, a report reached me that 2000 Mangals barred our advance, occupying the pass between Jagi Thanna and Karatiga. I ordered out a reconnaissance under Captain W. J. Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, who ascertained that the enemy in force held both sides of the ravine half a mile beyond Jagi Thanna. During this reconnaissance Captain Vousden's horse was shot.

The detachment of the 92nd Highlanders, supported by a dismounted troop of the 9th Lancers, speedily cleared the northern side of the gorge; but the enemy clung obstinately to the precipitous hills on the south, and some little time elapsed before they were driven from their position.

On the arrival of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry a commanding hill was held until the rear-guard had passed.

15. I regret to have to report that Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend was severely wounded by a bullet, which entered his right cheek. The wound is not dangerous, but I am for the time deprived of his valuable services, as it was found necessary to remove him to Alikhel.

No other casualties occurred on our side. As regards the enemy, they kept so closely under cover that, though a few were seen to fall, their loss was probably trifling.

16. Meanwhile a warm engagement had for some hours been carried on in the direction of Karatiga, and presently large numbers of the enemy were seen retreating before a small detachment of the 92nd Highlanders and 3rd Sikhs, which had been sent out from Karatiga, and which were, with excellent judgment and boldness, led up a steep spur commanding the defile.

The energy and skill with which this party\* was handled reflect the highest

\* 18 Rifles, 92nd Highlanders.  
45 „ 3rd Sikhs.

credit on Color-Sergeant Hector Macdonald, 92nd Highlanders, and Jemadar

Sher Mahomed, 3rd Sikhs. But for their excellent services on this occasion, it might probably have been impossible to carry out the programme of our march.

Havildar Fazl Jan and three sepoy of the 3rd Sikhs were killed early in the day. The havildar died gallantly, killing one of his opponents after he himself was wounded and before being finally overpowered.

In this encounter the enemy suffered so severe a loss that they abandoned their intention of attacking Karatiga and withdrew to their homes with an estimated loss of 30 killed.

17. I had intended that the rear-guard of the force should leave Alikhel on the 28th, but, owing to the whole of the ammunition not having arrived from Kuram till very late on the night of the 27th, I thought it advisable to defer their march till the next day. Meanwhile, on the 28th I went on to Kushi, where I found Brigadier-General Baker encamped with the following troops, who had arrived at that place on the dates named :—

On 24th	...	{	One company, 72nd Highlanders. 5th Goorkhas. 12th Bengal Cavalry. Four guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
" 25th	...	{	F-A, Royal Horse Artillery. Seven companies, 72nd Highlanders.
" 26th	...	{	Two guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery. 23rd Pioneers. 7th Company, Sappers and Miners. Six companies, 5th Punjab Infantry.
" 27th	...		14th Bengal Lancers.
" 28th	...	{	9th Lancers (one squadron). 5th Punjab Cavalry. 92nd Highlanders.

18. The day before my arrival, the Amir Yakoob Khan, attended by his eldest son, and by Sirdars Yahya Khan, Daood Shah, the Mustafi, Wazir Gholam Mahomed Khan, and a suite of 45 members, together with an escort of 200 men, came into Kushi. His Highness was met by Brigadier-General Baker, c.b., and escorted into the British camp, with which he has since remained.

On the 29th, G-3rd, Royal Artillery, the 67th Regiment, and the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, escorting a large convoy of stores and reserve ammunition, left Alikhel and halted at Karatiga for the night. In the Hazar-darakht defile a feeble attack was made on the rear-guard of the column by a small party of marauders, who were, however, easily driven off with some loss, the only casualties on our side being two men of the 67th Foot slightly wounded.

19. The Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier-General Massy, accompanied by two guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, two companies of the 72nd Highlanders, and the 5th Punjab Infantry, moved from Kushi to Zargun-Shahr. On this day also the rear-guard of my force, consisting of the 67th Foot and G-3rd, Royal Artillery, under Brigadier-General Macpherson, c.b., v.c., marched to the Shutar Gardan, and next day arrived at Kushi. Both batteries of artillery had surmounted the difficult Shutar Gardan Pass without any accident, a fact which evidently much astonished the Afghans generally, and which reflects great credit on Captain H. Pipon and Major S. Parry, in command of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, and G-3rd, Royal Artillery, respectively.

20. So far my force reached safely, notwithstanding difficulties of transport greater than I ever remember to have experienced in any former campaign; but now it became evident that, owing to this cause, I should be obliged, however unwillingly, to alter my plans and defer my arrival at Kabul for some days.

I had intended to move the cavalry brigade to Zahidabad on the 2nd of October, but owing to all transport being required in the rear, I was obliged to halt them at Zargun-Shahr. On the same date the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Baker, c.b., marched to Zargun-Shahr, where I joined them before evening with the two infantry brigades.

21. On the 2nd October the mischief which I quite understood was brewing amongst the Mangals and Spiga Ghilzais, and to which I alluded in paragraph 6 of this letter, manifested itself openly in a threatened attack upon the entrenched camp at the Shutar Gardan, in which place I had left, as a permanent garrison, four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery, the 3rd Sikhs and the 21st Punjab Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money of the 3rd Sikhs, an officer in whose judgment and coolness I have most perfect reliance, commanding the whole. The event proved that my confidence in him was fully justified.

It appears that the enemy, emboldened by the diminution of the Shutar Gardan garrison, which the onward march of the troops destined for the advance upon Kabul had rendered necessary, and under-rating the worth of those in camp, began to make their appearance on the hills which overlook the crest of the pass as early as 7 A.M. Although their intentions were evidently hostile and they were actually within range of the mountain guns, Lieutenant-Colonel Money refrained from attacking them, as it was represented to him by Captain Turner (in Political charge at Shutar Gardan) that Alla-ud-din Khan, brother of Padshah Khan, head of the Ghilzais, was momentarily expected in camp, and that he would probably have sufficient influence to induce the hostile tribes to come to friendly terms and withdraw without bloodshed.

Accepting this suggestion, but deeming it of paramount importance to secure the crest above the *kotal*, in order to maintain heliographic communication with the force in the Logar Valley, Lieutenant-Colonel Money sent 100 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs under Major C. J. Griffiths, together with the signalling party, to occupy it. Before they were far from camp, however, the enemy in considerable numbers,

and with several standards, appeared on the very spot it was intended to hold. One hundred more rifles of the 3rd Sikhs under Captain W. B. Aislabie were immediately despatched in support of Major Griffiths, the latter officer being desired to halt for a short time, in the hope that Alla-ud-din Khan might yet arrive.

22. Almost at the same moment, information was received that a large body of men was approaching from the north, and several shots were shortly after fired at our picket.

The enemy, emboldened by our apparent hesitation, now appeared, some 1500 strong with eight standards, and began firing at our advanced party. Their position was a strong one, and was further strengthened by breast-works on the front and flanks. Lieutenant-Colonel Money rightly felt that as they had taken the initiative, had fired upon our troops, and imagined that there was hesitation on our side, the time for intervention had passed, and that a vigorous attack should be made. An advance was accordingly ordered, the four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery, which were posted in divisions on our right and left, beginning to shell the enemy.

Major Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, with 200 rifles of his regiment and 50 rifles of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, then advanced to storm the position, 150 rifles of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry being in reserve. The assault was delivered in the most spirited manner and was perfectly successful, the enemy being forced to take to precipitate flight. Our loss amounted to one British officer (Major Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs), Signalling-Sergeant Brown, 67th, and five non-commissioned officers and sepoy, 3rd Sikhs, wounded,—all slightly, with the exception of Sepoy Nehal Singh, whose wound is severe but not dangerous.

The enemy, who suffered heavy loss, were pursued down the opposite slopes of the hills, and without an attempt to rally, have, it is believed, dispersed to their homes.

23. Lieutenant-Colonel Money attributes his success in a great measure to the admirable manner in which the four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery were handled under Captain H. R. L. Morgan, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, and further brings to my notice the names of Major Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, who led the attack until wounded, of Captain Aislabie, 3rd Sikhs, who succeeded to the command, and of Captain G. H. C. Dyce, 21st Punjab Native Infantry, all of whom led their men in the most gallant manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Money also brings to especial notice the conduct of Jemadar Ganesa Singh (Dogra), Jemadar-Adjutant, 3rd Sikhs, in the following terms:—

“When the order to charge was given, this Native officer dashed to the front with six men, was first amongst the enemy, and, receiving one man’s matchlock fire almost in his face, succeeded in capturing a standard, said to be that of Pir Dost, a Machalgu *malik*. I never saw a more gallant act.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Money’s report of this affair is attached.

24. Since this action and up to date, the attitude of the tribes along the Shutar Gardan route has undergone a decided improvement, Lieutenant-Colonel Money having recently reported to me that since the 2nd instant he has been unmolested.

25. The operations which have occurred since the 2nd instant will form the subject of a separate despatch.

Dated Camp, Shutar Gardan, 3rd October, 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. N. MONEY, Commanding at the Shutar Gardan,  
To—The Chief of the Staff, Kabul Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Kabul Field Force, that, at 7 A.M. yesterday, a large party of men with a standard appeared on a rocky crest over the road to the south-west of

the *kotal*, while a small party below were observed cutting the telegraph wire and throwing down the posts. Although within range of the mountain guns, Captain Turner, Political Officer, was anxious that I should not fire upon them, as Alla-ud-din Khan, brother of Padshah Khan, was just then expected in camp, and he hoped that they might be induced to withdraw without bloodshed and to come to friendly terms with us.

2. Deeming it of importance to secure the crest above the *kotal*, in order that heliographic communication with the Field Force should not be interrupted, I ordered 100 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs, under Major Griffiths, to proceed at once with the signalling party to occupy it. Before they were far from camp, however, the enemy with several standards appeared on the crest. I sent 100 more rifles of the 3rd Sikhs, under Captain Aislabe, to support Major Griffiths, whom I ordered to halt for a short time, Captain Turner hoping that Alla-ud-din Khan might arrive. At this moment information was brought to Captain Turner that a large body of men were advancing from the north, and several shots were fired into the picket on Eyre's Hill. I threw out half a company from this hill, who occupied the crests in advance; only some thirty of the enemy were seen, who fled at once.

3. The enemy, emboldened by our apparent hesitation, now showed in large force above Jones's Hill—I should say there were fully 1500 men, with eight standards—and commenced firing at our advanced party. They occupied a very strong position, having thrown up two *sungahs* in front and others on both flanks, and the only advance was directly against the centre. I felt, however, that as they had fired on us, and we had shown apparent hesitation in attacking them, it was now too late for any intervention, even should Alla-ud-din arrive, and determined to attack. I ordered two mountain guns from Jones's Hill to keep up a heavy fire on the enemy's left flank during the advance, while the other two guns from camp did the same on their right. I then ordered Major Griffiths to advance and storm the position with 200 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs and 50 rifles of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry under Captain Dyce, keeping 150 rifles of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry in reserve. The assault was made in the most spirited manner. Major Griffiths was wounded almost immediately, and the command then devolved on Captain Aislabe. The artillery fire was most effectual in keeping down the flanking fire of the enemy, which was most to be dreaded, and I am thankful to say that the position was carried and the enemy put to flight with a loss to ourselves of only one British officer and six non-commissioned officers and men wounded. I can only attribute this to the suddenness of the attack and the effectual fire of the guns.

The enemy fled in the utmost confusion, and were pursued some distance down the slopes on the opposite side. They made no attempt to rally, and, it is believed, have now dispersed to their homes.

4. I would beg to bring to the notice of the Major-General the names of the officers already mentioned—Major Griffiths and Captain Aislabe of the 3rd Sikhs, and Captain Dyce, 21st Punjab Native Infantry, who led their men in the most effectual manner; also Captain Morgan, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Shirres, whose able working of the guns contributed largely to our success. I would also beg especially to bring to his notice Jemadar Ganesa Singh (Dogra), Jemadar-Adjutant, 3rd Sikhs. This Native officer, when the order to charge was given, dashed to the front with six men, was first among the enemy, and, receiving one man's matchlock fire almost in his face, succeeded in capturing a standard, said to be that of Pir Dost, a Machalgu *malik*. I never saw a more gallant act.

I enclose a list of casualties.

• Return of casualties in action at the Shular Garden on the 2nd October, 1879.

COERS.	KILLED.						WOUNDED.					Total.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Bunglers.	Sepoys.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Bunglers.	Sepoys.	
Mountain Battery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	6
Signalling Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	7

NOMINAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed.  
Nil.

Wounded.

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs,  
Sergeant Brown, 67th Regiment,  
Naik Narain Singh, 3rd Sikhs,  
Sepoy Panjab Singh, " "  
" Chowdrie, " "  
" Beer Singh, " "  
" Nchal Singh, " "  
not dangerously. severely, but slightly.

(Sd.) G. N. MONLY, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commanding at Shular Garden.

A. A. BARRETT, Lieutenant,  
Adjutant Staff Officer, Shular Garden.

No. 5365-A., dated Simla, 5th November, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India,

To—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

In continuation of this office letter No. 5159A., dated the 25th October, 1879, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying despatch, No. 1125 of the 20th October, 1879,

Return of casualties, W. O. Form 713.  
Numerical Return of killed, wounded and missing.  
Return of ordnance captured.  
Copy of Proclamation.

(and the enclosures noted in the margin), received from Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Kabul Field Force, describing the operations of the force under his command from the 2nd October, 1879, up to the date of the occupation of Kabul.

2. These operations have been most skilfully and successfully conducted, and are very creditable to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., the General and other officers, and the men under his command.

3. His Excellency has much satisfaction in bringing prominently to the notice of Government the gallant conduct of the troops in the engagements referred to in this despatch, and he desires to draw attention to Sir Frederick Roberts' remarks in reference to their discipline and excellent bearing under severe privations and hardships.

No. 1125, dated Bala Hissar, Kabul, 20th October, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters.

My despatch No. 1122, dated Bala Hissar, Kabul, 15th October, 1879, acquainted His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India with the proceedings of the force under my command from the date of my arrival at Alikhel on the 12th of September, to the 2nd instant, when the column was assembled at Zargun-Shahr.

2. I purposely delayed leaving Alikhel until all necessary supplies had been conveyed to Kushi, and until everything was ready for as rapid an advance on Kabul as my limited transport would admit.

3. So long as I remained at Alikhel the people of Afghanistan were kept in doubt as to the actual intentions of the British Government. Their idea was that the season was too far advanced for troops to attempt a march on Kabul, and that, beyond occupying the Shutar Gardan and making a demonstration as far as Kushi, nothing would be done until the spring of next year.

The fact of my crossing the Shutar Gardan would, I was aware, make our plans clear to the Afghans and neighbouring tribes, and would be the signal for the assemblage of all those who had determined to oppose our advance.

4. My object was to let as short a time as possible intervene between leaving Kushi and reaching Kabul; I knew that want of carriage would prevent my moving the force as a body, and that a halt would have to be made every second day to allow of the transport animals being sent back to bring up the rear brigade. This made it more than ever necessary that I should not reach Kushi until all was ready for a start.

5. As stated in my despatch of the 15th instant, I arrived at Kushi on the 28th of September, and on the following day ordered the cavalry brigade to move to Zargun-Shahr and commence collecting supplies. On the 1st of October the last of the troops reached Kushi from Alikhel, and on the 2nd idem I marched for Zargun-Shahr with the two infantry brigades.

On the afternoon of the 5th of October the village of Charasiab, eleven miles from Kabul, was reached by the whole of the column, except two guns of No. 2

Mountain Battery, a wing of the 67th Foot, the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, which had to be left at Zahidabad to protect reserve ammunition and commissariat stores. These troops were under the command of Brigadier-General Macpherson, C.B., V.C.

6. The passage of the Logar river at Zahidabad caused some trouble; the bridge proved to be unfit for field artillery, and at first even for laden animals, while the water was deeper than I had been led to expect,—caused, I believe, by a large cut having been turned back into the river a short distance above the ford, on purpose to delay our advance.

The company of Sappers and Miners, aided by strong working parties, soon remedied matters, but the inhabitants of the near villages showed such unmistakable signs of hostility by firing on our rear-guard both on the evening of the 3rd and of the 4th of October, that I deemed it necessary to inflict summary punishment on those who had been most forward; this I did before leaving Zahidabad on the morning of the 5th idem.

7. The only casualty on our side up to this time was a slight wound received by Captain R. G. Kennedy, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who was superintending the passage of the Logar river, though at one time the enemy approached so close that it became necessary for the covering companies of the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Punjab Infantry to drive them back at the point of the bayonet.

The rear-guard at this time was under the command of Major C. M. Stockwell of the 72nd Highlanders, who exercised his command with coolness and dexterity.

8. It was evident to me from the feeling and manner of the people generally, from the fact that the Shutar Gardan had been attacked immediately on the bulk of our force leaving it, and from the action of the villages near Zahidabad, that our advance on Kabul would be opposed, but I was quite unable to obtain any information as to the intentions of the enemy, although the Amir with all his principal ministers were in camp with me.

Immediately therefore on arriving at Charasiab, reconnoitring parties of cavalry were pushed forward along the three roads leading towards the city of Kabul. A few shots were fired at these parties from villages and walled enclosures, but no traces were visible of any large body of the enemy.

9. That night strong pickets were thrown out all round camp, and cavalry patrols were ordered to proceed at day-break to feel for the enemy; at the same time I determined to seize, as soon as possible after dawn, the crest of the pass known as the Sang-i-Nawishta, on the road towards Ben-i-Shahr, the one by which I had decided to continue my march towards Kabul, and which was between five and six miles in advance of our camp at Charasiab.

10. A wing of the 92nd Highlanders and the 23rd Pioneers left camp soon after day-break on the 6th, accompanied by two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, for the purpose of working on the road in the pass, where the cavalry patrol the previous evening had reported guns would experience difficulties; I was about to follow with a strong escort of cavalry, to examine personally the pass and the ground beyond.

Before, however, these arrangements could be carried out, and almost before any report could be received from the cavalry patrols, all doubts as to the intentions of the enemy were dissipated: troops could be seen in large numbers and regular formation crowning the crest line of the hills which extended from the narrow defile of the Sang-i-Nawishta (both sides of which were held) on their extreme left, to the heights above the Chardah valley which formed their right.

No hurry nor confusion marked their movements; positions were taken up and guns placed with so much deliberation and coolness, that it was evident a large number of regular troops were massed against us. Soon afterwards I received reports that our cavalry patrols had been fired upon and were retiring slowly.



11. It was imperatively necessary that the enemy should be dislodged from their strong position before dark. Their occupation of the heights intervening between Charasiab and Kabul was a menace that could not be brooked, a warning that could not be disregarded.

Behind these heights lay the densely crowded city of Kabul, with the scarcely less crowded suburbs of Chardeh, Deh-i-Afghan, &c., and the numerous villages which lie thickly clustered all over the Kabul valley. Each and all of these had contributed their quota of men to assist the troops collected to fight us, and it did not require much experience of Afghans to know that the numbers already opposed to us would be very considerably increased if the enemy were allowed to remain in possession of their stronghold for a single night.

12. About this time a report was received that the road in our rear was blocked and that the march of Brigadier-General Macpherson's brigade, with its long string of baggage, would be opposed, whilst on the hills on both sides of our camp bodies of men were seen assembling, and, as I afterwards heard, were only waiting for nightfall to make a general attack upon the encampment.

Notice was sent to Brigadier-General Macpherson to keep a good look-out, and to reach Charasiab, if possible, before dark; at the same time he was reinforced by a squadron of cavalry.

Four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, under Captain G. Swinley, Royal Artillery.

Two Gatling guns under Captain A. Broadfoot, Royal Artillery.

5th Company of Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant C. Nugent, Royal Engineers.

72nd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke.

Six companies of the 5th Goorkhas, under Major A. Fitz-Hugh.

200 of the 5th Punjab Infantry, under Captain C. McK. Hall.

Two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery.

20 sabres, 33rd Lancers, under Captain H. W. Apperly.

5th Punjab Cavalry, one squadron, under Major F. Hamond.

92nd Highlanders, one wing, under Major G. S. White.

23rd Pioneers, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Currie.

13. To Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., I entrusted the difficult task of dislodging the enemy, and placed at his disposal the troops marginally noted, making a total of about 2000 men.

Orders were now sent to the troops who had proceeded towards the Sang-i-Nawishta defile, whose strength is noted in the margin, to take up a position of defence, and to consider themselves under the command of Brigadier-General Baker.

14. Up to this period all my operations had led the enemy to expect that our attack would be directed against their left, the Sang-i-Nawishta defile, and they were seen to be concentrating their forces in that quarter. This position was so strong and could only have been carried with such loss, that I determined the real attack should be made by an outflanking movement upon the right of the enemy, while their left continued to be occupied by a feint from our right.

15. Brigadier-General Baker, who had reinforced his main attack by 450 men of the 23rd Pioneers, assembled his little column in the wooded enclosures of Charasiab, a collection of detached villages, in the most convenient of which he selected a place for his reserve ammunition and field hospital, heliographing to me to increase the strength of the small guard he was able to leave there in charge. One hundred bayonets of the 5th Punjab Infantry were sent at once, followed by the remainder of the regiment as soon as sufficient transport could be procured for its ammunition; this only left for the protection of camp between 600 and 700 infantry and about 450 cavalry.

16. After leaving Charasiab, Brigadier-General Baker advanced over some bare undulating hills, forming a series of positions easily defensible, and flanked by steep rocky crags varying in height from 1000 to 1800 feet above the sloping plain which our troops had to cross. The main position of the enemy was at least 400 feet higher; it commanded their entire front, and was only accessible in a few places.

17. Seeing the very difficult nature of the ground in front of him, Brigadier-General Baker ordered the party on his right, which now consisted of three guns of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, under Major S. Parry, Royal Artillery, two squadrons

of cavalry, made up of detachments of the 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry and 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry, a wing of the 92nd Highlanders under Major J. C. Hay, and 100 rifles of the 23rd Pioneers under Captain H. Paterson, the whole commanded by Major Waite of the 92nd, to continue threatening the Sang-i-Nawishta, to prevent the enemy occupying any portion of the Charasiab village, to advance within artillery range of the enemy's main position, and, when, but not before, the outflanking movement was thoroughly developed and the enemy were in retreat, to push the cavalry through the pass and pursue.

These instructions were most successfully carried out by Major White, under whose orders a subsidiary movement made by Captain R. H. Oxley, of the 92nd, freed Brigadier-General Baker's right from considerable annoyance.

18. Brigadier-General Baker now moved forward his force; one company of the 72nd Highlanders, under Captain R. H. Brooke-Hunt, extended to crown the heights on the left, and speedily became engaged. The main body of the regiment attacked the enemy in front, their advance being well covered by two guns of the mountain battery. Owing, however, to the obstinate resistance of the enemy and the extremely difficult nature of the ground on the left flank, the advance was somewhat checked; the company of the 72nd was therefore reinforced by two companies, of the 5th Goorkhas under Captain J. Cook, v.c., whilst two more companies of that regiment, commanded by Major FitzHugh, and 200 men of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Captain Hall were pushed forward to strengthen the direct attack.

19. As it had now become evident to the enemy that the real attack was being directed against their right, and their troops were seen to be moving in hot haste in the latter direction, it became imperative to carry their position before it could be further reinforced. At 2 P.M., after two hours' fighting, the ridge on the left of this position was seized, and the retreating enemy exposed to a cross-fire which inflicted very heavy loss. The general advance was now sounded, and the first position gallantly carried by the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas and 5th Punjab Infantry.

The enemy fought well to the last, and charged close up to the 5th Goorkhas, who, however, commanded by Major FitzHugh, repulsed them with heavy loss. In this affair Lieutenant and Adjutant A. R. Martin was very forward.

The 72nd Highlanders bore the brunt of the early part of the engagement on this flank, as will be seen from their casualties; they were admirably led by their company officers under the skilful direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, assisted by Lieutenant and Adjutant R. H. Murray.

20. The opposing force had now retreated to a position some 600 yards in rear of that from which they had been driven, and against this our troops advanced in rushes, covered by the fire of the mountain battery. After defending this place for half an hour, the enemy again fell back, the attack made by a company of the 23rd Pioneers under Lieutenant D. Chesney, supported by the 72nd, 5th Goorkhas and two companies of the 92nd, proving irresistible.

21. At 3-45 P.M. the high ridge was gained, and the enemy's line of defence exposed to being taken in reverse. This soon caused them to retreat from their position on the Sang-i-Nawishta, advantage of which was speedily taken by the troops under Major White, who throughout the day conducted the operations on the right in the most satisfactory manner.

A general advance was now made, but no further resistance was offered, until a point in rear of the enemy's main position was reached.

22. Brigadier-General Baker, c.b., reports in the highest terms the gallant behaviour of the troops of all ranks—European and Native—who were under his command during the day, and this statement I most cordially endorse. I am further glad to state that the fire-discipline was excellent.

23. Brigadier-General Baker desires to bring to special notice the names of the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, whose horse was shot under him early in the day.

Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Currie, 23rd Pioneers.  
 Major A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.  
 Major S. Parry, G-3rd, Royal Artillery.  
 Major F. Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry.  
 Captain G. Swinley, Royal Artillery, No. 2 Mountain Battery.  
 Captain C. McK. Hall, commanding detachment of the 5th Punjab Infantry.  
 Mahomed Hyat Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I., Political Officer, and  
 Ressaidar Bahawaldeen Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers, attached, whose horse was shot under him.

Also the following officers :—

Lieutenant C. H. Manners Smith, 3rd Sikhs, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who were attached to him for the day; and his Brigade Staff, namely,

Captain W. C. Farwell, Brigade Major.

Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, Orderly Officer, and

Lieutenant M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer.

24. The conspicuous gallantry of Private MacMahon of the 72nd Highlanders has been brought to my notice by Brigadier-General Baker. This young soldier, by his courage and coolness, closely followed by a few Goorkhas, was to a great extent instrumental in taking the extremely strong position, already referred to, on our left flank. His intrepidity was specially remarked by Captain Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkhas, and I purpose addressing to the Military Secretary a recommendation that he may be granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

25. Judging from the number of troops seen and from information subsequently received, I calculate that thirteen regular regiments were opposed to us, and that these, aided by contingents from the city and neighbouring villages, brought up the total force of the enemy to several thousand men. They were commanded by Sirdar Nek Mahomed Khan, son of the late Amir Dost Mahomed Khan, aided by the following Lieutenants—General Mahomed Kureem Khan (Ghilzai), General Gholam Hyder Khan (Chukri), General Mahomed Afzul Khan (Reaka), and Sirdar Mahomed Zaman Khan, Governor of Khost.

26. Their loss in killed alone is estimated at upwards of 300 men, to which must be added a large number of wounded.

27. All the guns, twenty in number, brought out from Kabul to assist in the defence of the position were captured; amongst them was an 8-inch brass howitzer presented to the Afghan State by the British Government. A large proportion of the small arms and ammunition used against us were also gifts from the same source.

28. Whilst the operations above detailed were being brought to a successful issue, large numbers of armed men were seen on the hills which lay to east and west of our camp. Patrols of cavalry were, however, sufficient to prevent their venturing down into the plain; but one party, bolder than the rest, caused so much annoyance to a picket of the 92nd Highlanders, that it became necessary to dislodge them, and this difficult service was performed in a most gallant manner by a small party of the 92nd under Lieutenant R. A. Grant. Color-Sergeant Hector Macdonald, a non-commissioned officer whose excellent and skilful management of a small detachment when opposed to immensely superior numbers in the Hazar-darakht defile was mentioned in my despatch of the 15th instant, here again distinguished himself.

29. Early on the morning of the 7th, accompanied by the cavalry brigade, F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, two guns of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, a wing of the 92nd Highlanders, the 7th Company of the Sappers and Miners, the 23rd Pioneers and the Gatling guns, I proceeded by the Sang-i-Nawishta defile to Ben-i-Shahr, where I intended to encamp my whole force prior to the final advance upon Kabul. Passing through the defile, some bands of hillmen opened fire from the opposite side of the gorge, but they were quickly silenced by our infantry.

Brigadier-General Baker with the main portion of his force arrived in camp the same afternoon.

30. On the morning of the 8th instant, having received information that those of the enemy who had not already dispersed to their homes would probably retreat towards Turkistan, I directed Brigadier-General Massy, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, to move out with his command and place himself across their line of retreat.

From Brigadier-General Massy's report attached,\* it will be seen that the enemy determined upon making a final stand on the Asmai heights, which lie close to, and to the north-west of, the city, before giving up the contest as hopeless.

On ascertaining that such was the case, and that their intention was evi-

Two guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery.

One Gatling gun, Captain A. Broadfoot, Royal Artillery.

Two companies of the 72nd Highlanders, Captain C. W. N. Guinness.

92nd Highlanders, head-quarters wing, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker.

23rd Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel Currie.

Total—2 guns.

1 Gatling.

1014 rifles.

denced by the fact that a large force was in position, aided by twelve guns, on the heights referred to, I at once ordered Brigadier-General Baker to advance with the force marginally noted, attack the enemy, and compel them to fall back upon our cavalry.

The opposing force consisted of remnants of those who had fought against us on the 6th, aided by three

fresh regiments who had arrived on the 7th instant from Kohistan, and supported by numerous bad characters from the city and surrounding villages.

31. The ground over which our column had to advance was of so difficult a nature, that much delay ensued, and the day was wearing on before Brigadier-General Baker found himself near enough to engage the enemy with artillery. Reinforcements, consisting of the remainder of No. 2 Mountain Battery, a wing of the 67th Foot and two companies of the 5th Goorkhas, had been despatched to Brigadier-General Baker, but, owing to the roughness of the ground traversed, did not reach him until past 5 o'clock. That officer, although perfectly prepared to attack with the force at his disposal previous to the arrival of reinforcements, found that sufficient daylight did not remain to enable him to carry it well home, and wisely determined to postpone the delivery of the assault until day-break. In Brigadier-General Baker's decision I entirely concur.

32. About this time intelligence reached me that three regiments of infantry and twelve guns had started from Ghazni some days previously, and were endeavouring to join the troops opposed to us on the Asmai heights. I informed Brigadier-General Baker of this, and of my intention to strengthen him during the night by four guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, on elephants, a wing of the 67th Foot and the 28th Native Infantry under Brigadier-General Macpherson, who would then take command. Brigadier-General Baker was at the same time informed that two guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry had been sent under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to watch the Kohistan road.

33. Meanwhile the cavalry brigade had crossed the low range of the Siah Sang hills, and, proceeding northwards, had entered and taken possession of the fortified cantonment of Sherpur, which had been abandoned by the enemy,—finding therein 73 guns of various calibres and 3 howitzers. Changing his line of advance towards the west, Brigadier-General Massy perceived that, in order to get in rear of the enemy's position on the Asmai heights, a considerable detour would be necessary. Making his way round to the north, he eventually debouched into the Chardeh plain and blocked the line of the enemy's retreat, which it would have been necessary for them to follow had it been attempted in military formation, and took up a position of observation to the westward of the village of Deh-i-Mozan, whence the development of the infantry attack could be seen. The line of observation occupied by the cavalry during the day was contracted at night, and the brigade bivouacked under cover of the walled enclosures, near the road running past Aliabad.

34. Brigadier-General Baker, fearing that the enemy might abandon their position during the night, despatched a strong patrol at 1-30 A.M. on the 9th to ascertain if any change had taken place, and at 4-30 A.M. it was reported to him that the camp was deserted, and twelve guns, some elephants and a large supply of camp equipage abandoned. On receipt of this information he at once com-

\* Not published.

municated its purport to Brigadier-General Massy, and informed him that any movement of the cavalry in pursuit would be supported both by the troops under his own immediate command and by those under Brigadier-General Macpherson (who had arrived about dawn), in accordance with instructions received from me.

35. At day-break the cavalry brigade was put in motion, and throughout the entire day scoured the country in search of the fugitives, whom the villagers reported to have dispersed in small bands along the hill tracks. I further directed Brigadier-General Massy to despatch two squadrons across country up to and beyond the Kohistan road; but this party also failed to discover any trace of the enemy.

A small band was, however, overtaken at the Kotal-i-Takht, 15 miles beyond Killa Kazeh on the Ghazni road, and between 20 and 30 of them were killed by the 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Most of the men and horses having gone through very severe work on scanty food for upwards of two days, Brigadier-General Massy, after detaching two squadrons of the 12th Bengal Cavalry to push the pursuit still further, returned to the head-quarters camp, where the brigade also arrived late the same evening. There were no casualties amongst either officers or men, but several horses died from privation and fatigue. The guns and escort under Brigadier-General Gough also reached camp the same evening, as did also the troops under Brigadier-Generals Macpherson and Baker.

36. Brigadier-General Massy informs me that he has invariably received valuable aid from Captain B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, temporarily attached to his brigade; Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major; Captain S. G. Batson, 9th Lancers, Orderly Officer, and Lieutenant I. S. M. Hamilton, 92nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer; and would also testify to the excellent manner in which Major F. Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Captain F. S. Carr, of the same regiment, and Captain Heffle on the 6th inst. led their men through the Sang-i-Nawishta

37. During the day of the 9th instant, the camp of the whole division was moved from Ben-i-Shahr to the heights of Siah Sang, an elevated and commanding plateau less than a mile to the east of the Bala Hissar. The 5th Goorkhas and four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery were left on the upper Bala Hissar hill; but with these exceptions, the entire force was concentrated at Siah Sang, completely dominating the City of Kabul, which lies at our feet.

38. On the following day I visited Sherpur cantonment, and directed the 5th Punjab Cavalry to move over there for the protection of the guns and stores there. The following day I closely examined the Bala Hissar, and also the buildings occupied by the late Envoy and his suite and escort, and at noon on the 12th instant, accompanied by the heir apparent, my staff, the various heads of departments, and a large number of the most influential *sirdars* of Kabul, I proceeded to take possession of the Bala Hissar.

Both sides of the road for a distance of over a mile were lined by our troops, and, as the head of the procession entered the Fort, the British flag was run up over the gateway, and a Royal salute of 31 guns fired on the glacis. From the gateway one company of the 67th Regiment, followed by the band, led the way to the Diwan-i-Âm, the remainder of the regiment falling in immediately in rear of my personal escort.

At the Diwan-i-Âm I addressed the assembled *sirdars*, and made known to them the intention of the British Government in a proclamation, a copy of which is attached. The 67th Regiment I ordered to encamp in the garden which lies immediately in front of the Diwan-i-Âm, whilst six companies of the 5th Goorkhas were moved into the upper Bala Hissar Fort.

39. My best thanks are due to Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade; Brigadier-General W. G. Dunham Massy, commanding the Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade; and Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Commandant of Communications.

Brigadier-General Baker I desire to bring especially to notice for the very successful and able manner in which he conducted the operations on the 6th and 8th October.

40. I fully endorse the commendations bestowed by Brigadier-Generals Massy and Baker on the officers they have named in their despatches.\*

41. My thanks are also due to—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, Commanding Royal Artillery.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel E. Perkins, c.b., Commanding Royal Engineers.  
 Major J. C. Smyth-Windham, Commanding F.A., Royal Horse Artillery.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Knowles, Commanding H.M.'s 67th Regiment.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, Commanding H.M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders.  
 Colonel J. Hudson, Commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry.

42. The occupation of the Shutar Gardan had a considerable effect on the country, and saved my force from being harassed during the advance from Kushi. I selected Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money for the command of this important position—a selection his conduct has fully justified, and I have great pleasure in recommending him to favorable consideration.

43. Two Native officers, Jemadar Boor Sing, 23rd Pioneers, and Subadar Mir Alum, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, have been brought forward by Brigadier-Generals Baker and Macpherson, respectively, for gallant conduct, the former on the occasion of capturing the enemy's guns on the Sang-i-Nawishta, and the latter when in command of a picket at Charasiab. I commend them both to His Excellency's favorable consideration. Subadar Mir Alum, who is an Afridi, has already been decorated with the Order of Merit.

44. I further desire to bring to notice the services of the following—officers:

Colonel C. M. MacGregor, c.b., c.s.i., c.i.e., Chief of the Staff. This officer's soldierly qualities are so well known that I need only say I have throughout derived the greatest assistance from his energy, ability and experience.

Major W. Galbraith, Assistant Adjutant General, has afforded me every help, and proved himself well qualified for his position.

Captain R. G. Kennedy, as senior officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, has done excellent work; he is active, intelligent and full of resource.

Captain G. deC. Morton is a zealous and efficient officer, and has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of Brigadier-General Macpherson.

Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter, who succeeded Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend as Principal Medical Officer with the force, on that officer being incapacitated by a severe wound, and Surgeon-Major G. Farrell in charge of the field hospital, have been indefatigable in their care of the sick and wounded, and deserve all praise.

As no officer had been appointed Superintendent of Transport before the force left Kuram, I requested Lieutenant-Colonel Mark H. Heathcote, Assistant Commandant of Communications, to undertake this duty, at all times a difficult and somewhat thankless one.

Colonel Heathcote and the officers† under him have had unusual	difficulties to contend with. They have
† Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Regiment.	all worked hard, and I am much
“ C. V. S. Downes, 100th Regiment.	indebted to them for the good service
Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Regiment.	they have performed.
“ F. W. Kitchener, 21st Regiment.	
“ A. F. Cotton, 35th Native Infantry.	
“ W. Lambert, 1st Punjab Cavalry.	

Major H. C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, and the officers of the Commissariat Department have done, and are doing, all in their power to feed the troops and to collect supplies sufficient for the winter's consumption.

I wish specially to bring to notice the valuable aid I have received from Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling. In a country like Afghanistan signalling by heliograph and flags is of the greatest assistance; the able and intelligent manner in which Captain Straton has carried on his work has helped materially to the success of the operations.



Captain E. D. Shafto's death has deprived me of the services of a talented and able Commissary of Ordnance. The sudden death of this promising young officer is much deplored by all the officers of the force.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Political Officer, and H. M. Durand, Esq., Civil Service, my Political Secretary, have afforded me every assistance, and I desire to bring their good services to the notice of the Government of India.

Major-General J. Hills, C.B., V.C., joined me shortly before leaving Alikhel. I have received much help from him, and am glad to avail myself of his services for the important post of Military Governor of the City of Kabul.

The Reverend J. W. Adams, B.A., chaplain of the Church of England, the Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., Presbyterian chaplain, and Father G. Browne have been unremitting in their attention to the spiritual wants of the troops.

To the officers of my own personal staff I am much indebted—Captain G. T. Pretymann, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Neville F. F. Chamberlain, Assistant Political Officer, and Surgeon C. W. Owen.

45. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent conduct and high state of discipline of all the troops under my command; no soldiers could be more eager to meet the enemy, or more determined to undergo privations and hardships with cheerfulness. For several days the work required from both officers and men was very severe, and the exposure very considerable. A good spirit and a proper soldierly feeling caused all difficulties to disappear, and made the work of the Commander easy.

46. The number of guns now in our possession, including those captured on 6th and following days, amounts to 214, many of which are of large size and heavy calibre, as will be seen by the accompanying return.

The following are appended:—

Return of casualties.

Return of ordnance captured.

Copy of Proclamation addressed to the people of Kabul.

#### KABUL FIELD FORCE.

#### *Return of Casualties in action at Charasiab, Afghanistan, on the 6th October, 1879.*

##### SUMMARY:

*Officers*—Killed one; wounded three; missing none.

*Non-Commissioned officers and men*—Killed fifteen; wounded fifty-nine; missing none.

*Followers*—Killed four; wounded five; missing none.

##### *Nominal Return of Officers Killed.*

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.
5th Punjab Infantry ...	Jemadar ...	Khani Mulla ...	Bullet wound of face.

##### *Nominal Return of Officers Wounded.*

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.
72nd Highlanders ...	Lieutenant	Chas. H. Ferguson,	Slight ...	Bullet contusion, left leg.
23rd Pioneers ...	Sergeon ...	Andrew Duncan, M.D.	Severe ...	Bullet wound, chest.
5th Punjab Infantry ...	Captain ...	Chas. Young ...	" ...	Bullet wound, left thigh.



*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.*

CORPS.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.
5th Punjab Cavalry	...	Sowar	Jai Sing	Bullet wound.
72nd Highlanders	651	Sergeant	George Watt	Bullet wound through head.
"	1614	Piper	James Macpherson	" " thigh.
"	205	Private	Henry Cracknell	" " neck.
92nd Highlanders	59	"	Henry Burness	" " chest.
"	404	"	Malcolm Gellately	Shell wound in front of neck.
"	918	"	James Meek	Gun-shot wound of chest.
23rd Pioneers	...	Sepoy	Gunda Sing	Bullet wound.
5th Punjab Infantry	...	Bugler	Jai Ram	"
"	...	Sepoy	Labh Sing	"
"	...	"	Ditta	"
5th Goorkhas	...	Havildar	Pershad Sing	Gun-shot wound.
"	...	Sepoy	Jasbir Thappa	"
"	...	"	Narain Thappa	"
"	...	"	Dhangi Goorung	"
Kahars	...	Kahar	Goorditta	Shot while carrying <i>doolie</i> , 5th Goorkhas.
"	...	"	Guresa	Shot through head.
"	...	"	Kali	Shot through abdomen.
"	...	"	Randeem	Shot while carrying <i>doolie</i> , 23rd Pioneers.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.*

CORPS.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.
7th Company, Sappers and Miners	...	Sapper	Kushir	Dangerous	Bullet wound, chest. Died 7th October.
9th Lancers	1706	Private	Randin Sing	Severe	" left shoulder.
5th Punj. Cavalry	...	Sowar	James Short	Slight	" forehead.
72nd Highlanders	1029	"	Chettoo Misser	Severe	" left cheek.
"	891	Sergeant	Harsa Singh	Slight	Abrasion, right heel.
"	1517	"	John Leisk	Severe	Bullet wound, right leg.
"	574	Lance-Corporal	John Smart	"	" left forearm.
"	1111	"	John Fraser	Slight	" right leg.
"	1502	"	James McManus	"	" face, contusion.
"	183	Drummer	George Pottie	Severe	" in jaw.
"	922	Private	Edward Adams	"	" right leg.
"	...	"	Andrew Allan	"	" right thumb.
"	...	"	James Anderson	"	" left breast, right forearm.
"	1149	"	William Auld	Slight	" leg.
"	1489	"	Daniel Bonner	"	" left arm.
"	63	"	John Cairns	Severe	" right shoulder.
"	975	"	John Conn	"	" left breast. Died 31st October.
"	1255	"	William Forbes	"	" through thigh.
"	115	"	William Guthrie	Dangerous	" right temple.
"	199	"	Charles Harris	Slight	" head.
"	2054	"	James Hogg	Dangerous	" left shoulder. Died 8th October.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded—continued.*

CORPS.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.
72nd Highlanders	974	Private	John Kelly	Severe	Bullet wound, both thighs.
"	1117	"	John Lowe	Slight	" neck.
"	562	"	John McCallum	Severe	" through knee-cap.
"	1571	"	Alex. Macdonald	"	" left forearm.
"	179	"	George McKenzie	Slight	" left foot.
"	1650	"	Robert McKenzie	Severe	Chest, confusion.
"	1618	"	Isaac May	"	Bullet wound, right instep.
"	204	"	Alex. Mitchell	Dangerous	" forehead. Died 17th October.
"	259	"	William Oliver	Slight	" ear and cheek.
"	987	"	Pratt Reid	"	" foot.
"	271	"	George Robertson	"	Chest, confusion.
"	1573	"	John Robertson	"	Bullet wound, leg.
"	91	"	John Vine	"	" cheek.
"	2056	"	George Walker	Dangerous	" through chin. Died 8th October.
"	559	"	Davidson Wallace	Slight	" left index finger.
"	236	"	Chas. West	Severe	" in leg.
"	1449	"	John Wilson	"	" forehead.
92nd Highlanders	193	"	John Cockburn	Dangerous	" left thigh. Died 1st November.
"	2342	"	James Dick	Slight	" left shoulder.
"	589	"	John McNab	Severe	" right hip.
"	1853	"	William Sherman	"	" left leg.
"	323	"	Daniel Simpson	Slight	" right ankle.
"	2034	"	Alex. Stewart	"	" neck.
23rd Pioneers	"	Sepoy	Nehal Singh	Severe	"
5th Punj. Infantry	"	"	Guranditta	Dangerous	" Died 7th October.
"	"	"	Jowalla Singh	"	" left leg.
"	"	"	Chaitoo Singh	Severe	" right arm.
"	"	"	Sundar	"	" chest.
5th Goorkhas	"	Havildar	Kassi Chand	"	Gun-shot wound.
"	"	Bagler	Chooni Damai	Slight	"
"	"	Sepoy	Mohun Sing Rama	Severe	"
"	"	"	Jasbir Sing Katri	"	"
"	"	"	Laderber Ghalea	"	"
"	"	"	Braj Ghumtee	"	"
"	"	"	Kishenbir Akoti	Slight	"
"	"	"	Singbir	"	"
"	"	"	K. Joraj Aalkari	"	"
"	"	"	Dilna Allia	"	"
Kahars	"	Kahar	Infah	Severe	"
"	"	"	Perlon	"	"
"	"	"	Budhoo	Slight	"
"	"	"	Bahce	"	"
"	"	"	Sherat Ali	"	"

*Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Kabul Field Force in the action of Charasab, 6th October, 1879.*

CORPS.	KILLED.							WOUNDED.					REMARKS.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sepoys and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Transports.	Rank and File.	Donkey carriers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sepoys and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Transports.	Rank and File.	Donkey carriers.	
7th Company, Sappers and Miners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	* Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke's and Surgeon-Major Atkins' horses.
9th Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
14th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5th Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
72nd Highlanders	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	30	...	
92nd "	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
23rd Pioneers	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5th Punjab Infantry	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
5th Goorkhas	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	8	...	87
Ambulance	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total	...	1	2	2	11	4	3	...	3	2	54	5	8
GRAND TOTAL	20							67					8

(Sd.) W. CALBRAITH, Major,  
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kabul Field Force.(Sd.) FRED. S. ROBERTS, Major-General,  
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

*Return of Ordnance captured by the Kabul Field Force under Command of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C.*

*Bala Hissar, Kabul, 13th October, 1879.*

Bala Hissar, Kabul, 13th October, 1879.

Nature of Ordnance.		Calibre.	Number.	Manufacture.	Taken at Charasiab, 6th October 1879.	Taken at Sherpur, 8th October 1879.	Taken at Deh Kagan, to, above Kabul, 9th October 1879.	Found in Bala Hissar, 12th October 1879.	Abandoned by Ghazni Regiments.	
Smooth-bore.	Bronze.	Guns ...	12 pr.	4	Afghan	...	4	...	...	
			9 "	2	"	2	...	...	...	
			6 "	17	1 English	...	...	...	...	
			3 "	51	Afghan	...	42	...	17 3	6
	Howitzers ...	8 inch	2	Afghan	...	2	...	...	5	
		12 pr.	5	"	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mortars ...	8 inch	6	Afghan	...	...	...	6	...	
		5½ "	7	1 English	...	...	...	7	...	
	Iron.	Guns ...	24 pr.	2	Afghan	...	...	...	2	...
			18 "	4	English	...	4	...	...	...
Howitzers ...	8 inch	2	English	1	1	...	...	...		
Rifled.	Breech-loading.	Guns ...	20 pr.	6	Afghan	...	6	...	...	...
			12 "	6	"	...	6	...	...	...
			9 "	14	"	1	...	...	7	6
			8 "	6	"	...	...	6	...	...
	Muzzle-loading.	Guns ...	6 "	22	"	10	6	...	6	...
			4 "	11	"	...	...	5	6	...
			7 "	26	Afghan	...	...	...	26	...
			8 "	21	Afghan	6	5	10	...	...
	TOTAL ...		...	214	...	20	76	21	85	12

(Sd.) E. D. SHAFTO, *Captain, R.A.,*  
*Commissary of Ordnance, Kabul Field Force.*

(Sd.) W. GALBRAITH, *Major,*  
*Asstt. Adjutant General, Kabul Field Force.*

PROCLAMATION BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C.,  
 TO THE PEOPLE OF KABUL.

*Bala Hissar, Kabul, 12th October, 1879.*

In my proclamation of the 3rd October, 15th Shawwal, dated Zargun-Shahr, I informed the people of Kabul that a British army was advancing to take possession of the city, and I warned them against offering any resistance to the entry of the troops and the authority of His Highness the Amir.

That warning has been disregarded. The force under my command has now reached Kabul and has occupied the Bala Hissar, but its advance has been pertinaciously opposed, and the inhabitants of the city have taken a conspicuous part in the opposition offered. They have, therefore, become rebels against His Highness the Amir, and have added to the guilt already incurred by them in abetting the murder of the British Envoy and his companions—a treacherous and cowardly crime, which has brought indelible disgrace upon

the Afghan people. It would be but a just and fitting reward for such misdeeds if the city of Kabul were now totally destroyed, and its very name blotted out. But the great British Government ever desires to temper justice with mercy; and I now announce to the inhabitants of Kabul that the full retribution for their offence will not be exacted, and that the city will be spared. Nevertheless, it is necessary that they should not escape all penalty, and that the punishment inflicted should be such as will be felt and remembered. Therefore such portions of the city buildings as now interfere with the proper military occupation of the Bala Hissar, and the safety and comfort of the British troops to be quartered in it, will be at once levelled with the ground; and further a heavy fine, the amount of which will be notified hereafter, will be imposed upon the inhabitants of Kabul, to be paid according to their several capacities.

This punishment, inflicted upon the whole city, will not, of course, absolve from further penalties those whose individual guilt may be hereafter proved. A full and searching inquiry will be held into the circumstances of the late outbreak, and all persons convicted of bearing a part in it will be dealt with according to their deserts.

I further give notice to all that, in order to provide for the restoration and maintenance of order, the city of Kabul and the surrounding country to a distance of ten miles are placed under martial law. With the consent of His Highness the Amir, a Military Governor of Kabul will be appointed to administer justice, and punish with a strong hand all evil-doers. The inhabitants of Kabul and of the surrounding villages are hereby warned to submit to his authority.

For the future the carrying of dangerous weapons, whether swords, knives or firearms, within the streets of the city or within a distance of five miles from the city gates is forbidden. After a week from the date of this proclamation any person found armed within those limits will be liable to the penalty of death.

Persons having in their possession any articles whatsoever which formerly belonged to members of the British Embassy are required to bring them forthwith to the British camp. Any one neglecting this warning will, if found hereafter in possession of any such articles, be subject to the severest penalties.

Further, all persons who may have in their possession any firearms or ammunition formerly issued to or seized by the Afghan troops are required to produce them. For every country-made rifle, whether breech or muzzle loading, the sum of Rs. 3 will be given on delivery, and for every rifle of European manufacture Rs. 5. Any one found hereafter in possession of such weapons will be severely punished.

Finally, I notify that I will give a reward of Rs. 50 for the surrender of any person, whether soldier or civilian, concerned in the attack on the British Embassy, or for such information as may lead directly to his capture. A similar sum will be given in the case of any person who may have fought against the British troops since the 3rd September, 15th Ramazan last, and therefore become a rebel against His Highness the Amir.

If any such person so surrendered or captured be a captain or subaltern officer of the Afghan Army, the reward will be increased to Rs. 75, and if a field officer, to Rs. 120.

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No. 5435-A., dated Simla, 8th November, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GRAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India,

To—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information and favorable consideration of Government, the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., forwarding, with reference to his despatch of the 20th October, 1879, which was transmitted with this office No. 5365 A., dated 5th November, 1879, an abridged list of officers whose services have been particularly marked and valuable during recent operations in Afghanistan.

No. 652, dated Kabul, 22nd October, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENL. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., Comdg. Kabul Field Force,

\*To—The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters.

In my despatch dated 20th October, 1879, I mentioned the names of the officers whom I or the Brigadier-Generals under my command desired to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have now the honor to submit an abridged list of those whose services have been more particularly marked and valuable.

2. Though this return has not been called for, its submission appears to be in conformity with the instructions contained in Adjutant General's No. 2662A. of the 5th July 1879; and I furnish it in the hope that it may be of some assistance to His Excellency in selecting the officers whom he may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Government of India and of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for some recognition of their services.

*List of Officers referred to above.*

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., *Commanding 2nd Brigade.*  
Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief of the Staff.*  
Major W. Galbraith, *Assistant Adjutant General.*  
Captain R. G. Kennedy, *Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.*  
Captain G. T. Pretymann, *Aide-de-Camp.*  
Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend.  
Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Porter.  
Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, *Superintendent of Transport.*  
Captain E. Straton, *Superintendent of Signalling.*  
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders.  
Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders.  
Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, 3rd Sikhs.  
Major J. W. McQueen, 5th Punjab Infantry.  
Major A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.

The name of Captain E. D. Shafto, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, would have been included in this list, had he lived.

2. With regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, I may be permitted to remark that, unless he gets a step in rank, he must retire in a few months under the operation of the Warrant of 1878. He is an excellent officer, and would be a loss to the service.

3. It is possible that Majors McQueen, FitzHugh and Galbraith may have been recommended for some reward for the recent campaign. I trust, however, that I shall not be considered out of place if I bring their names forward for some further reward. Nothing can exceed the good service performed by Majors McQueen and FitzHugh, and also by their distinguished regiments. Major Galbraith has been in the field from the first, and has given me the greatest assistance. With him I should like to associate Major Collett and Captain Badcock,—officers who, though not present during the recent operations, contributed in no small degree to the success of last winter's campaign, and who are now both hurrying out from England to join me.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Money has held a very important command and done excellent service.

5. The other officers I have named are one and all deserving of His Excellency's consideration and support.

(Sd.) FRED. S. ROBERTS, *Major-General,*  
*Commanding Kabul Field Force.*

No. 5513-A., dated Simla, 13th November, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India,

To—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

In continuation of this office No. 5435A., dated the 8th instant, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward a copy of a letter from Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., bringing to notice the names of Captain G. Swinley, Royal Artillery, No. 2 Mountain Battery, and Captain H. R. L. Morgan, No. 1 Mountain Battery, and requesting that they may be added to the list of officers submitted with his previous letter No. 652, dated 23rd October 1879.

No. 660, dated Camp Kabul, 30th October, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters.

I have the honor to request that you will add to the list of officers enclosed with my No. 652 of 23rd October the names of Captain G. Swinley, No. 2 Mountain Battery, and Captain H. R. L. Morgan, No. 1 Mountain Battery.

2. Captain Swinley originally raised the battery which he commands; and its present efficiency and the excellent service he has performed with it during our recent operations and in the expedition to the Khost valley last winter are mainly ascribable to the unremitting attention he has devoted to its equipment and to the training of his men.

3. Captain Morgan has commanded No. 1 Battery to my entire satisfaction since joining his appointment in December, 1878. His services at the Shutar Gardan on the 14th and 19th October have been particularly brought to my notice by Lieutenant-Colonel Money; and I am informed that the defeat of the enemy on both occasions was in large measure due to his effective working of his guns and the extraordinary precision of their fire.

4. I have much pleasure in bringing the names of both these officers to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 5520-A., dated Simla, 13th November, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India,

To—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

In continuation of this office letter No. 5365-A. of the 5th November, 1879, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying further despatch, No. 1137, dated the 30th October, from Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Kabul Field Force, describing his entry into Kabul and subsequent events, and detailing the operations against the Machalgu Ghilzais by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Money, 3rd Sikhs, commanding at the Shutar Gardan.

His Excellency regrets that the unforeseen explosions in the Bala Hissar should have been attended by the loss of so many valuable lives.

No. 1137, dated Bala Hissar, Kabul, 30th October, 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding Kabul Field Force,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters.

In continuation of my despatch No. 1125, dated Bala Hissar, Kabul, the 20th of October, 1879, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, that on the forenoon of the 13th instant I made a formal entry into the city of Kabul, and traversed its main thoroughfares, in order to bring home to the inhabitants

that not only was a British force encamped against their very walls, but that the city itself was at our mercy.

2. The cavalry brigade headed the procession; next came myself, staff and escort, followed by five regiments of infantry. There can be no doubt that the splendid appearance of the troops produced an effect upon the inhabitants which I trust may prove lasting. The attitude of the citizens was one of respectful, if not warm, welcome, and I feel sure that they have already begun to experience the benefits of security of person and property, and to enjoy a sense of relief at being freed from the exactions which the late Afghan Army levied at their own will, and in the most ruthless manner.

3. On this day intelligence was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Money, 3rd Sikhs, commanding at the Shutar Gardan, that he would be attacked on the following morning by large numbers of the Machalgu Ghilzais, who were assembling for this purpose. This information proved to be correct, for at 8 A.M. on the 14th of October a body of at least 2000 Ghilzais opened fire upon the party proceeding to relieve the detachment which occupied the block-house on the Sirkai Kotal. This party had judiciously been strengthened, in anticipation of attack, by two guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery and two companies of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, under Major F. W. Collis.

4. Colonel Money immediately ordered up two companies of the 3rd Sikhs under Major Griffiths to support the troops already engaged, and at the same time directed two companies of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry and one gun of No. 1 to take possession of and hold the steep ridge above camp. This move was only just effected in time, as the enemy, who were also making for the same point, had got within fifty yards of the summit when our troops appeared there, and for some little time vigorously contested the position. Later on a still larger force again endeavoured to wrest this ridge from us, but on Colonel Money proceeding there with two more companies of the 3rd Sikhs and the remaining gun, they desisted.

5. Meanwhile the troops under Major Griffiths were warmly engaged. The enemy, who had taken up a position on a rocky ridge, on which they had thrown up small stone breastworks, not only defended it with obstinacy, but twice charged down, sword in hand, upon our attacking parties and compelled them to give way. Nothing daunted by these checks, our troops attacked with the bayonet, and though the enemy, when too late to re-load, hurled stones at our men and met them with the sword, in a few moments they broke and fled, and the position was gallantly won.

Our men pursued them for upwards of two miles, and as forty of their dead were found upon the field, there can be no doubt that their casualties were very heavy.

6. Shortly before the final assault, Colonel Money detached a company of the 3rd Sikhs under Jemadar Sher Mahomed to show on the enemy's flank, and so successfully was this movement carried out, that the Jemadar and his party fell upon the retreating force, killing eight and wounding several more, and subsequently joined in the pursuit. This is the same Native Officer whose gallantry and intelligence on a recent occasion in the Hazar-darakht defile I brought to His Excellency's notice.

7. On the 14th instant, a report reached me that some as yet unbroken regiments were marching along the Turkistan road towards Kabul. I despatched a small cavalry reconnaissance to obtain tidings of them, but nothing definite could be ascertained regarding their movements, and I have reason to believe that they have abandoned their intention of coming to Kabul, and have dispersed to their homes.

8. I regret to have to record the occurrence of a most deplorable accident, which happened on the 16th instant. About 1 P.M., on the day named, the whole camp was startled by a terrific explosion in the Bala Hissar fort, and it immediately became apparent that a portion of the magazine had blown up. The cause must ever remain a mystery, but the result, I am pained to say, was the instantaneous death of Captain E. D. Shafto, Royal Artillery, one soldier



of the 67th Regiment, 1 Native Officer and 11 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 5th Goorkhas, 3 sowars of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 5 ordnance lascars. Four men besides those killed were seriously injured.

It would appear that Captain Shafto was engaged in his capacity of Commissary of Ordnance in taking stock of the large quantity of war material found in the fort; but as he and all who were with him perished, no light can be thrown upon the origin of the explosion. The Goorkhas who were killed were buried beneath the wall of the fort, an enormous mass of which fell upon and crushed them.

I at once ordered the whole of the 5th Goorkhas to leave their camp, and also directed the 67th Regiment to move from the garden of the Diwan-i-Am, which was dangerously close to the now burning ruins, and would not even permit them to remove their tents or kits, as delay was fraught with danger; with the exception of their regimental ammunition, nothing was brought away. Exactly two and a half hours after the first explosion another and more violent one took place, but I am thankful to say that owing to the precautions taken no further loss of life or limb happened amongst the troops, though several natives were killed by falling stones at upwards of 400 yards' distance from the site of the magazine. The 67th Regiment was provided with quarters for the night in the tents of the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, whilst the Goorkhas were distributed over camp as accommodation could be provided for them. As an instance of the good feeling which exists amongst the troops, I may mention that a large number of the 72nd Highlanders came forward and insisted upon making over for the night to their comrades in the Goorkhas their great-coats. Only those who know the coldness of the nights here can realize what a practical proof of regard for the regiment that has served so long with them this most creditable action on the part of the 72nd furnished.

9. Although these two explosions had been sufficiently disastrous, and powerful enough to level a large portion of the massive wall of the fort, a greater and still more terrible danger threatened the city, and this was the possible ignition of the main magazine,—a structure the reverse of substantial, in which upwards of 450 tons of gunpowder was known to be stored.

A large portion of the fort was in flames; a high wind was blowing, and constant minor explosions hurled burning beams and brands in all directions. Barely ninety yards separated this magazine from the flames; its walls were considerably scorched, and during the night of the 16th its explosion was momentarily expected. However, towards morning the wind went down, the explosions became less frequent, and the flames to a certain extent subsided; but it was not until the afternoon of the 17th that I deemed it prudent to allow working parties to endeavour to extinguish the fire. Even then the service was one of considerable danger, as efforts had to be made to guard against the fire making its way to the main magazine, whose badly-fitting wooden doors had to be built up, and its weak roof and projecting wood-work strengthened and protected. This dangerous work was well and bravely performed, and I beg to record my very high sense of the services which the officers and men rendered who were engaged upon it. Although the fire still smoulders, all anxiety regarding the safety of the main magazine is over.

10. On the 17th instant I sent back towards the Shutar Gardan a column composed of four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, the 5th Punjab Cavalry and the 5th Punjab Infantry, together with a large convoy of transport animals, under the command of Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., for the three-fold purpose of opening out our communications, bringing up supplies, and rendering aid to Colonel Money against a combination of hill tribes, who, I had been informed, were gathering round the Shutar Gardan. This column made its appearance at a most opportune moment, and its arrival dissolved the assemblage referred to, who imagined that the garrison of the Shutar Gardan was so completely at their mercy that they actually offered to spare their lives if they laid down their arms.

11. In former communications I have stated my conviction that our advance on Kabul would be the signal for trouble amongst the tribes in our

rear, and bearing this in mind, I had, previously to leaving the Shutar Gardan, caused the camp which its permanent garrison were holding to be strengthened in every possible way. The result of the gathering of the tribes which is detailed in the succeeding paragraphs proves that I correctly estimated the numbers that would be necessary to hold this important position without unduly diminishing the force at my disposal for the advance upon Kabul.

12. From Lieutenant-Colonel Money's despatch dated the 20th October, 1879, which is attached, it appears that the enemy who had been defeated on the 14th instant had retreated to the more distant hills, but never wholly abandoned their threatening attitude. On the 15th they received such large accessions to their numbers from Zurmat, Thaga, Karwar, Kattawaz and the Hazrah tribes, that by nightfall their united strength must have been near 10,000 men. In the course of the day it was ascertained that the unoccupied post at Karatiga had been looted and dismantled. Colonel Money also on this date judiciously withdrew the small garrison from the detached post on the Sirkai Kotal, rightly judging that with the numbers arrayed against him the concentration of his force was necessary.

13. The next day, the 16th, passed over without any attack being made, although the enemy were visible on the surrounding heights, our efforts being devoted to make the camp as secure as possible. Some hundreds of men belonging to the mutinous regiments, whom I have already mentioned as having proceeded to Gardez, joined the enemy. On the 17th overtures of peace, which I need hardly say received no attention, were made by the tribes, who were so confident of success that they brought with them upwards of two hundred of their women to witness their triumph.

14. Encouraged by our apparent inactivity, the enemy became bolder, and on the 18th threw out sharpshooters, whose fire caused some annoyance in camp; they also cut off the water-supply, but not for any lengthened period. On the morning of the 19th, Colonel Money, having established heliographic communication with Brigadier-General Gough, who was then near the Shinkai Kotal, deciding that the moment had arrived when he might resume an offensive attitude, moved out a portion of his force, and backing them up with a most effective artillery fire, drove the enemy from the heights which they held, and which they deemed impregnable, with such effect that by evening not a man of them was to be seen.

15. Alla-ud-din, a brother of Padshah Khan, who had been absent from the British camp for some days, ostensibly for the purpose of breaking up the tribal combination, was so severely wounded by a shell when approaching our advance picket, that amputation of his arm was necessary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Money brings to notice the following officers who did good service during the operations under reference:—

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs.

Major F. W. Collis, 21st Punjab Native Infantry.

Captain H. R. L. Morgan, Royal Artillery, commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery. The practice of this battery is reported to have been excellent, and contributed largely to our success.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I.

Captain A. H. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Political Officer.

Captain D. MacK. D. Waterfield, Royal Artillery, who was severely wounded.

Captain J. P. Freeth, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, Royal Artillery, No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars, } who served as volunteers  
Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, } with 3rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs.

Mr. S. Josephs, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

16. Of Colonel Money I have already made mention in former despatches. He is an excellent officer, cool, brave, and possessed of good judgment. I re-

commend him to His Excellency's favorable consideration. Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., although unable to assist actively in the dispersal of the enemy, has the satisfaction of knowing that the appearance of his column tended much to the success of Colonel Money's aggressive movement, and that his energy and forethought contributed materially to the result.

17. A list of casualties is attached, a reference to which will show that in the operations between the 14th and 19th October one officer was severely wounded, two sepoys were killed, and fourteen wounded. Two officers' chargers were killed, two wounded, and two transport animals killed.

18. The selection of a suitable site for the cantonment of our troops during the coming winter has been to me a matter of much consideration. The advantage of using all existing roof accommodation at the first glance pointed out the Bala Hissar as the quarter which promised best to meet our requirements; but its dangerous proximity to the large magazine which has escaped destruction, and the fact that it would not accommodate all my force, and that the troops would have to be more or less scattered, eventually led me to decide upon occupying the large and for the most part fortified cantonment of Sherpur, which was built by the late Amir as winter-quarters for his regular troops.

This cantonment lies rather less than a mile north-east of the city, and contains long ranges of brick buildings, which will at once enable me to house the entire European portion of my force, and also provide accommodation for the commissariat stores. The native troops are engaged hutting themselves, and, aided by the materials at hand and woodwork brought from the dismantled portion of the Bala Hissar, have already made considerable progress. A lofty and massive loop-holed wall with numerous flanking towers surrounds three sides of the cantonment, whilst the rear is protected by the Bamaru heights (on which I propose erecting certain defensive works), at the base of whose southern slope the cantonment lies. I have attached a sketch of the site. It is close to the old British cantonment, but embraces in its defences the very heights which were such a danger in 1841, and in the struggle for possession of which many lives were lost. A large portion of the troops have moved into Sherpur, and the commissariat dépôt is already formed there. Supplies are coming in in sufficient quantities to relieve me of all anxiety regarding the provisioning of the force during the winter; this matter has, however, recently formed the subject of a letter to the Quarter Master General in India.

19. As regards the fort of the Bala Hissar, I propose, with the sanction of His Excellency and the Government of India, to dismantle and raze it to the ground. It appears to me that its demolition will be a much more widely-felt act of retribution on the part of the British Government than the destruction of any number of houses belonging probably to obscure individuals in the city. It is historical, its name is symbolical of Afghan power, and it is intimately connected with the past history of the country; and the fact that it has been destroyed and levelled with the ground will spread throughout the length and breadth of Afghanistan, bearing with it a political significance that cannot be under-rated. Again, from its walls a heavy fire was kept up on the defenders of the Residency, and it appears to me right that not a vestige of any place which bore a part in that day's doings should be allowed to remain.

20. The general health of the troops is good, and the wounded are doing well, though the climatic changes are great. A slight outbreak of cholera occurred within a few days of our arrival here, but it was short-lived, and as no cases have happened since the 21st instant, I am sanguine that all chance of a severe epidemic is over. It is impossible to state the cause of this outbreak, but it is probably in no small degree due to the impurity of the water on our arrival, and the large quantities of fruit that were consumed. Filters have been provided and are now working well, whilst restrictions have been placed on the sale of fruit.

21. On the 26th instant I visited Butkak, and selected a position where I propose establishing an outpost in the direction of the line of advance of the Khyber column. The position is a strong one, easily defensible, and of

considerable strategic value. The telegraph line in this direction has been commenced, and will be pushed on with all possible speed.

#### APPENDICES.

A.—Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Money, commanding at Shutar Gardan, dated 19th October, 1879.

B.—Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Money, commanding at Shutar Gardan, dated 20th October, 1879.

#### A.

Dated Shutar Gardan, 19th October, 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. N. MONEY, Commanding at the Shutar Gardan,  
To—The Assistant Adjutant General, Kabul Field Force.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Kabul Field Force, that having heard on the 13th instant that the Machalgu Ghilzais were again assembling and bent on disturbing the road near Karatiga and Sirkai Kotal, and the telegraph wire having been cut at 9 p.m. the same evening, I directed Major Collis, commanding the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, to take two companies of his regiment and two guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery, and accompany the relief (90 rifles) proceeding to the Sirkai Kotal post at 7 A.M. on the following morning (the 14th instant), and authorized him to attack and disperse any bodies of men he might see on the hills.

2. At 8 A.M. on the 14th intelligence was brought that 2000 Ghilzais had attacked the Sirkai Kotal post at day-break, and were then engaged with Major Collis' detachment.

3. I at once ordered two companies of the 3rd Sikhs, under Major Griffiths, to proceed in support, and two companies of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, with one mountain gun, to take possession of the ridge above camp. The latter party was only just in time, as the enemy were within fifty yards of the ridge when they arrived, and were with difficulty dislodged. Later on a very large body of the enemy again endeavoured to force the ridge, and I proceeded there myself with two companies of the 3rd Sikhs and the remaining gun.

4. In the meantime the troops under Major Griffiths, who on arriving at the scene of action assumed command, were heavily engaged. The enemy had taken up a very strong position on a rocky ridge, had thrown up *sungahs*, and not only defended it most obstinately, but twice charged down, sword in hand, on our attacking parties and compelled them to give way. At the final assault our men charged home with the bayonet; the enemy, when too late to reload, received them with volleys of stones, and then rushed on them, sword in hand. I was looking on, and for a moment or two it was impossible to say which had the advantage, but the next the enemy broke and fled in confusion. They were closely pursued for about two miles in the direction of Spiga, and lost heavily all the way. Upwards of 40 dead bodies were seen, and there is no doubt, from subsequent information, that their loss cannot have been less than 200 killed and wounded. Their numbers cannot have been less than between three and four thousand.

5. Just before the final assault I sent a company of the 3rd Sikhs under Jemadar Sher Mahomed (who behaved so gallantly at Karatiga), the last men I could spare from camp, across the hills, to show on the enemy's flank, and the ruse was very effective. The Jemadar, as the enemy retreated, charged down on their flank, killed eight and wounded many more, and then joined in the pursuit.

6. I would beg to bring the names of the following officers to the favorable notice of the Major-General:—

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs. This officer, although suffering from a very painful wound received on the 2nd instant, while commanding the assault on the ridge above the Shutar Gardan, commanded in this engagement with the greatest skill and activity.

Major F. W. Collis, commanding the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, who led the final assault at the head of his men in the most gallant way.

Captain H. R. L. Morgan, commanding the Kohat Mountain Battery. It is impossible to speak too highly of the admirable way in which both Captain Morgan and Lieutenant Shirres of the same battery have handled their guns on every occasion they have been engaged with the enemy. Both on the 2nd and 14th October our success was in a great measure due to the crushing fire of their guns.

Captain D. MacK. D. Waterfield, Royal Artillery, and Captain A. H. Turner, Political Officer, who attached themselves to the 3rd Sikhs as volunteers, and are brought to notice by Major Griffiths for their forward bearing. The former officer was severely wounded while leading a charge on the enemy.

Lieutenant W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs. This officer was with Captain Waterfield when the latter was wounded, and at once walked back under a very heavy fire to bring up a *doolie*. Captain Waterfield also informs me that on two occasions when concerted action was required, Lieutenant Cook went across the open under a heavy fire to communicate with a party of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry. I should be glad if the Major-General considers this officer's conduct worthy of special notice.

7. I attach reports received from Major Griffiths and Major Collis,\* together with a list of casualties.

#### DETACHMENT, KABUL FIELD FORCE.

*Return of Casualties in action at the Shutar Gardan on the 14th October, 1879.*

##### SUMMARY.

Officers,—wounded, one. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men,—killed, two; wounded, seven.

##### *Nominal Return of Officers Wounded.*

Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.
Captain	D. MacK. D. Waterfield, Royal Artillery,	Severe	Gun-shot.

##### *Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.
		<i>21st Punjab Native Infantry.</i>	
1911	Sepoy	Halab Khan	Gun-shot wound.
...	"	Khair Khan	"

\* Not published.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.
<i>No. 1 Mountain Battery.</i>				
26	Driver ...	Kaim (2) ...	Slight ...	Gun-shot wound.
<i>21st Punjab Native Infantry.</i>				
...	Sepoy ...	Fatch Khan ...	Severo ...	"
1846	" ...	Thakur Singh ...	" ...	"
1956	" ...	Rakhsat Shah ...	Slight ...	"
<i>3rd Sikh Infantry.</i>				
233	Sepoy ...	Teja Singh ...	Severo ...	"
484	" ...	Atlai Khan ...	Slight ...	"
494	" ...	Dewan Singh ...	Dangerous ...	"

SHUTAR GARDAN,  
The 20th October, 1879. }

(Sd.) G. N. MONEY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,  
Commanding at Shutar Gardan.

## B.

Dated Shutar Gardan, 20th October, 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. N. MONEY, Commanding at the Shutar Gardan,

To—The Assistant Adjutant General, Kabul Field Force.

I have the honor to request the favor of your submitting to the Major-General Commanding the Kabul Field Force the following report of the late events at the Shutar Gardan since the 14th instant.

2. On the 15th instant, the main body of the enemy who had been defeated on the 14th were found to have retained the position taken up by them the night before on the road to Gardez.

A wing of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry were sent up to the ridge south of camp, with orders to move down on their flank and attack should they attempt to proceed towards the Sirkai Kotal or Karatiga, and a company of the 3rd Sikhs was sent down to the latter post with Mr. Josephs, Superintendent of Telegraphs, to repair the wire if possible, and also to bring away some ammunition and stores reported to have been left there. The Karatiga post was found to have been plundered and deserted, and all that remained were a few empty shells scattered about. The same evening Alla-ud-din Khan reported that the enemy had received enormous reinforcements from Zurnat, Thaga, Karwar and Kattawaz, and that the Hazrah tribes had promised to join them. He estimated their numbers at from ten to seventeen thousand, and stated that the whole country had risen and entered into a combination against us.

3. Under these circumstances, I decided to withdraw the garrison from Sirkai Kotal, and despatched three companies under a British officer with the necessary carriage at 7 P.M., directing him to leave one company to cover the village of Kasim-khel, and proceed with the other two to the kotal. All were safe in camp before midnight, and not a shot was fired.

4. On the 16th instant, reports from all quarters confirmed the accounts of the previous day, and it was also said that from 300 to 1000 men from the Amir's orderly regiments, armed with Sniders or Enfields, were with the enemy. I still retained possession of the high ridge south of camp, having built a post there for fifty rifles; but the enemy now showed themselves in such very large numbers, that I considered it advisable to render my position as compact as possible. I therefore built a strong picket for twenty-five rifles on a steep sugarloaf-shaped knoll above Eyre's Hill, and a tower for seven rifles between this and the crag picket above the water spring, thus occupying that spur completely, and withdrew the picket from the ridge above.

5. On the 17th the enemy took possession of the road from Karatiga to Kasim-khel, and cut off our grass supply. Our defences were strengthened all round, and wire entanglements laid down, covering points liable to sudden attack, under the superintendence of Captain Nicholson, Royal Engineers. At 5 P.M. Alla-ud-din Khan came into camp with representatives from the hostile tribes, who, he said, wished to propose terms. As these, however, were such as could not be listened to for a moment, they were told that had they any representations to make they had better proceed in person to Kabul, and they were dismissed. After they had left, Alla-ud-din suggested that it might be still --



his power to break up the combination by a judicious expenditure of money. I told him he was at liberty to do so, and that Government would doubtless reimburse him; but I did not place much faith in his power to do anything.

6. As I had received no news of the date of Brigadier-General Gough's departure from Kabul, and felt very uncertain as to any of my letters reaching him or Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, I determined to act as far as possible on the defensive, when attacked, to spare our own ammunition, and if possible to draw the enemy on to expose himself.

7. On the 18th a mass of the enemy, with thirty-three standards, took possession of the ridge south of camp, came down the spurs, and threw up *sungahs*, which were occupied by men with Snider and Enfield rifles, doubtless the regulars of whom we had heard.

Another large body, with a number of standards, occupied the hills to the north of camp, and pushed forward sharp-shooters in the same way, but much nearer, up to 300 yards from our advanced picket, being favored by the nature of the ground. They also occupied some wooded rocks opposite the water springs, and cut off our access to the water.

8. On the morning of the 19th Brigadier-General Gough arrived at Kushi, and heliographic communication was established. Having support near at hand, and feeling sure the fact would have a strong moral effect on the enemy, I decided in a measure to resume the offensive, sent out skirmishers to drive off the enemy's sharp-shooters from below the plateau to the west of camp, and opened access to a water spring near the Kushi road. At the same time I brought the four guns of the Kohat Battery into position, and opened a heavy fire of shell and shrapnel along the whole of the enemy's line. An immediate movement took place; it was evident they felt our position was too strong for them. Their fire gradually slackened, and before long ceased altogether, and by the evening there was not a man to be seen.

9. I regret to state that Alla-ud-din Khan was severely wounded by a shell while approaching our advance picket. He was not visible at the time, either from the picket or from the battery, and must have been in the immediate vicinity of a picket of the enemy's which was at the moment keeping up a heavy fire on us, and to silence which the shell was fired. After the explosion of the shell, this picket ceased firing, and in a few moments the Khan appeared, waving a cloth and staggering towards our position; before reaching, however, he fell. A *doolie* was at once sent for, and he was brought into camp, where it was found necessary (with his own consent) to amputate his arm.

10. During the whole of the 18th and 19th a heavy fire was kept up by the enemy into camp, and it is quite providential that so few casualties occurred. The band of the 3rd Sikhs was practising on the 18th, when a Snider bullet came through the tent and lodged in the bamboo tent pole. Shortly before, the 3rd Sikh *mistry* was mending a small tin pot, when a Snider bullet went through the bottom of it as he held it in his hand.

As far as I can learn, the enemy's loss during the two days cannot have been less than a hundred killed and wounded.

11. It is very difficult to estimate the number of the enemy, for they did not, as in general, attempt to make a parade of their strength; large bodies were seen in the distance in all directions, and I do not think there can have been under ten thousand. They had brought nearly two hundred of their women to witness their triumph, and apparently felt quite confident of being able to overwhelm us by mere numbers.

12. The cheerfulness and steadiness of our troops deserves the greatest praise, and I would beg to bring to the Major-General's notice the following officers:—

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs. This officer, though still suffering from his wound, received on the 2nd instant, was most energetic in superintending the arrangements for the defence of the camp in conjunction with Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, of whose services I cannot speak too highly. Detained here on his way to the front by the closing of the road, Captain Nicholson proved a most valuable acquisition to our force. On the night of the 18th one of our advanced pickets being most inconveniently commanded by the enemy's fire, Captain Nicholson worked indefatigably from 8 P.M. to 11-30 P.M., under a heavy fire, putting up a traverse to protect the entry into the picket.



I would wish particularly to place on record my acknowledgments of the services rendered by Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., ever since his arrival here on the 6th instant. His knowledge of the language and also of the character of these tribes have rendered his advice and his assistance most valuable.

Major F. W. Collis, commanding the 21st Punjab Native Infantry.

Captain H. R. L. Morgan, commanding the Kohat Mountain Battery, and Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, Royal Artillery. I would wish to bring to especial notice the service rendered by these officers with their guns. I have never before seen such perfect artillery practice, and in every engagement with the enemy our success has been in a very great measure due to the effect of their fire.

Captain J. P. Freeth, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars.

„ J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade.

These officers served as volunteers with the 3rd Sikhs and Artillery, and were of great assistance.

Mr. Josephs, Superintendent of Telegraphs, has been of the greatest assistance in procuring grass and other supplies through his establishment, when we were otherwise unable to procure them. During the attack on camp he served as a volunteer, taking charge of the British details, and I feel that my acknowledgments are due to him, not only for real service rendered, but for his constant anxiety to be of use in any capacity.

13. Brigadier-General Gough took possession of the Shinkai Kotal on the afternoon of the 19th and arrived here on the 20th, and I have no doubt that his opportune arrival in the vicinity, known to the enemy as soon as to ourselves, was the principal cause of their dispersion.

I attach a list of casualties.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT THE SHUTAR GARDAN ON THE 18TH AND 19TH OCTOBER, 1879.

*Summary.*

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—wounded, five.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.
<i>21st Punjab Native Infy.</i>				
1563	Sepoy	Kesar Sing	Slight	Gun-shot wound.
<i>3rd Sikh Infantry.</i>				
147	Naik	Mirbaz Khan	Severe	Gun-shot wound.
856	Sepoy	Bahal Sing	Slight	„
913	„	Said Habib	„	„
„	„	Sahib Sing	„	„
„	Langri	Lena Sing	„	„
„	Syco	Shib Dial	Severe	„

*In addition to the above the following casualties occurred:—*

2 Officers' chargers killed.	1 Hired mule killed.
2 „ „ wounded.	1 „ pony „

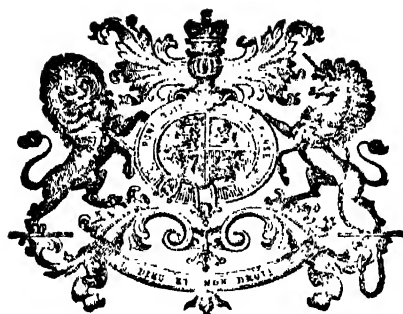
SHUTAR GARDAN,  
The 20th October, 1879.

(Sd.) G. N. MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commanding at the Shutar Gardan.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No: 47.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

#### PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

##### NOTICE.

*Simla, the 1st November 1879.*

\* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton,  
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. B., Secy. to Govt.  
in the Foreign Dept., and Miss Lyall,  
Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley,  
C. S. I., C. B., C. M. G., Private Secretary  
to H. E. the Viceroy, and Lady Pomeroy  
Colley,  
Major A. Crookshank, Military Secy to  
H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Crookshank,  
G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Personal Assistant  
to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Batten,  
Dr. and Mrs. Burnett,  
Lord William Beresford, v. c., A.-D.-C.  
to the Viceroy,  
Captain H. R. Rose, A. D.-C. to the  
Viceroy.

addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

G. H. M. BATTEN,  
for *Private Secy. to the Viceroy.*

#### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 20th November 1879.*

**No. 2173.**—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor

General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 19th November 1879.*

**No. 614.**—*Appointments.*—Mr. H. F. Matthews, c. s., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Captain H. J. Peet, promoted:

Mr. A. J. Primrose, c. s., to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, *vice* Mr. Matthews.

#### SANITARY.

*The 18th November 1879.*

**No. 396.**—Under the provisions of section 25, Act XXII of 1864 (an Act to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the rules framed under clause 7 of section 19 of the Act to all places within a radius of three miles from the Fatehgarh Cantonment.

C. BERNARD,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Simla, the 19th November 1879.*

**No. 3201.-J.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877) to the territories of Mysore, subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) In section one the words and figures "In section 638, the figures '261,' " and section ninety-three shall be omitted;
- (b) In the nineteenth paragraph of section one for the words "to the proper officer of the Court" the words "to the officer in charge of the civil jail" shall be substituted;
- (c) for the words "a High Court" and "the High Court" wherever they occur the words "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner" shall be substituted; and
- (d) for the words "British India," "Collector," and "Local Government" wherever they occur, the words "territories of Mysore," "Deputy Commissioner," and "Chief Commissioner of Mysore" shall be substituted respectively.

**No. 3221.-J.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that nothing in the Foreign Department Notification No. 230J., dated the 16th October 1872, shall be deemed ever to have applied to the town and cantonment of Bangalore, and with reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 385, dated the 11th December 1866, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the said town and cantonment of Bangalore shall, for the purposes of Act No. V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of police), be deemed to be the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

*The 21st November 1879.*

**No. 3241.-J.**—Under the provisions of clause (c) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2161.-J., dated 4th September 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Sandford, B.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, ~~to be~~ also Inspector General of Prisons in that Province.

## REVENUE.

*The 21st November 1879.*

**No. 931.-R.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. I of 1878 (The Opium Act, 1878) to Mysore, subject to the modifications hereinafter specified:—

1. For the last two clauses of section one, the following clause shall be substituted: *and it shall come into force in Mysore on the 1st day of April 1880.*
2. Section two and the last paragraph of section twenty-two shall be omitted.
3. In section three, in the definition of "Magistrate," the words "in the Presidency towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere" shall be omitted.
4. In section twelve, in the third paragraph, the words "Collector of the district or," in sec-

tions nineteen and twenty-four the words "Collector of the district," and in section twenty-four the word "Collector" and the words "Collector, Deputy Collector or other" shall be omitted.

5. For the words the "Local Government," "any Local Government," "the same Local Government," "such Government," and "such Local Government" wherever they occur, and for the words "British India" in section six, the words *the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Mysore* respectively shall be substituted.

**No. 941.-R.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act I of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 700 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140 lbs avoirdupois net weight imported into Mysore. The duty shall be credited as Mysore revenue.

## GENERAL.

*The 18th November 1879.*

**No. 2237G.-G.**—Surgeon S. M. Brereton, Medical Officer of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th November 1879.

*The 19th November 1879.*

**No. 2243G.-G.**—Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, *vice* Mr. W. M. Henderson, with effect from date of assuming charge.

**No. 2246G.-G.**—Surgeon D. F. Mullen, Officiating Medical Officer in charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon S. M. Brereton.

*The 21st November 1879.*

**No. 2265G.-G.**—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., is attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

**No. 2266G.-G.**—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 16th October 1879 issued by the Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed:—

Consequent on the departure, on the 9th October 1879, of Major F. H. T. Gordon-Cumming, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, the following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant F. M. Randall, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar.

Lieutenant R. Seton-Burn, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties.

**No. 2268G.-G.**—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 18th October 1879, issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is confirmed:—

Captain A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, held command of the Force, and Captain and Adjutant C. E. Wheeler officiated as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties from 8th to 17th October 1879.

**No. 2270G.-G.**—The following Brigade Orders, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse,

are confirmed with effect from the 25th October 1879:—

*1st Regiment.*

Consequent on the departure on field service of Captain A. H. S. Neill, 3rd Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Officer, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Major A. J. Bannerman, or until further orders; and Lieutenant J. G. Morris, Officiating Squadron Officer, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander during the absence of Captain A. H. S. Neill, or until further orders.

**No. 2272 G.-G.—Appointment.**—Major J. W. Muir to be Cantonment Magistrate, Nimuch.

A. C. LYALL,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 22nd November 1879.*

**No. 3995.**—The following Rule is added to the present official rules, and is published for general information:—

“Correspondence sent by a Local Fund Officer, or by any Government Officer, acting in a capacity connected with a Local Fund, such as President or Secretary of a Local Fund Committee, is not official correspondence within the meaning of these rules, and may not be superscribed as on Her Majesty’s Service.”

“Service stamps may not be sold to Local Fund Officers or to Government Officers in capacities connected with Local Funds; and the frank of such officers will not be recognized in support of service stamps.”

“But nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the transmission on Her Majesty’s service of correspondence sent by a Government Officer acting as such, even though the correspondence may relate to the affairs of a local fund. For instance, the Commissioner of a Division writing in that capacity to a Local Fund Officer concerning local fund affairs, may superscribe the letter on Her Majesty’s Service.”

“The term local fund as used in this rule is intended to include municipalities and other similar bodies or institutions.”

This rule will come into effect from 1st April 1880.

**No. 3967.**—Whereas certain orders issued by the Civil Courts under Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, have been declared to be “decrees” by Section 2 of Act XII of 1879:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the court fee payable on appeals from such orders issued under Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under Article 11, Schedule II of the Court Fees Act.

**No. 3923.**—Mr. R. J. Whitten received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs, before noon on the 28th October.

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 21st November 1879.*

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

**No. 1137.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon’ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Simpson Marshall, 40th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry,—27th September 1878.

**No. 1133.**—The undermentioned officer, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th October 1879, is posted to the Bengal Presidency:—

Lieutenant W. Hastings, 2nd West India Regiment.

**No. 1139.**—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years’ service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty’s approval:—

Captain George D’Aguilar Jackson, General List, Cavalry,—20th November 1879.

Captain Arthur Frederick Jones, General List, Infantry,—20th November 1879.

**No. 1140.**—ADJUTANT GENERAL’S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Adjutant General, in succession to Brigadier-General H. P. Brooke, appointed Adjutant General to the Bombay Army.

**No. 1141.**—Major R. S. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major J. Goldie, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

**No. 1142.**—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL’S DEPARTMENT—

*Temporary.*

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General, during the absence of Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., on field service.

Captain R. McG. Stewart, R.A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major Sanford.

**No. 1143.**—Major L. Wavell, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, with effect from the 21st October 1879, *vice* Major H. Collett, Assistant Quartermaster General, proceeded on field service.

With effect from 1st November 1879.

**No. 1144.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—**

G. G. O. No. 780 of 1879, appointing Surgeon-Major G. A. Watson, Medical Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Officiating Medical Store-keeper, Meean Meer, to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, is, with reference to G. G. O. No. 1017 of 1879, hereby cancelled.

**No. 1145.—LONDON Gazette—**

The following extracts are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 14th October, 1879, pages 5876 and 5877.*

*India Office, 11th October, 1879.*

THE Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of Her Majesty's Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Government in India :—

**SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.****BENGAL STAFF CORPS.***To be Majors.*

Captain Henry Bathurst Hanna. Dated 12th May, 1877.

Captain Frederick Knowles. Dated 13th August, 1877.

Captain John Hugh Green. Dated 1st July, 1879.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Francis Grant Maltby. Dated 6th July, 1879.

Lieutenant Henry Doveton Hutchinson. Dated 6th July, 1879.

Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas. Dated 10th July, 1879.

Lieutenant Philip Herman Wallerstein. Dated 13th July, 1879.

Lieutenant George Hambley Elliott. Dated 13th July, 1879.

**BENGAL ARMY.****INFANTRY.***To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Jackson. Dated 29th June, 1879.

*To be Majors.*

Captain John Edmund Waller. Dated 4th July, 1879.

Captain Edwin Metcalf Leslie Marriott. Dated 9th July, 1879.

Captain George Edward Reade. Dated 15th July, 1879.

Captain Henry Owen Cumberlege. Dated 15th July, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.***To be Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant George Augustus Williams, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot. Dated 10th September, 1875.

**No. 1146.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery.*

Captain W. Aitken, R.A., to be Commandant, *vice* Major J. Charles, R.A., vacated.

**No. 1147.—NATIVE ARMY—***16th Bengal Cavalry.*

The promotion of Duffadar Gholam Hosen Khan, in G. G. O. No. 691 of 1879, will have effect from 4th June 1879.

**No. 1148.—19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry—**

Subadar Zamin Shah, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Urjoon Singh, "Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Sham Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Urjoon Singh, "Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Sonoo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Jemadar Atta Mahomed Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ellahie Bux, deceased; Havildar Kadredad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Atta Mahomed Khan, promoted,—18th June 1879.

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 1149.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel and Local Major-General) Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Chief of the Staff of the Army in India,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Minto, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major, Lucknow,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. C. Corbyn, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, Royal Engineers, Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major O. Barnes, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant L. J. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant R. C. S. Macausland, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule IX, note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major F. G. Constant, M.D., Medical Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Spry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon L. R. Dawson,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

**No. 1150.**—Lieutenant W. K. Downes, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, and Wing Officer, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, on probation, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board.

**No. 1151.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 930 of 1879, granting Sub-Conductor R. J. Dennett, Commissariat Department, furlough in India for two years, it is hereby notified that this officer availed himself of the leave only from 20th July to 24th September 1879, and that the remainder is cancelled.

**No. 1152.**—The following extract from List No. 43, dated 24th October 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information.

*Permitted to return to duty.*

Captain R. Bartholomew, Cavalry.

„ J. Hill, R. E.

Surgeon E. R. Johnson.

Major F. W. Grant, Staff Corps.

„ J. Fitzgerald, Staff Corps.

*Granted extension of Leave.*

Colonel W. Q. Pogson, Infantry,—6 months, medical certificate.

#### PENSIONS.

**No. 1153.**—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India from the date they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant George Gard, late 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling ten pence half-penny per diem.

James Millis, late 48th Foot,—one shilling one and half-penny per diem.

**No. 1154.**—The permission granted to Michael McGuire, late 40th Foot, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to draw his pension in India, in G. G. O. No. 882 of 1879, is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in England.

#### RETIREMENTS.

**No. 1155.**—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1084, dated the 31st October 1879, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
22	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Davidson.	Bengal Staff Corps.	£. s. d. 456 5 0	£. s. d. 529 14 0	£. s. d. .....	21st Nov. 1879.	England.
23	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Erskine Nimmo Sandilands.	Bengal Staff Corps.	£. s. d. 456 5 0	£. s. d. 668 12 0	£. s. d. .....	22nd Nov. 1879.	England.

#### TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

**No. 1156.**—The services of Captain E. B. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in view to his appointment to a regiment under His Excellency's orders.

**No. 1157.**—The services of Lieutenant W. J. Mackenzie, R.E., are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 17th November 1879.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 11th to 17th November 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
25th Foot	Lieutenant J. C. Drummond	4th Nov. 1879.	Peshawur	.....	
10th Hussars	Captain W. Barker	11th Nov. 1879.	Jhelum	.....	

H. A. SAWYER, Captain,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 17th November 1879.*

**No. 472.**—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—

Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*The 18th November 1879.*

**No. 473.**—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 407 of 11th October 1879, Mr. J. T. Boase, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Bengal Railway Branch.

**No. 474.**—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Downing, B.L., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, having been permitted to retire from the service at his own request, with effect from the 31st December 1879, his name will cease to be borne on the Public Works Department list from that date.

*The 19th November 1879.*

**No. 475.**—During the absence of the Government of India from Simla, Captain R. A. Sargeant, R.E., will have charge of those portions of the offices of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Accountant General which are left in Simla.

**No. 476.**—Mr. C. S. Bisbee is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a probationer for the superior class, and is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 477.**—Mr. A. S. Wyman is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a probationer for the superior class, and is posted to the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

**No. 478.**—Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway as Engineer-in-Chief.

**No. 479.**—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 470, dated 14th November 1879, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Colonel Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway as Engineer-in-Chief.

**No. 480.**—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Temporary Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, is confirmed in his appointment, subject to sanction of the post by the Secretary of State.

*The 20th November 1879.*

**No. 481.**—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 355 of 12th September 1879, permitting Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to resign his appointment, for "28th August 1879" read "22nd September 1879."

*The 21st November 1879.*

**No. 482.**—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineering Establishment, Railway Branch, to fill existing vacancies caused otherwise than by retirements, under Resolution No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

All to have effect from the 1st October 1879:—

*From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.*

Mr. D. F. Hogarth.

" F. B. Walker.

" J. W. Buyers.

Captain T. Gracey, R.E.

*From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.*

Mr. W. L. Buyers.

" G. W. MacGeorge.

Major J. B. Sparks, s.c.

Mr. B. W. Blood.

" D. Swappe.

Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E.

Mr. H. N. C. Cloete.

*From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.*

Mr. F. E. Robertson.

" F. R. Upcott.

" J. Y. Davidson.

" J. Barron.

" J. A. Anderson.

" W. H. P. Sherman.

" G. E. Moore.

" H. B. Addis.

" W. C. L. Floyd.

*From 4th Grade, temporary rank, to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.*

Mr. R. E. Wright.

" J. M. Campion.

Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E.

" W. H. Johnstone, R.E.

Mr. T. W. Bartlett.

Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E.

Mr. P. W. Dangerfield.

" T. L. Tanner.

*From 1st Grade Assistant to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.*

Mr. P. T. S. Large.

Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincké.

" A. Morton.

" W. A. Lesmond.

" R. A. Way.

Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell.

*From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.*

Mr. W. G. Allen.

" J. E. N. Boydell.

" J. S. Browne.

Baboo Bhobun Mohun Bose.

Mr. J. W. Parry.

**No. 483.**—Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., Manager, Rajputana State Railway, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

**No. 484.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned officers under the terms of Resolution No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their

duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes :—

*Bengal Irrigation Branch.*

Armstrong, J. P., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*Punjab Irrigation Branch.*

Smithe, J. D., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Duncan, M. R., " " 3rd "

Alexander, P. D., " " 4th "

Milne, G. P., " " 4th "

*temporary rank.*

*British Burmah.*

Wallnutt, R., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

*Central India.*

Bonnaud, W. H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

*Rajputana.*

Culcheth, W. W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*

*State Railways.*

Shannon, R. H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Also of—

Oldham, R. A., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (on furlough), Bengal Irrigation Branch, with effect from 9th September 1879.

Jenkinson, C. H. G., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 1st October 1879.

Ottley, D. G., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 1st October 1879.

Landon, F. H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 13th October 1879.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th November, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XX OF 1879.

*An Act to provide for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses;  
Preamble.  
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879":  
Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;  
Local extent.

Commencement.

2. In this Act,  
Interpretation-clause.

"horse":

"diseased."

and it shall come into force at once.

unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"horse" includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets:

"diseased" means affected with glanders or farcy.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act, or any provision of this Act, to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the territories administered by it, and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification.  
Local Government may apply the Act.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any local area, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint either by name or by virtue of their office such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors under this Act and to exercise and perform, within the whole of such local area or such portions thereof as it may from time to time prescribe, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Act on such officers.  
Local Government to appoint Inspectors.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any such Inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, is diseased.  
Inspector's power to seize horse.

6. For the purpose of making such seizure, such Inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place where he has reason to believe that any such horse is to be found.  
Power of entry and search given to Inspectors.

7. On any such seizure, the Inspector shall cause the horse so seized to be examined as soon as possible by such Veterinary Surgeon as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

8. If such Surgeon certifies in writing that such horse is diseased, the Inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed; but if such Surgeon does not so certify, the Inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

9. When any diseased horse has been in any building, shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the Inspector may issue a notice to the owner of such building, shed, place or lines, or the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected, and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe, destroyed.

On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person to comply with such notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause such building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected, and such fittings\* or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner or other person as if it were a fine.

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of such horse being diseased to the Inspector or to some officer of Police.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place or in contact with a diseased horse shall move such horse, except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection or under a license to be granted by the Inspector and subject to the conditions of such license.

12. Any Inspector who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches any field, building or other place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is diseased, shall be

punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

13. Any person who refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the Inspector under section nine, or who moves any horse in contravention of section eleven, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

14. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Act,—

(a) for regulating entries and searches by Inspectors under this Act;

(b) for regulating the destruction of horses certified under section eight to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcasses of such horses;

(c) for regulating the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses have been, and for prescribing what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed;

(d) for regulating the grant of licenses under section eleven, and the conditions on which such licenses shall be granted; and

(e) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Any person breaking a rule made under this section shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

15. All diseased horses destroyed under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in the districts of Ráwalpindí and Pesháwar previous to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been destroyed in accordance with law.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.

[ Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th November, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1879.

## THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION ACT, 1879.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### EXTRADITION.

11. Arrest and removal of persons other than European British subjects escaping into British India.
12. Direction and execution of warrant.
13. Political Agent may himself dispose of case, or make over person to ordinary Courts for trial.
14. Requisitions for extradition by the Executive of any part of British dominions or Foreign power.
15. Magistrate may in certain cases issue warrant for arrest of person accused of having committed an offence out of British India.  
Magistrate to inform Political Agent or Local Government.

##### SECTIONS.

16. Person arrested to be released after certain time if not proceeded again.
17. Bail.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

18. Power to make rules.
19. Execution of commissions issued by Foreign Criminal Courts.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

*An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.*

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the

Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have, from time to time, been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas, doubts having arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, were controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, was passed to remove such doubts, and also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; and whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and re-enact it with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

#### CHAPTER I.

##### PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879":

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty beyond the limits of British India; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement. But nothing contained in this Act shall affect the provisions of any law or treaty for the time being in force as to the extradition of offenders; and the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

2. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, is repealed; but all existing appointments, delegations, certificates, requisitions and rules made, and all existing notifications, summonses, warrants, orders and directions issued, under that Act shall, in so far as they are consistent herewith, be

deemed to have been respectively made and issued hereunder.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Political Agent.” “Political Agent” means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India :

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India : and

“European British subject” means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## CHAPTER II.

### POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction which he for the time being has within any country or place beyond the limits of British India, and may delegate the same to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as the Governor General in Council from time to time thinks fit.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise or delegation of such powers, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place to be a Justice of the Peace ; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have in proceedings against European British subjects, or persons accused of having committed offences conjointly with such subjects, all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on Magistrates of the first class who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects.

The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court having jurisdiction over European British subjects any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace appointed before the twenty-fifth day of April, 1872, by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in or for any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed,

and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to offences and to criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend—

(a) to all European British subjects in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty ; and

(b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.

## CHAPTER III.

### INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

9. When a European British subject commits an offence in the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, or

when a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found :

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be inquired into in British India :

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar against further proceedings against him under this Act in respect of the same offence at any place beyond the limits of British India.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the place in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

## CHAPTER IV.

### EXTRADITION.

11. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes



into or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant—

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be inquired into in such State;

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, or under any other section of the said Code, or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which

Direction and execution of warrant.

the accused person is believed to be, and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose

Political Agent may himself dispose of case, or make over person to ordinary Courts for trial.

of the case himself, or, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governor of the

Presidency of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the

Requisitions for extradition by the Executive of any part of British dominions or Foreign power.

Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the

executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence if it had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall enquire into the truth of such accusation, and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

15. Whenever any person accused or suspected of having committed an

Magistrate may in certain cases issue warrant for arrest of person accused of having committed an offence out of British India.

offence out of British India is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in British India, and it appears to such Magistrate

that the Political Agent for any State could, under the provisions of section eleven, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or that the persons for the time being administering the executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State could demand his surrender, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of such a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Any Magistrate issuing a warrant under this

Magistrate to inform Political Agent or Local Government.

section shall, when the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in a State for which there is a Political Agent, send immediate information of his proceedings to such Agent, and in other cases shall at once report his proceedings to the Local Government.

16. No person arrested on a warrant issued by

Person arrested to be released after certain time if not proceeded against.

a Magistrate under section fifteen shall be detained more than two months from the date of his arrest, unless

within such period the Magistrate receives a warrant under section eleven from the Political Agent for any State for the delivery of such person, or an order with reference to him under section fourteen from the Governor General in Council or Local Government, or such person is in accordance with law delivered up to some Foreign Prince or State.

At any time before the receipt of such a warrant or order the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, and the Magistrate if so directed by the Local Government shall, discharge the accused person.

17. The provisions of the Code of Criminal

Bail.

Procedure in respect of bail shall apply in the case of

any person arrested under section fifteen in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged.

## CHAPTER V.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The Governor General in Council may,

Power to make rules.

from time to time, make rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such

time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant as entitled to receive them; and

(3) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

19. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in the territory of any Foreign Prince or State in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

### THE SCHEDULE.

#### SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION ELEVEN.

Sections 206, 208 and 224; sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

*Legislative Department*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November; all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 36 of 1879.

#### GULF OF ADEN.

*Telegraph Buoy, South of Aden.*

The Political Resident, Aden, has notified that a telegraph buoy lies south of Aden in latitude  $12^{\circ} 32' 10''$  N., longitude  $45^{\circ} 5' 15''$  E.\* From the buoy Aden lighthouse (on Ras Marshigh) bears N.  $11^{\circ}$  W (true), distant  $13\frac{1}{4}$  miles;

Also that a smaller buoy lies two miles to the south of the above given position.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,

*In charge of Office,*

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*

*Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey  
Department;  
*The 19th November 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 66, 8e, 10a, 598 and 748b, and Sailing Directions, Gulf of Aden Pilot, page 84; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 32.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

\* The Telegraph Office, Aden, being in longitude  $44^{\circ} 58' 32''$  E.

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Public Works Department.**

**NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Simla, the 15th November 1879.*

**No. 1.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 405, dated 9th October 1879, Mr. F. Barnes, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Accountant General on the afternoon of the 31st October 1879.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,  
Offg. Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.*

**SURVEY OF INDIA.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Calcutta, the 17th November 1879.*

**No. 145.**—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st instant, the date on which Major Thuillier made over charge of his duties:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Captain T. H. Hoddich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain E. H. Steel, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

*The 20th November 1879.*

**No. 146.**—Mr. F. Bell, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is placed on the half-pay list, with effect from the 1st instant.

**No. 147.**—Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, has been placed on the half-pay list, with effect from the 18th August last.

**No. 148.**—Mr. E. B. M. Drew, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment, at his own request, with effect from the 8th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Surveyor General of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—  
Military Works.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Simla, the 11th November 1879.*

**No. 89.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 324, dated 14th August 1879, Mr. J. Norman, Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in this Branch on the 31st October 1879, afternoon.

*The 15th November 1879.*

**No. 90.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 415, dated 15th October 1879, Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, made over, and, as a temporary arrangement, Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, received, charge of the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on forenoon of 1st November 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,  
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

**Rawalpindi Command.**

*Rawalpindi, the 17th November 1879.*

**No. 3183.**—Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Captain M. A. Alves, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 22nd October 1879. This cancels this Office Notification No. 2999, dated 27th October 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,  
Supdy. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,  
Military Works.*

**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Simla, the 13th November 1879.*

**No. 30.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 466, dated 13th November 1879, Mr. R. J. Shannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

*The 15th November 1879.*

**No. 31.**—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 27, dated 11th instant, Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

**No. 32.**—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 11th December 1877.

*The 18th November 1879.*

**No. 33.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 459, dated 10th November 1879, Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Director General of Railways on the forenoon of the 1st October 1879.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Director General.*

**BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Hoshangabad, the 18th November 1879.*

**No. 8.**—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 27, dated 11th instant, Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined this Survey on the 7th idem.

**No. 9.**—Mr. James C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, arrived at Bombay from two years' furlough on the 1st October 1879.

**H. T. GEOGHEGAN,**  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*The 7th October 1879.*

**No. 103.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 400, dated 7th October 1879, Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 7th October 1879, and is posted to the Larkhana Division.

*The 17th October 1879.*

**No. 104.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 7th October 1879, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 27th September 1879.

**No. 105.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 354, dated 12th September 1879, Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), was relieved from special duty in connection with this line at Simla on the 12th September, afternoon.

**No. 106.**—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 354 of 12th September 1879, Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 16th September 1879.

**No. 107.**—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 400, dated 7th October, Mr. W. deW. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of the charge of the Sind Sub-Division of the late Rivers Conservancy Division on the forenoon of 27th September 1879.

**No. 108.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 7th October 1879, Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 15th October 1879, and is posted to the Khanpur Division.

**R. T. MALLET,**  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

**WANTED**

A European Draftsman and Estimator for two or three months salary Rs. 8 a day. Only experienced men need apply. Certificates will not be returned; nor replies sent. Apply to Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,**  
**Manager's Office.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*The 15th November 1879.*

**No. 17.**—Mr. G. Winmill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway,

reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 1, dated 23rd April 1879, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 10th November 1879.

**T. B. B. SAVI,** *Captain, R.E.,*  
*Offg. Manager.*

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,**  
**Pindi Junction, Peshawar Section.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Rawalpindi, the 11th November 1879.*

**No. 1.**—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 392, dated the 2nd October 1879, Colonel Joseph Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, as Engineer-in-Chief, on the forenoon of the 6th October 1879.

**No. 2.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11, dated 20th October 1879, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 23rd October 1879, and is posted to the Margulla Division.

**No. 3.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 12, dated 20th October 1879, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 4th November 1879, and is posted to the Margulla Division.

**J. BONUS,** *Colonel, R.E.,*  
*Engineer-in-Chief,*  
*Pindi-Peshawar Section,*  
*Punjab Northern State Railway.*

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,**  
**Pindi-Kohat Section.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Rawalpindi, the 11th November 1879.*

**No. 5.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 28th October, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported their arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoons, 12th November and 13th October 1879, respectively.

**No. 6.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notifications No. 8, dated 20th October, and No. 17, dated 3rd instant, Messrs. R. C. Williams and J. Willecks, Engineer Apprentices, reported their arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoons, 13th and 8th November, respectively.

**No. 7.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 16, dated 3rd instant, Baboo Mutty Lal Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon, 22nd October 1879.

**T. GRACEY,** *Capt., R.E.,*  
*Engineer-in-Chief,*  
*Pindi-Kohat Railway.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Depty. Secy & Treasurer.

**STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1879.**

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT LOANS				4½ PER CENT LOANS				TRANSFER EAST OF INDIA STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PERCENT DEBT- FREE FUND 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882	6 PER CENT LOAN OF 1880-87	TOTAL AMOUNT.			
	½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1883-84	Of 1874-75	Of 1875-76	Of 1876-77	Of 1877-78	Of 1878-79	Of 1879-80	Of 1880-81							
Balance of 15th October 1879	59,556	2,349	14,45,973	30,17,390	2,50,74,700	1,13,54,800	2,09,08,100	3,14,68,200	3,48,200	3,75,700	55,700	33,61,000	75,300	6,88,500	17,65,28,025
<b>Aid—</b>															
Amount advanced at Madras between 14th and 31st October 1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	6,900
Amount advanced at Bombay between 18th and 31st October 1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount advanced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	67,300	12,500	..	..	11,35,000	..	..	12,78,000
<b>Detact—</b>															
Amount written off in the London Registers	52,800	2,346	14,45,973	30,17,390	2,30,74,700	1,13,61,000	2,09,77,600	3,14,17,700	35,02,000	90,55,700	63,700	33,61,000	75,300	6,88,600	17,78,12,625
Balance on 31st October 1879	6,756	2,346	14,45,973	3,14,68,200	2,30,74,700	1,13,61,000	2,09,72,000	3,14,71,000	24,00,000	94,75,700	9,500	33,91,000	75,300	6,81,600	17,77,73,935

NOTE.—From 31st August 1879, entered from India, 3,75,700 lakhs, retransferred from London, 4,155 lakhs

NOTED FROM  
with date 1970, to 21st August 1970, captured from India, 3.75 lakhs, retransferred from London, 3.15 lakhs

3,589 lakhs.	3,156 lakhs.
3,138 "	
<u>150 lakhs.</u>	
Balance against India	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,  
BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, 21st November 1879.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
*Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.*



### Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 10	...	1,44,129	...	10,97,617	1,05,31,456	75,53,011
" 11	...	1,48,071	2,78,114	8,36,656	1,04,03,016	76,70,386
" 12	...	1,72,142	2,69,041	5,84,224	1,10,61,721	77,53,292
" 13	Holidays.	...	...	...	...	...
" 14		...	...	...	...	...
" 15		...	...	...	...	...
" 16	...	86,007	2,00,136	3,96,455	1,12,51,210	78,54,031

CALCUTTA MINT.  
The 17th Nov. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,  
Mint Master.

### GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 20th November 1879 ... Rs. 2,19,69,425-0-8

W. WATERFIELD,  
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,  
The 21st November 1879.

### CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

#### Allahabad Circle.

##### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
205	D 10—04337 ...	5 }	Fuzzul Ellahie, Calcutta.
	D 4—18798 ...	50 }	
206	D 7—45271 ...	100	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
	D 18—26969 ...	100	
	" —27880 ...	100	
	" —28079 ...	100	
	" —30268 ...	100	
	" —30335 ...	100	
	" —33063 ...	100	
	" —33197 ...	100	
	" —33068 ...	100	
	" —34074 ...	100	
207	D 11—80929 ...	10	Mother St. Cosephy, Bankipore.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 19th November 1879.

W. T. PIERCY, A. A. G.,  
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

#### Bombay Circle.

##### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
M 61	M 37—51538 ...	100	Abdullahi Abdulrasool, Kazi Mohulla, Bombay.
	" —51539 ...	100	

BOMBAY.  
The 18th November 1879.

W. WELLS,  
Asst. Commissioner.

#### Calcutta Circle.

##### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
267	O 30—83543 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.
268	O 56—79773 ...	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore.
269	L 55—23639 ...	5	Mrs. J. Clifton.
270	O 66—67248 ...	100	Hajee Hameedoolah.
	O 30—99571 ...	50	
	" —99572 ...	50	
272	O 72—99619 ...	1,000	Kelsey Das Binraj.
274	O 30—04986 ...	50	Babu Gour Mohan Ghose.
275	O 17—55199 ...	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Biswas.
276	O 72—82286 ...	1,000	Mewa Ram and Dyanarain.
280	O 35—01043 ...	100	Abdul Rohoman Sircar.
281	O 50—27173 ...	10	Babu Ramdhari Sahai.
	O 51—49550 ...	10	

##### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
351	O 39—99271 ...	10	Babu Aghore Chunder Nundy.
352	O 46—09302 ...	10	Mr. C. B. Jones.
353	L 31—22885 ...	5	Mr. A. Harris.
354	O 51—56736 ...	10	Babu Woomee Chunder Dey.
355	O 72—31975 ...	1,000	Babu Taraprasanno Mockersjee.
356	O 30—74316 ...	50	Luchmeput Nuth Mull.
	" —71308 ...	50	
357	L 55—70768 ...	5	Baldeo Das.
358	O 66—46962 ...	100	Mr. C. Haxell.
	" —46975 ...	100	
	" —14116 ...	100	
	O 34—91162 ...	100	
359	O 66—10386 ...	100	Mr. H. Cox.
360	O 46—38176 ...	10	Babu Sasibhoosan Bose.
	O 17—05903 ...	10	
361	L 84—10283 ...	100	Gogon Chunder Das.
	L 93—01573 ...	50	
362	O 30—42185 ...	50	Abdul Latif.
363	O 18—93052 ...	10	Babu Jogodissur Chatterjee.
	O 45—56228 ...	10	
	O 40—90870 ...	10	
	O 16—69521 ...	10	
177	L 89—24174 ...	20	Rev. W. B. Drawbridge.
	L 46—28213 ...	20	
178	O 57—06470 ...	20	Mr. F. Chamberlain.
	O 56—88105 ...	20	
179	L 91—93145 ...	20	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
	O 55—79875 ...	20	
180	L 69—28073 ...	100	Babu Ram Roop Audhicary.
	" —28072 ...	100	
181	A 96—12567 ...	10	Narain Das Moollani.
	" —12566 ...	10	
182	O 50—41692 ...	10	Messrs. Shaw, Finlayson & Co.
	" —44396 ...	10	
183	O 34—33993 ...	100	Babu Hem Lal Pyne.
	" —33993 ...	100	

CALCUTTA,  
The 21st November 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,  
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

#### Kurrachee Circle.

##### NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—43932 ...	100	Mr. Walter Price, Survey of India, Sukkur.
" —13933 ...	100	

KURRACHEE,  
The 10th November 1879.

W. PATTON,  
Asst. Deputy Commr., P. C., K. C.

#### Lahore Circle.

##### NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
84	E 15—43667 ...	50	Ramgopal Ghosal, Calcutta.
85	E 16—37294 ...	10	Luckoo Mal and Chunga Mal, Jullundur.

## Lahore Circle—continued.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
121 ... E 16—25988 ...	10		Private P. Acton, Kurram Valley Field Force, Afghanistan.
142 ... E 10—10791 ...	10		Mrs. Sarah Luckstedt, Dera Doon.
147 ... E 10—51975 ...	10		Banko Behary Mistry, Calcutta.
149 ... E 16—41165 ...	10		Mirza Beg Khan, Lahore.
157 ... E 16—63016 ...	10		R. Edmondson, Esq., Lala Mosa.
159 ... E 12—66478 ...	20		The Treasury Officer, Delhi.

LAHORE,  
The 15th November 1879. }

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

## Nagpur Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
WG ... F 7—82681 ...	10		Buldeo, son of Bhowance, of Warora.
W7 ... F 8—69039 ...	20		Mr Ka-hinath Rao Vaidya, Accountant General's Office, Nagpur.
F 13—37945 ...	5		

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M10 ... F 8—29724 }	20		Mrs. C. Fernley, wife of Sub-Conductor A. Fernley, Commissariat Department, Campbellpore.
... —29723 }			

NAGPUR,  
The 12th November 1879. }

W. D. COWLEY,

Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C.P.,  
in charge of Paper Currency.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that about the middle of August last, a pair of gold ear-rings, twelve gold beads and a pair of silver bangles, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 25, were found in the veranda of the house of one Tahni Munisawmi Naick, in the village of Kameegampallam, in the Conjevaram Taluq of the Chingleput District, in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the above-said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Saidapet on the 1st day of May 1880.

J. FREDERICK PRICE,  
Collector.

## POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 19th October 1879.

To obviate inconvenience at present felt by people wishing to register letters for the Assam, Darjeeling and Northern Bengal Mail (which closes at the General Post Office at 12 noon), a change will be made in the hours of registration at the Calcutta Post Office.

No letters will in future be received for insurance or registration between 7 and 8 A.M., as this time is not found suitable to the public, but registration and insurance will commence at 11 A.M., instead of at noon, and continue till the present hour of 5 P.M.

This change will have effect from 1st December 1879.

T. W. GRIBBLE,  
Post Master General, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1879.

## SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria and Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed)	6 P. M.	22nd Nov 1879	Str. from Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyauk-phyoo	6 "	23rd "	Str. <i>Benker</i>
Persian Gulf	6 "	24th "	Str. from Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6 "	25th "	Str. <i>Satara</i>
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	26th "	Str. <i>Oriental</i>
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	27th "	P. & O. Str. <i>Nepaul</i>
Europe and Bombay	6 "	28th "	Str. from Bombay.
Do Book post and pattern packets	6 "	28th "	Do
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	23rd "	Str. <i>P. M.</i>
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	28th "	Str. <i>Mecca</i>

After 6 P. M. precisely, overland covers fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas up to 7 P. M.

## List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st November 1879.

Anderson, G.	Harrison, J. H.	Philbert, Miss H.
Banerjee, R. M.	Hassell, Mrs.	Porteous, Mrs. C.
Bilton, Mrs. J. H.	Hav. W.	Powers, H.
Brady, Mrs. F.	Hayward, E.	Powrie, Mrs.
Brammer, Geo.	Hendy, David	Quintin, Revd.
Brooks, G.	Hill, W.	Rand, Capt. (107th Regt.)
Cameron, P. Lovett.	Jefferson, Mrs. I.	Rennin, M.
Conney, Mrs. M. A.	Jones, Miss S. A.	Ryves, G. C.
David, J. H.	Johnstone, Miss.	Sandata, Miss B.
Davis, H. E.	Johnstone, L. K.	Seaman, G.
D Silva, Mrs. F.	Johnstone, Capt.	Smith, G.
Domingo, Mrs. Annie.	Justice, J. F.	Thilich, F. H.
Dunbar, Samuel.	Kirkwood, Miss.	Thompson, G.
Dundas, L. B.	Mack, M.	Vaughan, Mrs. L.
Entwistle, J.	McGee, Mrs.	Watson, G.
Fernandez, J.	Mellor, Walter.	Watkins, H.
Florus, Frank.	Menson, John.	Wilson, J. H. (Exe. Engr.)
Gasper, Mrs. Mary.	Murray, Mrs. Keith.	Wright, E. A.
Gordon, F. A.	O'Neill, W.	Wool, C.
Hali, Mrs.	Pemberton, J. S.	
Hamilton, Miss A.		

## Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amert, G.	Forward, S.	Martin, Lieut. Martin (a.e.)
Andrews, Albert.	Gabriel, Dr. A.	Masse, Franco.
Archibald, Peter.	Garden, Dr.	Morrison, J.
Baker, T. S.	Gay, Miss (Passenger per <i>Mecca</i> )	Murphy, G. P.
Baratta, Charles.	Habel, Fean	Muller, J.
Bloch, Miss	Hakewell, J. W.	"Nelly"
Blackburn, S. L.	Halden, Capt. H.	Noel, Monsieur A.
Boyle, Capt. E. R.	Hall, James.	Ottol Kisto Mitter.
Brager, S.	Hall, Nezel.	Rebentrap, Dr.
Brown, Geo. Stephen.	Hammond, C. A.	Rolt, H. G.
Burney, W.	Hare, Sherlock	Rose, D.
Calwallader, Chas. J. H. (S. S. Japan).	Havard, D.	Row, A.
Carlsle, J. F.	Hem Chunder Chatterjee	Salton, G. W.
Chaves, Hermann.	Hodges, N. A.	Sandeman, H. A.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Hogan, D. F.	Sandeman, W. A.
Common, Charles	Hope, A.	Scott, John.
Crodiero, Antonio E.	Hopkins, Robert A.	Shidvone, Segr. Carmelo.
Cowlishow, J.	Hunter, James (late prisoner, Presby Jail).	Simon Nikileo, Sainoff.
Craig, E. R.	Janthe.	Spenser, Robert
Dalrymple, Walter F.	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Stoker, Master H. W.
Davies, A. A.	Jon & J. J. (P.W.D.)	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Davis, Robert R.	Joshua, A. R.	Sulton, Revd. G.
Dewes, H.	Kelly, Thomas.	Swabange, C.
DeFord, J. H.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Szamey, W.
Dennis, F.	Lambe, W.	Tindal, Lewis W.
D'Gozario (Asst. Insp.)	Lawler, James.	W. W.
Eales, F. F.	Leonard, William.	Wahab, E.
Edwards, E.	Lewis, Charles	Walton, W. J.
Fergusson, John.	Lord, Harry	Williamson, A.
Ferrell, J. M.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Woodall, Thomas.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	Macpherson, James	X.
Forster, Capt. C.	Leslie.	

## Newspapers.

Cann, W. H.	Hayward, E.	Murphy, G. P.
Dalrymple, W. F.	Jackson, Frank.	Rine, J. B.
Greenhill, James	Lewis, Charles.	Woodall, Thomas.
Hall, Mrs	Marshall, —	

## Registered Letters.

Chinoff, Monsr. S. M	Henry, C.	Olson, L. (Gage)
Faulkner, G. H.	Martin, Lt. M.	Servais, M. P.

## Parcels.

Hart, Mrs. R. D.

E. C. GEORGE,  
Presidency Post Master.

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে নিম্নলিখিত মূল্যে দেওয়া হইবে যথা, ৪ আউন্স টীন ৫০ টাকা; ৮ আউন্স টীন-১০০ টাকা; ১ পাউন্ড টীন-২০০ টাকা।

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to Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business at Telkul Ghaut, Howrah, as Engineers, &c., under the style and firm of "King and Lochhead," has been dissolved from the 31st day of October last, from which date the interest and responsibility of William Gibson Lochhead therein ceased. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to Mr. John King, to whom all claims against the said firm should be sent for adjustment and payment.

The business will in future be carried on by Mr. King, under the firm of John King & Co.

JOHN KING.  
W. G. LOCHHEAD.

VICTORIA ENGINE WORKS; }  
TELKUL GHAUT, HOWRAH, }  
The 7th November 1879. }

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 0000000000, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, last en-

dorsed to Takoor Doss Bhugban Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TAKOOR DOSS BHUGBAN DOSS,  
Sialkot.

#### Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 055526, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Tabitha Edwards, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

TABITHA EDWARDS.

LUCKNOW, }  
The 12th November 1879. }





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

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No 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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*Prices Current of Food-grains throughout*

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<sup>a</sup> In the interior the previous range as follows: Wheat, 10 to 11 sec., barley 10 to 10.5 sec., common rice 10 to 10.5 sec., and grain 10 to 10.5 sec. In the interior the previous range as follows: Wheat, 10 to 11 sec., barley 10 to 10.5 sec., common rice 10 to 10.5 sec., and grain 10 to 10.5 sec. In the interior the previous range as follows: Wheat, 10 to 11 sec., barley 10 to 10.5 sec., common rice 10 to 10.5 sec., and grain 10 to 10.5 sec. In the interior the previous range as follows: Wheat, 10 to 11 sec., barley 10 to 10.5 sec., common rice 10 to 10.5 sec., and grain 10 to 10.5 sec.

QUANTITIES PER BUREAU

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RECORDS OF 80 YEARS

\* In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 4 acers, barley 13 to 35 acers, best rice 8 to 20 acers, common rice 13-4 to 21 1 acers, less for milled 20 to 25 acers.



IN SERIES OF 80 TOLAHS

[illegible]

R. B. CHAPMAN  
Secretary to the Govt. of

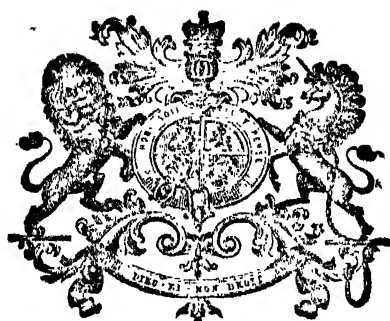


DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220 AND 1221, AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1310, 1311, 1312 AND 1313 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th OCTOBER AND 8th NOVEMBER 1879.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																							
	Wheat.				Barley.				Rice.				Common				Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i>				Bulrush, Millet (Cumboc, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spirata</i>			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
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R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

£49 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[ Third publication ]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council  
of the Governor General of India for the pur-  
pose of making Laws and Regulations on the  
7th November, 1879 :—

No. 17 of 1879.

### THE FACTORIES BILL, 1879.

#### CONTENTS.

#### PREAMBLE.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Commencement.  
Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Inspectors.
4. Age of employment.
5. Hours of employment.
6. No child or young person to be engaged in  
certain dangerous work.
7. Fencing.
8. Notice to be given of injuries to persons  
in factories.
9. Penalties.  
Only one penalty for same kind of offence  
on one day.  
Right to compensation saved.
10. Occupier primarily liable for breaches of  
provisions of Act.
11. Local Government may make rules.

#### *A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in  
Factories ; It is hereby en-  
acted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called  
" The Factories Act, 1880 " :  
and it shall come into  
Commencement. force at once.

This section applies to the whole of British  
Local extent. India ; the other sections of  
this Act apply only to those  
parts of British India to which they may, from  
time to time, be extended by the Local Government,  
with the previous sanction of the Governor Gen-  
eral in Council, by a notification in the official  
Gazette.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless  
there be something repug-  
nant in the subject or context,—

" Factory " : " Factory " means any pre-  
mises in the same occupation, situate  
in the same town or place, and constituting  
one trade-establishment in, on or within the pre-  
cincts of which fifty or more persons are employed  
in any manual labour exercised by way of trade or  
for purposes of gain in or incidental to the mak-  
ing any article or part thereof, or the altering,  
repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise  
adapting the same for sale ;

and every part of a factory shall be deemed to  
be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a  
dwelling :

" child " : " child " means a child un-  
der the age of twelve years :  
" young person " : " young person " means a  
person between the ages of twelve and sixteen  
years :

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine.

**3.** The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of Factories for any place or district.

Such persons shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Such Inspectors may enter any factory whenever any person is employed therein.

**4.** No person shall be employed in any factory—

(a) during the first year in which this section applies to the part of British India in which such factory is situate, if he is under the age of seven years;

(b) after that year, if he is under the age of eight years.

**5.** No child shall be employed more than six and no young person more than eight hours in any factory in any one day.

**6.** No occupier of a factory shall allow any child or young person to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

**7.** Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel, and every hoist or teagle or other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector of Factories, be dangerous if left unfenced, and near which any child or young person is liable to pass or be employed, shall, while the same is in motion, if such Inspector so requires, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

**8.** Every occupier of a factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of injuries occurring to persons therein to such authorities and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule direct.

**9.** Any person who, in breach of this Act,—

(a) employs any child or young person in any factory;

(b) allows any child or young person to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section six;

(c) neglects to securely fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

(d) neglects to give notice of any injury, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that no such person shall be liable to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day:

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

Provided also that nothing in this Act shall affect the right of any person injured by any breach of the provisions of this Act to obtain compensation therefor according to law.

**10.** Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector of Factories, before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

**11.** The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, with respect to factories under this Act, for—

- (a) the fencing of machinery;
- (b) inspection;
- (c) the notices to be given by occupiers or agents of factories of injuries occurring therein;
- (d) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The subject of the regulation of labour in factories has been for a long time under discussion, and there has been much difference of opinion regarding it. The Governor General in Council, having now considered the different views that have been put forward and the various suggestions that have been made, has come to the conclusion that the legislation to be undertaken at present should be restricted to the following points, namely:—

1st—The determination of the age at which children may be employed;

2nd—The limitation of the hours of labour for children and young persons;

3rd—The prohibition of the employment of children and young persons on certain dangerous work;

4th—The fencing of dangerous machinery;

5th—The reporting of accidents, and,

6th—The appointment of Government inspectors.

The present Bill has been prepared on these lines, and will apply only to those parts of British India to which it may be extended by the Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 13th October, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th November, 1879:—

No. 18 of 1879.

## THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL, 1879.

### CONTENTS.

#### PREAMBLE.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### PRELIMINARY.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.  
Commencement.  
Saving of certain laws.
2. Repeal.
3. Interpretation-clause.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### TAX ON BUSINESS.

4. Persons carrying on business to pay according to class.
5. Collector to determine class and prepare list.  
Publication of list.
6. Persons omitted from list.  
Persons beginning business after it is prepared.
7. Tax when payable.
8. Receipt to be granted.
9. Penalty for non-compliance with sections 6 and 7.
10. Petition of objector.  
Hearing of petition.
11. Assessment and collection by Municipal authorities.

#### CHAPTER III.

##### TAX ON OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

12. Interpretation-clause.
13. Deduction in case of Government officials.  
Exemption.
14. Deduction in case of other persons holding paid employments.
15. Receipt to be given for deduction.
16. Private employer primarily liable to Government for tax.  
Payment to be by instalments.
17. Liability of employee for tax due where employer becomes insolvent, &c.
18. Subsequent deduction of tax omitted to be levied.
19. Collector to grant receipt.
20. Persons objecting to amount deducted may apply by petition to the Collector.
21. Notice to employer of petitioner.  
Hearing of petition.
22. Penalty for failing to make payment under section 16.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### SUPPLEMENTARY.

23. Revision of order passed under section 10, 21 or 22.
24. Recovery of sum due under Act.
25. Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.
26. Receipt to be produced on demand.  
Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.
27. Receivers and Managers chargeable.
28. Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.
29. Collector to exercise powers of a Civil Court.
30. Obligation to furnish information to the Collector.
31. Power to exempt and make Rules.
32. Exemption from house-cess under Road-Cess and Public Works Acts.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Acts repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Tax on Business.

*A Bill to impose a Tax on Trades and Professions.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Acts at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India, and to extend the operation of the said Acts in manner hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

#### CHAPTER I.

##### PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Trades and Professions Tax Act, 1880."  
It extends to the whole of British India and to all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty;  
and shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.  
But nothing herein contained shall affect any law imposing a tax on any arts, trades, professions, callings or employments, and not hereby expressly repealed.

2. On and from the said date the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

3. In this Act—  
"Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district and in the Presidency-towns such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Business," used with reference to any person, means any trade, dealing, art, industry or profession, or any number of trades, dealings, arts, industries or professions, carried on by him in British India, except agriculture or the sale by a cultivator of land of the produce of such land or by a receiver of rent in kind of produce received by him as rent:

*Explanation (1).* When any business is carried on by any member of a firm on behalf of such firm, such business is the business of the firm and not of such person.

*Explanation (2).* "Agriculture" includes any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or a receiver of rent in kind, in order to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market.

For the purposes of this Act, each of the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be a district.

## CHAPTER II.

### TAX ON BUSINESS.

4. Every person carrying on, whether on behalf of himself or any other person, any business during any portion of a year commencing on the first day of April 1880, or any subsequent month of April, shall, if he falls under any class mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, pay in respect of that year to the Collector of the district in which the principal place of such business is situate the amount shown in that schedule as proper to be paid by persons of such class:

Provided that when any person not previously carrying on any business begins to carry on a business on or after the first day of July in any such year, no more than the following shall be payable by him in respect of that year, that is to say—

when he begins to carry on such business before the first day of October in such year, three-fourths of the said amount;

when he begins to carry on such business on or after the first day of October but before the first day of January in such year, one-half of the said amount; and

when he begins to carry on such business on or after the first day of January in such year, one-fourth of the said amount.

Provided also that in any other case in which a person carries on his business for a portion only of such year, the Collector may, by an order in writing, remit a proportionate part of the said amount.

When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final.

5. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine the class to which every person liable to make any payment to him under this chapter belongs, and shall, not later than the first day of April in each year, prepare, in the language of the district, and file in his office, a list of such persons showing the business carried on by each of them, the places at which such business is carried on, the class to which such person belongs, and the amount payable by him in respect of the year beginning on such day.

The list so filed shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times, without any payment; and such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall, not later than the first day of April,

be published in such public place or places of all towns and villages concerned, and shall be made known to the persons affected in such other manner (if any) as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

When any question arises as to what, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to be the language of a district, the Local Government shall decide the same, and its decision thereof shall be final.

6. Any person who is, on the first day of April in any year, carrying on a business in respect of which he is liable to make any payment to the Collector under this chapter, but whose name is omitted from the list prepared under section five, shall, before the first day of May in such year,

and any person not previously carrying on any business who, after the first day of April in any year, begins to carry on any business in respect of which he is liable to make any such payment, shall, within one month from his so beginning,

apply to the Collector to determine the class under which he is chargeable and the amount payable by him, and the Collector shall thereupon by an order in writing determine the same.

7. Every person whose name is included in any list prepared under section five shall, before the first day of May next following the preparation of such list, and any person whose class has been determined under section six shall, within one month from such determination, pay to the Collector the amount shown in such list or determined by the Collector (as the case may be) to be payable by him, or when such amount exceeds forty rupees, half of such amount.

When only one-half of such amount is payable under the first clause of this section, the remaining half thereof shall be payable on the expiration of six months from the date on which the first half is payable, or when the first day of March next following falls within such period of six months on that day.

8. The Collector shall grant to every person paying any sum under section seven a receipt specifying—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
- (b) the name and business of the person to whom it is granted;
- (c) the class to which he belongs;
- (d) the nature of the business carried on by him;
- (e) the place or places where he carries on such business;
- (f) the amount so paid by him;
- (g) the year or part of a year in respect of which it has been paid; and
- (h) such other particulars as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Every fact stated in such receipt shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

9. When any person neglects to apply to the Collector as required by section six, the Collector may, of his own motion, determine, by an order in writing, the class to which, for the

purposes of this chapter, such person shall belong ; and such person shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount payable by persons of such class in addition to such amount.

Any person omitting to make any payment as required by section seven shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount of such payment in addition to the same.

**10.** Any person objecting to the class in which he is placed in a list prepared under section five or by an order of the Collector subsequent to the preparation of that list, and who has paid the amount shown in such list or order to be payable by him, or when such amount exceeds forty rupees half the same, may, within thirty days after the publication of the list or the date of such order (as the case may be), or within such further time as the Collector may, in each case, think fit, apply by petition to the Collector, in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class, or to be exempt from taxation under this chapter.

The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may, from time to time, direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

**11.** The Local Government may, by an order in writing, direct—

(a) that any local area under the control of a Municipal authority shall be deemed to be a district for the purposes of this chapter ;

(b) that such Municipal authority or an officer of such authority shall, subject to the control of the Collector, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified in such order, exercise any of the powers of a Collector under this Act for the purpose of assessing or collecting, or both assessing and collecting, the whole or any portion of the tax leviable under this chapter in such local area ;

(c) that for the purpose of realizing any sums due on account of such tax, such authority or officer may, in lieu of, or in addition to, any powers conferred by this Act, exercise any powers conferred by law for the realization of any Municipal tax in such local area ;

(d) that all money collected by such authority on account of such tax shall be credited to the funds under the control of such authority ; and

(e) that from such funds such authority shall pay in each year to the credit of the Secretary of State in Council such amount as the Local Government may estimate to be a fair composition for such sums as such authority could with due diligence realize on account of the tax during such year.

### CHAPTER III.

#### TAX ON OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

**12.** In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Private employer” includes a company and a municipal or other public body or association :

“Pay” includes allowances, fees, commissions, perquisites or profits received from an employer in lieu of, or in addition to, a fixed salary ; but does not include travelling, tentage, horse or sumptuary allowance, or any other allowances granted to meet specific expenditure.

**13.** In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment or commission under Her Majesty, the sum of one-and-a-half per cent. of the amount of any pay due in respect of a period subsequent to the thirty-first day of March, 1880, shall, when such pay amounts to one hundred rupees per month, be deducted from such pay at the time of payment by the examiner of claims or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

Nothing in this chapter applies to the pay of officers, warrant-officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's army who are not in any employment which, according to the ordinary practice, is held indifferently by military persons and civilians, and whose pay does not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem.

**14.** In the case of every person holding a paid employment under any private employer, the sum of one-and-a-half per cent. of the amount of any pay due in respect of a period subsequent to the thirty-first day of March, 1880, shall, when such pay amounts to one hundred rupees per month, be deducted therefrom at the time of payment by such employer, and shall be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

**15.** Every private employer shall, at the time of deduction, give a receipt for the same to the person from whose pay the said sum of one-and-a-half per cent. is deducted ;

and any employer refusing so to give such receipt shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to a penalty of ten rupees.

**16.** Every private employer shall be primarily liable to Government for the said sum in respect of every person employed by him, whether the said sum has been deducted from the pay of such person or not ;

and shall, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October, in each year, pay to the Collector of the district in which the pay of such person is disbursed or to such other Collector as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf all sums then due by such employer under this section.

**17.** When any private employer is declared an insolvent, or being a company or firm is wound up or dissolved, without having paid the amount required by section sixteen, the person employed shall be bound, on the demand of the Collector, to pay the same.

**18.** Whenever a sum to be deducted under this chapter is not deducted at the time of payment from the pay chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from some pay subsequently payable by the same employer to the same person.

Subsequent deduction of tax omitted to be levied.

**19.** The Collector shall grant to every person paying any sum under this chapter a receipt specifying—

Collector to grant receipt.

- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
- (b) the names of the employer and the person employed;
- (c) the amount paid;
- (d) the period in respect of which it has been paid; and
- (e) the person by whom it has been paid.

**20.** Any person objecting to the amount deducted from his pay under the provisions of section fourteen, or denying his liability to have any amount deducted therefrom, may, within fifteen days from the date of such deduction, or within such further time as the Collector may, in each case, think fit, apply by petition to the Collector, in order to establish his right to receive the amount deducted, or any portion thereof.

**21.** The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of such petition: notice shall be given to the employer of such person;

Notice to employer of petitioner.

and the Collector shall on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may, from time to time, direct, hear the petitioner and the employer if he appears, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

Hearing of petition.

**22.** Every private employer failing to make any payment as required by section sixteen shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount of such payment in addition to the amount thereof.

Penalty for failing to make payment under section 16.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### SUPPLEMENTARY.

**23.** The Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, or such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, empower in this behalf, may, in his discretion, on the application of any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order passed by the Collector under section ten, twenty-one or twenty-two, or by the refusal of the Collector to grant a remission under the second proviso to section four, call for the record of the case, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and such order shall be final.

**24.** All sums due and all penalties payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue:

Recovery of sum due under Act.

But no proceedings for the recovery of any such sum or penalty shall be commenced after the

expiration of three months from the last day of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in which such sum or penalty became due or payable.

**25.** All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the control and orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

The Collector may, in respect of any order passed under section ten, twenty-one or twenty-two by an officer appointed under this section, exercise the power of revision conferred on the Commissioner of a Division by section twenty-three, and the order passed in the exercise of such power shall be final.

**26.** Every person holding a receipt given under this Act shall produce and show the same when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

Receipt to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce a receipt except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

**27.** Courts of Wards and Receivers and Managers appointed by any Court in British India shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any business of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control, and in respect of any persons employed by them.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

**28.** When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged, under this Act, in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards, or Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, is charged under this Act, every person and court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or Manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the amount charged.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

Every such person or court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

**29.** The Collector may, for the purposes of any proceeding under section ten or section twenty-one, exercise any of the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits:

Collector to exercise powers of a Civil Court.

Provided that the Collector shall not, in the course of any such proceeding, call for any evidence, except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

**30.** Every person shall be legally bound to furnish to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act such information in writing or otherwise as such officer may require.

Obligation to furnish information to the Collector.



31. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—  
Power to exempt and make rules.

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act or any provision thereof, and cancel such exemption:

(b) reduce the amount payable by any person or class of persons under this Act: and

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the manner of collecting the sums

payable under this Act; (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons under this Act; and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with this Act.

32. No person who pays any tax under this Act shall, so long as he continues to pay the same, be liable to pay any instalment of road-cess or public works cess on his house under Part IV of Bengal Act X of 1871 or section seven of Bengal Act II of 1877 when such instalment falls due after the first day of April 1880.  
Exemption from house-cess under Road-Cess and Public Works Acts.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### ACTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2).

#### ACT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. II of 1873...	An Act for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	The whole.

#### ACT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. III of 1878...	An Act for licensing trades, dealings and industries in the Presidency of Madras.	The whole.

#### ACT OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. III of 1878...	An Act for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole.

#### ACT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. I of 1878 ...	An Act for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The whole.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

## TAX ON BUSINESS.

(See Section 4.)

1	2	3	4
Number of class.	Persons whose annual income from business exceeds	But does not exceed	Tax payable.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	250	350	4
2	350	500	7
3	500	600	10
4	600	800	12
5	800	1,000	16
6	1,000	1,200	20
7	1,200	1,600	24
8	1,600	2,000	32
9	2,000	2,500	40
10	2,500	3,000	50
11	3,000	4,000	60
12	4,000	5,000	80
13	5,000	6,000	100
14	6,000	8,000	120
15	8,000	10,000	160
16	10,000	12,000	200
17	12,000	16,000	240
18	16,000	20,000	320
19	20,000	24,000	400
20	24,000	32,000	480
21	32,000	40,000	640
22	40,000	48,000	800
23	48,000	60,000	960
24	60,000	80,000	1,200
25	80,000	1,00,000	1,600
26	1,00,000	1,25,000	2,000
27	1,25,000	1,50,000	2,500
28	1,50,000	2,00,000	3,000
29	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,000
30	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,000
31	3,00,000	4,00,000	6,000
32	4,00,000	5,00,000	8,000

and so on, the figures in columns 2 and 3 being increased by 1,00,000 and those in column 4 by 2,000 for each new class.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The existing License Tax Acts are four in number. Act II of 1878, passed by the Council of the Governor General, applies to the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and Acts, more or less similar, passed by the Local Legislatures, apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and to Bengal. These Acts it is now thought desirable to consolidate and amend, and the present Bill has been prepared for this purpose.

2. It is considered necessary to exempt from liability to this form of taxation all persons whose presumed incomes are less than Rs. 250 per annum. The effect of this change of system will be to exempt more than a million persons from taxation, and it will involve a sacrifice of an annual revenue of about £240,000.

3. With a view to making good the loss of revenue caused by this exemption of the smaller incomes now liable to the License tax, and to

obtaining at the same time greater equality in the incidence of taxation, it is proposed to extend to the professional classes, and also to the wealthier officials and other persons receiving salaries, taxation at a similar rate to that imposed on the trading classes.

It is proposed to treat the trading and professional classes alike. In regard to traders, the Bill makes no important change in the system followed under the existing License Tax Acts, except that it is obviously necessary to increase the fees payable by persons with the larger incomes, as the richer traders would otherwise be taxed at a lower rate than that applied to the salaried classes. The system of classification now in force is generally retained. Some small variation in the rate at which the tax falls on different incomes is under any such system unavoidable; but the new schedule has been so framed that the difference between the highest and the lowest rates does not exceed one-half per cent., the average incidence of the tax being a little over 1½ per cent. on estimated annual earnings.

4. Separate provisions are made for the taxation of the salaried classes, whether official or non-official; as, in their case, the exact incomes being known, the rough process of classification which is desirable for traders and professional persons would obviously be neither necessary nor expedient. It is proposed, following pretty closely the precedents of Act XXI of 1867 and Act IX of 1868, to assess the salaried classes on their actual salaries; the lower limit of taxable salary being Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum.

The rate of the tax on these classes will be 1½ per cent., and, in practice, the tax will on the average fall on all classes at the same rate.

5. Following the precedents above quoted, it is proposed to exempt from liability to the tax the military servants of the Government whose pay and allowances do not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem, or Rs. 6,000 per annum.

6. It is estimated that the extension of taxation to the professional and salaried classes in the manner proposed by the Bill will yield very nearly the same amount as that sacrificed by giving up the tax on the lower classes of traders, or about £240,000. The measure will, therefore, have no appreciable effect on the public revenues.

7. The present opportunity has been taken to amend the law in other particulars, but they are not of sufficient importance to call for notice here.

8. As the existing Acts require the assessment lists to be made out in the beginning of January, it is desirable that the present Bill, if it is to become law, should be passed before the 31st December; but no payments will be due until after the 1st April, when the next financial year begins.

JOHN STRACHEY.

The 13th November, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th NOVEMBER 1879.

• **GENERAL REMARKS.**—Rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency, and the north-east monsoon has been so far favorable; harvesting is going on with a satisfactory outturn; prospects are good. In Bombay there was no rain, it is wanted in parts of the Deccan; fever prevails throughout the Presidency, but especially in \*Guzerat; the crops are in good condition. In Bengal also no rain has fallen during the week, and its want is felt in Orissa; the cyclone in the Cox's Bazar sub-division is now reported to have damaged about three-eighths of the winter rice crop; general prospects are very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudli the weather has been fine and seasonable; the public health is slowly improving, but the ravages of fever have been very severe; the *rabi* sowings are nearly completed. In the Punjab prospects remain favourable and prices have a downward tendency; fever, though still bad in some districts, is abating. In the Central Provinces the weather has been seasonable; the harvesting of the *kharij* is proceeding with a good outturn; prices are falling. In Burma the wet weather is now over; agricultural prospects are very satisfactory, and crops have commenced to be reaped in places. In Assam and the other Provinces and States the weather has been clear and prospects remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Nov. 15th)	.....	<i>Ragi</i> 23-35; early dry crops being harvested; white <i>cholum</i> , wheat, and Bengal gram being sown; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool ( " " )	.....	<i>Ragi</i> 24-81; more rain wanted in one taluk; dry crops being harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to full, white <i>cholum</i> , Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; paddy blight in two taluks.
Ganjam ( " " )	1-4 (average of 2 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 28-64.
Kistna ( " " )	.....	<i>Ragi</i> 26-28; 36 inches water over ancient; standing crops generally good; <i>varage</i> re-sown where damaged by rains; black paddy partly harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Chingleput ( " " ) (Madras)	3-7 (average of 11 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22-11; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasturage abundant.
Coinbatore ( " " )	7-7 (average of 13 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23-55; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> in 8 taluks, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, others $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ .
Tanjore ( " " )	3-87 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25-15; crops good; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	1-45 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 19-57.
Malabar ( " " )	1-28 (average of 12 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 18-33; second crop progressing.
Travancore ( " " )	2-34	
<b>Bombay (Nov. 18th)—</b>		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 16th 4 feet 4 inches, against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year; fever prevalent; slight cattle-disease.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Sowings continue; fever general; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Kharij</i> harvest going on; lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> ; fever decreasing.
Baroda ...	.....	Fever still prevails, 204 deaths in city of Baroda; crops thriving; reaping of <i>bajri</i> and rice nearly over; locusts have appeared in some villages of Nawsari.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Kharij</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; locusts damaged certain crops in Choryasi and Mandvi; slight cholera and fever.
Nasik ...	.....	Cold; fever in the town of Nasik and in 3 talukas; <i>kharij</i> reaping mostly completed; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; standing <i>rabi</i> crops good, but slightly injured by rats in Nasik talukas.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 16th) ...	Nil	Rain required for <i>jowar</i> .
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> completed; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; rain generally required, but immediately wanted in Shegaon; slight damage by rats in parts of Parner, Shrigonda, and Dharwar; prospects fair; health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue.
Sholapore ...	.....	} No reports received.
Dharwar ...	.....	
Kanara ...	.....	
		Harvest commenced above Ghat talukas; cattle-disease and fever prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bombay—continued.</b>		
Rajkot ...	.....	Cotton and <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; fever still prevalent; days warm, nights and early mornings intensely cold. <i>General Remarks</i> —Prospects continue good, but rain wanted in some parts of the Deccan; fever throughout the Presidency, especially prevalent in Guzerat; some damage by locusts in Surat; cattle-disease in Kánara.
<b>Bengal—</b>		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair; damage to crops from cyclone in Satkania and Cox's Bazar sub-division about six annas; harvest would have been sixteen annas had there been no cyclone; elsewhere prospects favourable; early <i>aman</i> being cut; cholera has broken out in cyclone-stricken tract.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear but warm; <i>aman</i> being reaped, outturn good; winter crops being sown; floods quite subsided; relief operations finally closed on 10th; new rice 22 seers, old rice 20 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of <i>aman</i> and winter crops good, an average outturn expected; cultivation of winter crops going on, common rice 10½ to 12½ seers; public health normal; fever in some places.
Mooreshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of paddy and <i>kharif</i> good; fever in mitigated form still reported from some tracts of Sadler circle; small-pox cases still in thanah Bhadrupur; common rice averages 13 seers; no want of work for labourers.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy at end of week; sowings continue; common rice 12½ to 13 seers.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crop prospects fairly good; general health good.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool, prospects of crops favourable; malarious fever somewhat prevalent.
Blágalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice prospects excellent; early rice being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; general health good, except in Banka, whence bad type of fever reported, common rice 19 seers.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects excellent all round; <i>rabi</i> sowing still continues; rice 14 to 15 seers; health of people fair, that of cattle still continues bad; water-level still high, but all inundations have subsided.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects very favourable.
Dublauga ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Dhan</i> promises well; <i>rabi</i> sowing continues; tobacco, too, promises favourably; prices falling; general health good.
Hazárbágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; paddy harvest nearly completed and yielded a bumper crop; sowings of winter crops going on; prices cheap and stationary; general health good.
Cuttack ..	<i>Nil</i>	More rain wanted both for rice and <i>rabi</i> crops. <i>General Remarks</i> —No rain during week; it is still wanted in Orissa, <i>aman</i> rapidly coming in ear and ripening, earlier <i>aman</i> being cut with good outturn; <i>rabi</i> sowing still going on, and young plants coming up well, prices falling; relief operations in Dacca finally closed; cyclone in Chittagong damaged about six annas of crops in Satkania and Cox's Bazar; cholera broken out in cyclone-stricken tract; public health on the whole good; fever still prevalent in places.
<b>N.-W. P. and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Nov. 18th)	.....	Prospects continue good; <i>rabi</i> germinating favourably; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad ( " " )	.....	Weather on the whole seasonable; for two days wind easterly and clouds gathering; late rice and some <i>jowar</i> still uncut; fever abating slowly; wheat 13½, coarse <i>chanawal</i> 18½, unhusked <i>dhan</i> 37½ seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> germinating favourably, fever abating.
Jhansi ( " " )	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvest being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; fever abating.
Agra ( " 18th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvest over, excepting <i>jowar</i> , which is being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue in many places; the young crops are above ground; health improving.
Barcilly ( " 19th)	.....	Wind still in west; health improving.
Meerut ...	.....	No report received.
Kumawn ( " 17th)	.....	Weather fine; wheat 10 seers per rupee.
Lucknow ...	.....	No report received.
Partabgarh ( " 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of <i>jowar</i> and <i>mash</i> continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly finished; fever continues to abate, but many recently recovered therefrom are suffering from dysentery, which has increased the percentage of mortality; cattle-disease almost disappeared; prices falling.
Sitapur ( " 19th)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevails.
Fyzabad ( " " )	<i>Nil</i>	Ague and fever prevalent; <i>rabi</i> sowing finished; irrigation going on. <i>General Remarks</i> —Weather fine and seasonable; health improving and fever abating though slowly; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly finished.
<b>Punjab—(Nov. 18th)—</b>		
Delhi ...	...	Further slight fall in prices of food-grains; fever still prevails.
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops good; prices stationary; health improving.
Umballa ...	...	Grain crop promising; wheat sown; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops cut; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	...	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Punjab—contd.</b>		
Siālkot ...	...	Rain now wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops.
Rāwalpindi ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; fever decreasing.
Peshāwar ...	1	Harvest prospects good; prices of wheat and barley slightly lower.
Mooltan ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> crops all removed; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; health fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices stationary; health fair.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects continue favourable and prices have still a downward tendency.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nāgpur (Nov. 19th) .....	.....	Cotton picking continues, outturn below average owing to injury done by last rain; <i>juar</i> harvest commenced; <i>rabi</i> thriving; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cloudy occasionally, <i>rabi</i> sowings, except in low lands, completed; prospects of <i>kharif</i> good; prices easier.
Saugor ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops partially harvested, outturn good; cotton picking commenced; <i>rabi</i> sowings approaching completion; fever declining; prices falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Cotton picking; rice cutting continues; cholera ceased.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton picking; <i>juar</i> cutting commenced; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur (Nov. 15th) .....	.....	Clear and cool; rice harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; cattle-disease in Singa and Dhamtai tahsils; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur ...	.....	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>kharif</i> crops continues, outturn good, except of cotton in some districts; <i>rabi</i> sowings almost completed; prices declining.
<b>British Burma—</b>		
(Nov. 19th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 224.06; public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall 113.68; slight small-pox continues in Rangoon town, also fever in Pegu and Syriam township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle fair; some crops damaged by recent gale in Syriam township, otherwise crops progressing favourably.
Bassein ...	Nil	Total rainfall 97.61; public health good; slight cattle disease still continues in three townships; except in late unharvested parts, crops elsewhere promise fair; considerable injury to crops in one circle from insects, earlier crops being reaped.
Prome ..	Nil	Total rainfall 41.83; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ..	Nil	Total rainfall 171.19; public health good; crop prospects good; early paddy reaped.
Toungoo ..	Nil	Total rainfall 76.42; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rains over, crops doing well and being reaped here and there; public health satisfactory.
<b>Assam—</b>		
Gauhati ...	.....	Report not received.
Sylhet (Nov. 13th) .....	Nil	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops good; reaping commenced.
Cachar ( " " ) .....	Nil	Weather seasonable, prospects of crops unchanged; common rice 16 seers per raipee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ( " " ) .....	Nil	Harvesting of <i>sali dhan</i> commenced; prospects of pulse unfavourable; cattle-disease abating; district healthy.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—</b>		
(Nov. 19th)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; cotton being picked.
Akola ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings vigorously continued.
Hyderabad ...	Nil	Little more rain wanted in some places; crops good, cattle-disease prevalent in Yalgandal and Khanam Districts; ague and fever also here and there.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—</b>		
(Nov. 19th)—		
Bangalore ...	06	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of <i>ragi</i> continues; prospects favourable; fever prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	.....	No report received.
<b>Central India States—</b>		
(Nov. 19th)—		
Indore ...	Nil	Fever prevalent in district; weather and prospects favourable; wheat 8 seers 9 chittaks, gram 10 seers 7 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	Nil	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	Nil	Prospects good; <i>juar</i> 23 seers.
Rutlan ...	Nil	Weather clear; health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Central India States—</b> <i>continued.</i>		
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	} No report received. Health good; prospects favourable. No report received. Fever still prevalent; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly finished; cutting of <i>jowari</i> crops commenced; prices stationary.
Goona ...	.....	
Bhopal ...	.....	
Agar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Nowgong ...	.....	
Mánpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Nov. 19th)	.....	Colder; fever decreasing.
Serohi ( " 16th)	.....	Wells full; tanks nearly dry; fever still prevalent; prospects fair; days hot, nights cold.
Marwar ( " 7th)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevalent; crops being gathered; locusts about; standing crops damaged to some extent in some villages.
Meywar ( " 14th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever not so prevalent; prospects good.
Harowtee ( " 15th)	.....	Harvest commenced; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; health improving; prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Prospects good; fever prevalent; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced.
Ajmere ( " 19th)	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings going forward; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Harvest nearly completed; prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Ulwur ( " 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Fever abating, but delayed complete harvesting of crops; weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of <i>sali</i> and other crops continue favourable.

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the *Gazette of India* are informed that unless the amount of their subscription for 1880 is received before 1st December 1879, it will be concluded that the *Gazette* is no longer required, and a supply will accordingly be discontinued from 1st January 1880.

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E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

*ad 1st December 1879.*



# Gazette of India.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 27th November 1879.*

**No. 29.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Charles Grant, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 1st December next.

**No. 30.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate E. C. Morgan, Esq., Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 1st December next.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 20th November 1879.*

**No. 2173.**—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor

General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 24th November 1879.*

**No. 617.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. Stack, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Tupper, or until further orders.

##### PATENTS.

*The 28th November 1879.*

**No. 615.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will



be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 24 of 1879.—Richard Morris, Superintendent of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company's Oil Factory, resident at Lahore, in the Punjab, for improvements in the machinery and appliances used in the several processes connected with refilling central-fire cartridge cases of all descriptions, viz., capping, re-sizing, un-capping, re-capping, &c., &c.

No. 25 of 1879.—Richard Morris, Superintendent of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company's Oil Factory, resident at Lahore, in the Punjab, for improvements in the manufacture of central-fire cartridge cases.

No. 30 of 1879.—James Hewitt Barry, of 5, Lyen's Range, in Calcutta, merchant, for an improved method of obtaining and applying hot air for the purpose of drying tea.

No. 45 of 1879.—Edmund Hunt, Patent Agent, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 47 of 1879.—Henry Bell, James Bell, and Joseph James Coleman, all of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, for improvements in process and apparatus and arrangements for cooling and regulating the temperature and dryness of air in holds, saloons and cabins of ships, and in railway vehicles, hotels, theatres, halls, factories, hospitals, slaughter-houses and other interiors.

No. 53 of 1879.—Silas Nicholls, of Parliament Street, in the City of Westminster, England, for improvements in the permanent way of tramways

No. 70 of 1879.—James Buckingham, Tea Planter and Manager of the Amgoorie Tea Estate, in the District of Sibsagar, in Upper Assam, for drying tea and other substances by means of steam

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### MINT AND CURRENCY.

*Port William, the 28th November 1879.*

No. 1711.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1879, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,01,01,200	76,95,210	82,46,559	1,59,41,769
Madras	1,37,70,040	33,90,250	8,40,900	1,02,30,250
Bombay	3,91,33,925	1,19,16,624	22,88,436	1,63,05,060
Allahabad	36,76,170	59,92,635	...	59,92,635
Lahore	65,63,920	1,19,39,515	...	1,19,39,515
Calcutt	25,99,210	18,17,805	1,00,000	19,17,805
Coconada	8,37,650	33,97,540	75,000	34,72,540
Nagpure	26,31,010	38,56,800	...	38,56,800
Kurrachee	27,90,535	44,17,405	79,100	44,96,505
Akola	27,85,280	29,61,705	...	29,61,705
	13,58,91,970			
Under remittance between circles	80,130			
TOTAL	13,58,11,840	6,74,85,489	1,16,29,095	7,71,14,584
Deduct amount received in Calcutta but not paid at Lahore				13,00,000
Remains				7,58,14,584
Invested in Government securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,97,256
GRAND TOTAL				13,58,11,840

No. 1712.—I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1879.

	Gold.			Silver.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of October.	13,95,398	2,97,725	10,97,673	81,63,724	2,96,100	78,67,624	99,59,101	6,93,824	89,65,225
First ten months	1,20,25,918	1,24,04,186	1,24,732	7,71,15,134	1,70,78,316	6,00,37,018	8,09,41,072	2,94,82,501	6,04,58,571

## II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).			COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of October . . . . .	1,841	43,09,564	43,11,399	..	45,99,280	45,99,280
First ten months . . . . .	1,25,48,092	6,11,24,786	7,36,72,878	1,31,25,711	6,21,91,810	7,53,17,521

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th November 1879.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

## No. 1158.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edmund Walter St. George Welchman, 51st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—5th July 1878.

## No. 1159.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th October 1879, page 5979.

War Office, Pall Mall, 17th October 1879.

## BREVET.

Conductor Eugene Donald Hart, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 18th October 1879.

## No. 1160.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, from the 3rd November 1879, vice Major S. Cargill, officiating as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, or until further orders.

## No. 1161.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Lalbahadoor Doobey, to be Jemadar, vice Sewpersaud Sing, deceased,—20th October 1879.

16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kalla Sing, to be Subadar, vice Luchmun Dooby, "Bahadur," invalided,—21st October 1879.

Havildar Jassa Rao, to be Jemadar, vice Kurn Sing, invalided,—16th July 1879.

Havildar Ramnath Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Bowany Sing, invalided,—16th July 1879.

Havildar Ranjit Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Kalla Sing, promoted,—21st October 1879.

20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Dewa Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Ram Singh, deceased,—7th August 1879.

Havildar Alcedad, to be Jemadar, vice Meer Alum, transferred to the 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—1st December 1878.

33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Soorjibuksh Sing, to be Subadar, vice Hunooman Sing, invalided; Havildar Dabcedeen, to be Jemadar, vice Soorjibuksh Sing, promoted,—21st October 1879.

37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Soorjballi Sing, to be Subadar, vice Futtehyab Khan, deceased; Havildar Ingram, to be Jemadar, vice Soorjballi Sing, promoted,—4th September 1879.

No. 1162.—Jemadar Gobind Persad Misser, appointed on probation to the 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 828 of 1877, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 26th September 1877.

## No. 1163.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Mukurdeen, to be Subadar, vice Pyab, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Havildar Noor Alluo, to be Jemadar, vice Mukurdeen, promoted,—28th August 1879.

## No. 1164.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 29 of 1878, Major A. M. Brandreth, Royal Engineers, Principal, Thomason College, is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant.

Agra Volunteer Rifles and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant G. C. Kitson, 4th Battalion, 60th Foot, to officiate as Adjutant, temporarily.

## COMMANDS.

No. 1165.—The following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY.

INDIA OFFICE,

No. 275.

London, 9th October 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of

Major-General R. Hume, C.B., being placed on the staff of the Army in India, with a view to his commanding a Division in India, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., who vacates his appointment on promotion.

I have, &c.,  
CRANBROOK.

#### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 1166.**—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

- Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. H. Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
- Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Young, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
- Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Garden, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
- Major H. G. Beecher, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
- Major G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
- Captain (Brevet Major) H. C. Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry,—(m. c.) under the Regulations of 1868.
- Captain E. S. Cooke, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 31th (The Futeh-gurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
- Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
- Surgeon-Major G. V. Currie, Medical Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—(m. c.) for one year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
- Conductor E. McCarthy, Ordnance Department,—(m. c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 1167.**—The following extract from List No. 44, dated the 31st October 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

#### *Permitted to return to duty.*

- Major V. W. Tregear, General List, Infantry.
- Captain T. F. Stillwell, Staff Corps.
- Captain F. Firebrace, Royal Engineers.
- Sub-Conductor J. Pollott, Army Remount Department.
- Lieutenant A. McL. Mills, Staff Corps.
- Captain C. Ransford, General List, Infantry.
- Colonel F. S. Taylor, Royal Engineers.
- Major G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers.

#### *Granted extensions of leave.*

- Major O. M. Graham, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.
- Surgeon A. J. Wall, M.D., six months, medical certificate.
- Lieutenant W. F. H. Grey, Staff Corps,—one month, private affairs.
- Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps,—one month, urgent private affairs.

#### **No. 1168.—ARRIVALS—**

- Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Ogilvie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—Bombay, 29th October 1879.
- Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd class, Rajputana Agency,—Bombay, 4th November 1879.
- Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Saunders, Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 4th November 1879.
- Major J. B. Slater, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.
- Major G. W. Willock, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.
- Major G. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of Cavalry (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—Karachi, 2nd October 1879. (Date of departure on furlough, 16th August 1879.)
- Captain B. Channer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.
- Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Bengal,—Bombay, 29th October 1879.
- Captain R. R. Pulford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 29th October 1879.
- Captain H. J. Peet, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Assam,—Bombay, 12th November 1879.
- Lieutenant J. R. Holdday, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India,—Bombay, 15th January 1879.
- Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 4th November 1879.
- Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary C. Owens, Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.
- Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, M.D.,—Fort William, 7th November 1879.
- Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, M.D., 1st Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital,—Bombay, 12th November 1879.
- Surgeon W. M. Courtney, Medical Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 6th November 1879.
- Conductor R. Giltrap, Ordnance Department,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.
- Sub-Conductor T. Mace, Ordnance Department,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.
- First Class Assistant Apothecary D. Duffy,—Bombay, 27th October 1879.

#### PASSAGES.

**No. 1169.**—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the following Articles of the

Royal Warrant, dated 21st March 1879 (Clause 60, Army Circulars, dated 1st April 1879), are made applicable to India and published for information, in substitution of G. G. O. No. 471 of 1865, G. G. O. No. 677 of 1871, and all previous orders on the subject:—

*“Royal Warrant and Regulations—Passages and messing on board ship.”*

VICTORIA R.

Whereas We deem it expedient to consolidate and in certain respects to amend the regulations relating to the provision of passages at the public expense for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of Our Army;

It is Our Will and Pleasure that Our Warrants of 2nd January 1865 and 10th August 1870 be cancelled; and that from the 1st of April 1879, the regulations issued with this Our Warrant, to be administered and interpreted by Our Secretary of State, shall be the sole and standing authority on the matters therein treated of;

Provided always that Our Secretary of State shall have power to alter the regulations from time to time as may appear to him to be expedient until Our further Will and Pleasure be made known.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 21st day of March 1879, in the 42nd year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
FRED. STANLEY.

*Regulations relating to passages and messing on board ship.*

I.—OFFICERS.

1.—PASSAGES.

(a). *Of Officers.*

1. Officers will be entitled to passages at the public expense:—

- (a) if proceeding to serve upon the general or departmental staff at a Foreign station, including Her Majesty's East India possessions, or returning therefrom in consequence of reduction or removal; or if proceeding to a Foreign station with, or upon the first appointment of, the General Officer to whose personal staff they belong, or returning in consequence of such General Officer ceasing to hold his appointment, provided such appointment be not that of a Civil Colonial Governor;
- (b) if attached to, and ordered to proceed with their regiments, or in charge of detachments of their regiments;
- (c) if proceeding to fill up vacancies occasioned by death, by promotion, by augmentation, by appointment to any of the Departments of the Army, or by selection, on public grounds, for Adjutancies of Auxiliary Forces, by resignation, by dismissal, or by the exchange, removal, or retirement of Officers who have returned home on account of ill-health, who have been ordered home on duty, or who have served two years at the depôts of their regiments;
- (d) if ordered by competent authority to proceed upon Courts-martial or upon any other special public duty, or if returning after the performance of such public duty;
- (e) if returning home in consequence of promotion, of being placed on retired full-pay, or on permanent half-pay, for length of service,

with the exceptions enumerated in paragraph 6; provided that the passage is taken within six months of the date of being placed on the non-effective list;

- (f) if ordered home for Instruction at the Military Educational Establishments, or to join the depôts of their regiments in their regular tour of duty, and actually joining such depôts;
- (g) if returning home on leave on account of ill-health upon the report and recommendation of a medical board, or if returning to their stations after the expiration of such leave;
- (h) if ordered to do duty with detachments on board ship on the expiration of leave of absence on private affairs;
- (i) if doing duty for two years with the regimental depôt after leave of absence on private affairs, and being then ordered to rejoin their regiment.

\* \* \*

4. If the passages to which Officers are entitled as set forth in the preceding paragraphs cannot be provided on board a vessel of war, troopship, transport, or other Government vessel, or a freight ship or contract steam vessel, passage money will be issued according to the actual expense incurred by the Officer (less the usual contribution for messing for the average period of such voyage) not exceeding the rates for ordinary first class cabin accommodation, to be shown by a certificate signed by the owners or agents of the vessel in which the passage is taken.

5. When, under special circumstances, an Officer is allowed for his own convenience to receive a passage allowance, he will be paid the actual expense he incurs, less messing contribution, for the average duration of the voyage, provided the net amount does not exceed the cost to the public by the route by which he would have proceeded if ordered a passage in the usual course.

Not entitled to passages at the public expense. 6. Officers are not entitled to passages at the public expense—

- (a) on transfer, except in the ordinary course of the service;
- (b) if exchanging with other Officers for their mutual convenience;
- (c) if coming home on their own private affairs; or if returning to their stations on the expiration of their leave of absence upon private affairs; or on promotion during such leave;
- (d) if returning home on resignation;
- (e) if returning home in consequence of removal for misconduct; or of dismissal by the sentence of Court-martial.

7. If, however, in the last-mentioned instances [paragraph 6 (e)], the Officer commanding the troops should be satisfied of the inability of an Officer removed or dismissed from the service, to provide his own passage, he may use his discretion in ordering a passage for him at the public expense, a report of every such case being made to the Secretary of State.

8. Officers returning home from a Foreign station on leave for their private affairs. Successors' Passages. will be required to sign the declaration prescribed by the regulations, section 13, paragraph 19, Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873, as revised by General Order

23 of 1877. An Officer serving with his regiment abroad who voluntarily retires from the Army after less than 25 years' service under Articles 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 108, 112, 123, 126, 161 (a), 161 (b), or 161 (c), of the Royal Warrant of the 1st May 1878 (Revised Army Regulations, Vol. I), will be liable to defray the cost of his own passage home, and of that of the Officer who may be detailed for duty and sent out to the Service companies in succession to him.

9. An Officer returning from abroad on his private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of the passage of the Officer proceeding in his succession to the station from which he has returned, if—

(a) he retires from the service (except on the completion of 25 years' full-pay service), or exchanges to another regiment, or to half-pay, or is seconded in his regiment (except as an Adjutant of the Auxiliary Forces);

(b) he is transferred to the Militia under Article 95 of the Royal Warrant of the 1st May 1878 (Revised Army Regulations, Vol. I).

10. An Officer compulsorily retired on account of age, or an Officer compulsorily removed from his regiment to half-pay, under Articles 127 to 129 and 131 of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878, or retiring on a pension on the completion of the service necessitating his being so removed, or an Officer of more than 25 years' full-pay service, will not be liable to pay the expense of his own passage or that of the Officer proceeding in his succession.

11. An Officer who has come Home from a Foreign station on private leave, and has completed two years' service with the Depôt, will not be liable to defray the cost of the passage of the Officer proceeding in his succession.

12. Officers will be liable to defray the cost of the passages of the Officers sent out in their succession—

(a) if retiring from the service and receiving the value of their commissions (unless they have served 25 years on full pay);

(b) if transferred otherwise than in the ordinary course of the service, at their own request;

(c) if seconded to take up a civil appointment when at a Foreign station; and

(d) if resigning before the expiration of their period of Staff Service.

(b). *Of Officers' Wives and Children.*

13. General Officers and Departmental Officers having the relative rank of Officers' Wives and Children. General Officers, will be allowed free passages for their wives and children; also Brigadier-Generals when proceeding to, or returning from, the command of a brigade. This regulation will not be applicable in the case of an Officer quitting a Foreign station on promotion to the rank of Major-General.

\* \* \*

15. Married Officers doing duty with troops on board ship will be entitled to free cabin accommodation for their wives and children, if permitted to accompany the Officers. Otherwise, if accommodation not required for the public service can be provided without cost to the public in a vessel belonging to, or wholly freighted or chartered by, the Government, the wife and children of an officer accompanying him when he is not doing duty with troops, will be allowed free cabin accommodation. This indulgence, however, is under no circumstances to be given to the ex-

clusion of those entitled to passages at the public expense.

16. Free passages will not be granted to General and other Officers' sons who are above 16 years of age, \* \* \* unless they are suffering from any bodily or mental infirmity. All such cases will be submitted to the Secretary of State for special consideration. The unmarried daughters dependent on, and residing with, their fathers will be granted free passage, without regard to age.

17. Officers, who have been promoted from the ranks while serving at a foreign station, will be allowed free passages for their wives and children [limited in regard to age as in paragraph 16] on the first voyage performed on public duty after such promotion.

18. The wives of General Officers and Departmental Officers ranking as such, who may be prevented by illness from accompanying their husbands, will be allowed passages at the public expense at a subsequent date; provided the claim for such passages be preferred within six months of the date of the Officer's embarkation.

19. Officers authorized to proceed in private vessels, whether to or from foreign stations or between one foreign station and another, will be required to pay to the owners before embarkation the cost of the passages of their wives and families when the latter are not entitled to conveyance at the public expense.

(c). *Of Officers' Servants.*

20. A General Officer will be permitted to embark three servants at the public expense. In the case of a General Officer proceeding to India, he will be permitted to embark one male servant only, and, if accompanied by his wife, one female servant in addition, at the public expense.

\* \* \*

26. Regimental Officers having brevet rank will be entitled to passage for their servants according to their substantive rank only.

27. If female instead of male servants are embarked with married officers when accompanied by their wives, the extra expense (if any) will be charged to the officers.

\* \* \*

30. The permission to embark servants will in all cases be contingent on the claims of the officers themselves to free passages, and no expense will be allowed for servants unless they are embarked under proper authority, and actually accompany them.

31. Passages to India will not be provided at the public expense for the male servants of Officers below the rank of General Officer; but all married Officers above the rank of subaltern embarking for India with their wives and children will be allowed passage for one female servant.

(d). *For Officers' Horses.*

32. Staff and Departmental Officers, and Regimental Officers, entitled by their substantive rank to draw Forage or Forage Allowance will, when proceeding on permanent duty, to or from Foreign Stations (with the exception of India, China, and the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Mauritius, or the Cape of Good Hope) and intercolonially, under circumstances which entitle them to free passages, be allowed conveyance by sea at the public expense for the regulated number of horses actually required for the performance of their duties, both

at the station they are leaving and that to which they are proceeding.

(e). *General Regulations.*

33. Any special case connected with the provision of a passage which is not distinctly provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be immediately reported for the consideration and decision of the Secretary of State.

34. When Officers ordered to proceed from one Foreign Station to another cannot be provided with direct passages, care will be taken not to send them on or allow them to take passages to an intermediate port, until every precaution which circumstances or the nature of the service will admit, shall have been used to guard against their detention being unnecessarily prolonged at such intermediate port or ports.

2.—MESSING ON BOARD SHIP.

(a). *Rates of Messing Contributions.*

35. When Officers are provided with passage, including messing, at the public expense, they will be liable on account thereof to the following deductions from their pay:—

General Officers, Brigadier-Generals, and

Officers of relative Army rank . . . 5s. 6d. a-day.

All other Officers . . . 2s. a-day.

These rates will not include any payment on account of wine or beer, and Officers who elect to consume the mess liquors, should they be placed on the tables of Her Majesty's troopships, will be required to pay for them to the Paymaster at the rate of 1s. 6d. per diem. Should mess liquors not be placed on the table, payment is to be made for the actual quantities supplied to each passenger.

36. In no case will wine or beer be included as part of the messing provided at the public expense for Officers on passage, and they will be required to pay on board for what they may consume.

37. Officers whose wives and families are entitled to passage at the public expense will be required to pay for their messing according to the following daily scale:—

	s.	d.
Ladies over 16 years . . . . .	5	0
Children, 7 to 16 years . . . . .	3	4
" 1 to 7 . . . . .	2	6
" under 1 year . . . . .		Free.

38. When an Officer who is not entitled to passage at the public expense for his wife and children is permitted to take them with him when ordered to proceed by sea, he must, before disembarkation, defray the whole cost of their messing.

39. An Officer, who is not entitled to passage at the public expense, but is allowed spare accommodation in one of Her Majesty's ships, a commissioned troopship, or a transport, will be liable to defray the whole cost of his messing before disembarkation.

40. Upon all occasions of an Officer who is not entitled to passage at the public expense for his wife and children being permitted to take them with him when ordered to proceed by sea, the officer must himself defray the whole cost of their messing before disembarkation.

41. When the rates of passage for male and female servants are the same, 9d. a-day only will be charged for the messing of female servants.

42. When an Officer entitled to two servants takes only one female servant and the rate of passage for her exceeds that of a male servant, but is not more than that of two male servants, then messing will be charged at 2s. a-day.

43. When the cost of passage for a female servant exceeds that of a male servant, and the Officer is entitled to conveyance for one servant only at the public expense, then the Officer will be charged the difference of such cost and 9d. a-day messing contribution.

44. Officers will be charged for the rations of their native servants on board ship half the daily stoppage paid on account of European servants, viz., 4½d. instead of 9d. This rate is applicable only to passages between ports in India, China and Ceylon.

(b). *Mode of recovering Messing Contributions.*

45. The settlement for Messing Stoppages to which Officers receiving Passages at the public expense may be liable will be exclusively effected at the termination of the voyage, no deduction being made from the pay advanced on embarkation. The settlement for the messing stoppages of their wives and families will be effected on board ship before disembarkation, if proceeding in Her Majesty's ships, troopships, or transports; otherwise the amount due will be paid to and credited by the Paymaster or Agent by whom the messing stoppages for the Officer are accounted for.

46. At the termination of the voyage homeward, or coast-wise in the United Kingdom if in Her Majesty's ships, the Paymaster or Agent from whom the Officer receives his pay will credit in his public accounts the amount of messing contribution which shall be shown to be due from the Officer by the messing certificate to be produced by him.

47. In the case of Officers going abroad or proceeding intercolonially, the Messing Stoppages will be recovered by the Paymaster of their regiment at the station at the termination of the voyage, although the Officer may be in the payment of the Agent. If there be no Paymaster of the Corps to which the Officer belongs at the station, the messing stoppages will be paid to the District Paymaster.

48. Officers and others about to embark on board ship are to take care to provide themselves with the prescribed form of Messing Certificate (W. O. Form 321 or 323), and before they go on shore to complete the form or cause it to be completed in every particular, including the signature of the Paymaster or Master of the vessel, and of the Officer Commanding the Troops, or of the Officer himself where there is no Commanding Officer.

49. In the event of Officers omitting to obtain the proper Messing Certificate, the Paymaster or other Accountant will immediately recover from the Officer the regulated Stoppage for the full number of days for which advanced pay is allowed for the voyage by Royal Warrant, unless the voyage is known by the Accountant to have exceeded on this occasion such period of advance; in which case the stoppages will be made for the full period actually occupied by the voyage. This settlement will be without appeal.

50. The number of days which are to be calculated for the purpose of payment on account of messing contribution commences with that on which the first dinner meal is provided on board and ends with that on which the last dinner meal is provided on board.



I.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1.—PASSAGES.

(a). *Of Subordinates, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men.*

51. The subordinates detailed in Classes I and II of the Royal Warrant of 26th November 1875, Clause 161, Army Circulars, 1875, will, when ordered to proceed by sea, on public duty, with troops, be allowed Staff Sergeants' accommodation, when available; and, if without troops, intermediate or second-class passage, when available, but under no circumstances will first class accommodation or compensation be allowed. Those in Classes III and IV will be allotted such accommodation as may be available on board troopships and transports, and steerage passage in hired vessels or contract mail packets. Trained schoolmistresses will be allowed separate suitable berths when proceeding with troops.

52. Money allowances in lieu of passage will in no case be issued.

53. Civilians holding subordinate appointments as assistant clerks, temporary clerks, commissariat storekeepers, master artificers, if originally appointed from the United Kingdom, will, when proceeding on public duty, be allowed intermediate or second-class passage, when available. Artizans and skilled labourers will be allowed steerage or third-class passage.

54. European Non-Commissioned Officers of West Indian Regiments, and European Staff and Garrison Clerks after seven years' continuous service at tropical stations, will, on being granted leave of absence, be allowed free passages to this country and back to their regiments.

(b). *Of Discharged Soldiers.*

55. As a general rule the travelling regulations will also govern the grant of sea passage to discharged soldiers.

(c). *Of the Wives and Families of Subordinates, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.*

56. As a general rule the regulations relating to travelling by land will also govern the grant of sea passages to the wives and families of the subordinates, non-commissioned officers, and men referred to in paragraph 51; and they will be allowed similar accommodation (when available) to that prescribed for their husbands. The regulations laid down in the following paragraphs will provide for cases to which the regulations relating to travelling allowances are not applicable.

57. Passages for the wives and families of the civilian subordinates detailed in paragraph 53, and for those of the non-commissioned officers of West India Regiments, European staff and Garrison clerks proceeding under the circumstances referred to in paragraph 53, will be governed by the conditions which regulate passage for the husbands.

58. Passages will be provided at the public expense to and from foreign stations for the families of non commissioned officers and men on the Married Roll, when moving with the regiment; and to this country when troops are ordered to embark for service without their families. Passage will also be allowed when the families are subsequently permitted to rejoin.

59. The wife of a soldier married in India will not be provided on the death, desertion, imprisonment, or insanity of her husband with a passage for herself or family to that country, without the special sanction of the Secretary of State for

India in Council, unless the woman be a native of India.

60. When a soldier is discharged, except when discharged by purchase, passage for his family will be allowed for the distance the discharged man is entitled to be conveyed in proceeding to his future home.

\* \* \*

63. Soldiers' wives who, after having once been provided with free passage to India or any other foreign station, return home as servants to officers' families, or for their own convenience, will not be sent back at the public expense. If they have so returned on account of ill-health, they will not be provided with a passage abroad a second time, unless under special circumstances, to be approved by the Secretary of State for War, or by the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be.

64. Except in cases of great urgency, when a continued residence at the station is attended with danger to life, invalided wives and families will be sent home in troopships and not in mail steamers or other vessels.

65. Should it be considered advisable, owing to exceptional circumstances, to grant passages to them in hired vessels, it must be understood that they cannot be re-conveyed to their former station at the public expense, until passage can be provided for them in a troopship.

66. Upon the discharge or death of a soldier not on the Married Establishment, or upon his transfer to the Army Reserve, his family will be entitled to passage at the public expense to their home or recognized place of residence, under the conditions which apply to families on the Married Roll.

2.—STOPPAGES FOR MESSING ON BOARD SHIP.

67. The daily stoppage for messing on board ship from civilian subordinates provided with second class or intermediate passage, will be 1s. for the individual, 4d. for the wife, and 2d. for each child above two years of age.

68. The daily stoppage for civilian passengers provided with inferior accommodation will be 6d. for the individual, 2d. for the wife, and 1d. for each child above two years of age.

69. Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses will, in accordance with Article 1049 of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878 (Revised Army Regulations, Vol. I), pay the following stoppages when situated as specified below :—

	Daily.						
<b>Schoolmaster—</b>							
On board ship...	<table> <tr> <td>Without troops, if provided with second class or intermediate accommodation.</td><td>0 7½ for himself.</td></tr> <tr> <td>When not so accommodated.</td><td>0 4 for his wife.</td></tr> <tr> <td>With troops, and accommodated with his family as a first-class Staff Sergeant.</td><td>0 2 for each child.</td></tr> </table>	Without troops, if provided with second class or intermediate accommodation.	0 7½ for himself.	When not so accommodated.	0 4 for his wife.	With troops, and accommodated with his family as a first-class Staff Sergeant.	0 2 for each child.
Without troops, if provided with second class or intermediate accommodation.	0 7½ for himself.						
When not so accommodated.	0 4 for his wife.						
With troops, and accommodated with his family as a first-class Staff Sergeant.	0 2 for each child.						
<b>Schoolmistress—</b>							
Provided with 2nd class or intermediate accommodation when embarked with or without troops, and if rationed on board ship at the public expense.	<table> <tr> <td>If a Schoolmistress in receipt of pay as such, whether the wife of a Schoolmaster or not; if unmarried or a widow.</td><td>0 4 for herself.</td></tr> <tr> <td>If a widow, for each child.</td><td>0 2</td></tr> </table>	If a Schoolmistress in receipt of pay as such, whether the wife of a Schoolmaster or not; if unmarried or a widow.	0 4 for herself.	If a widow, for each child.	0 2		
If a Schoolmistress in receipt of pay as such, whether the wife of a Schoolmaster or not; if unmarried or a widow.	0 4 for herself.						
If a widow, for each child.	0 2						

Provided with Staff Sergeants' accommodation and rations... Free.

70. The stoppages for the grocery ration and spirit ration supplied on board ship to non-commissioned officers and others will be governed by Articles 852-853 and 866 of the Warrant of 1st May 1878 (Revised Army Regulations, Vol. I).

71. Men of the Army Hospital Corps (except when under punishment) are entitled to a grocery ration free of charge.



72. When on board ship on passage to or from Foreign stations, rations in kind will be supplied free of charge to the families of all soldiers on the Married Roll, including families sent home in consequence of the misconduct of soldiers' wives. This rule does not apply to coastwise passages, unless the families are proceeding at the public expense unaccompanied by the soldier.

73. Ration stoppages will be credited on W. O. Form 322, in accordance with the instructions printed thereon."

2. An Officer who may be allowed to make his own arrangements for passage under Article 5

Rs. A. P.		of the Warrant, will receive passage money at Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's rates, less deduction for messing, as specified in the margin.
From Calcutta to Southampton . . .	641 12 9	
From Madras to Southampton . . .	645 11 5	
From Bombay to Southampton . . .	651 9 6	

The passage allowance up to £87 now granted to an officer who for medical reasons may be recommended to proceed to England *via* the Cape of Good Hope, will be discontinued in future.

3. Under Article 7 of the Warrant, passage money will continue to be issued to an officer who may be dismissed, cashiered, permitted to retire to avoid a Court-martial, or removed from the service, as laid down in paragraph 189, Clause XXIV, Transport Regulations, Part I.

4. With advertence to Article 13, existing rules as laid down in Clause II, paragraph 189, Transport Regulations, for the grant of passages and passage money to general officers and their families, will be maintained.

5. Article 31 of the Warrant is equally applicable to homeward passages, as laid down in paragraph 155, Transport Regulations.

6. The rates of messing contribution prescribed in Articles 35 and 37 are not applicable to officers when proceeding from port to port in India and in receipt of pay and Indian allowances; or to the families of such officers. Neither are those rates

Rates, exclusive of wine and beer at meals.

	Per diem.
	s. d.
Officers . . . . .	6 6
Ladies of 16 and upwards . . . . .	5 6
Children of 7 and under 16 years . . . . .	4 0
Children of 1 and under 7 years . . . . .	2 6
Children under 1 year . . . . .	nil.
Female servants . . . . .	3 0

Article 37 of the Warrant does not apply to ladies, including the wives and families of general officers, receiving passage allowance (based on P. and O. rates, which do not include wine, &c.) in lieu of passage, for whom the messing deduction will be at the rate of 4 shillings a day for the estimated period of the voyage.

7. The special messing rate of 2 shillings a day now payable for civilian servants will be discontinued in future, with reference to Articles 41 and 43 of the Warrant.

8. The provisions of Article 45 are not applicable in cases where passage money is issued, when messing contribution will be deducted from the passage money before embarkation as at present.

9. This Warrant is not applicable to officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, and it makes no change in the present arrangements under which

the cost of passages in certain cases is debited to Imperial or to Indian revenues respectively.

No. 1170.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1169 of this date, it is notified that the rates of passage-money and messing contribution therein laid down are applicable to officers of the Indian service when entitled, under existing rules, to passage at the public expense.

#### PENSIONS.

No. 1171.—Sub-Conductor William Traynor, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on a pension of (2s. 6d.) two shillings and six pence per diem, payable in India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 21st November 1879.

No. 485.—The services of Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

The 24th November 1879.

No. 486.—Mr. C. Innes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having overstayed his leave, his name is removed from the list of the Engineering Staff of the Public Works Department.

The 25th November 1879.

No. 487.—Major J. M. McNeile, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, and temporarily transferred to the Punjab, is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, retired, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 488.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the undermentioned Officer, under the terms of Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazette:—

Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Dejoux, P., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Also of—

Leupolt, H. P., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (on furlough), Punjab Irrigation Branch, with effect from 1st November 1879.

Heenan, R. H., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 1st October 1879.

Rayne, M., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (on furlough), Railway Branch, with effect from 1st August 1879.

A. B. SAMPSON,  
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1879.

BAY OF BENGAL—GODAVERY DISTRICT.  
COCANADA.

*Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).*

The Port Officer, Madras, has given notice that the Black buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) has drifted to the south-westward. Masters of vessels should therefore be extremely careful in rounding the Point to keep the lead going.

By Direction of the Government of India,  
R. C. CARRINGTON,  
*In charge of Office,*

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*  
*Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey  
Department;  
*The 21st November 1879.*

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 81, 71a, 70a, 828 and 829.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 113, 1172, 15b, 15c and 103a.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 465.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

## INDIAN MUSEUM.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 27th November 1879.*

**No. 97.**—Mr. O. L. Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 80, dated 27th September 1879, and resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 20th November 1879.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,

*Honorary Secretary.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR  
CENTRAL INDIA.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Indore Residency, the 22nd November 1879.*

**No. 1844.**—With reference to Notification No. 4282, dated 23rd October 1879, in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, Mr. Balapershah, Inspector of Police, held charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Holkar and Neeemch State Railways, from the forenoon of the 16th September to the forenoon of the 16th October 1879, in addition to his own duties.

By Order,

W. LOCH,

*2nd Asst. Agent, Gorr. Genl.,  
for Central India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—  
Military Works.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 19th November 1879.*

**No. 91.**—**ERRATUM.**—In Inspector General's Notification No. 87, dated 6th November 1879, for "Umballa," read "Lahore."

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

*Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV-  
ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN-  
TEED RAILWAYS.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 24th November 1879.*

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 465, dated the 9th October 1879, Mr. R. B. Duncan received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, from Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., on the forenoon of the 7th November 1879.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,*

*Offg. Consig. Engr. to the Govt. of India  
for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 19th November 1879.*

**No. 34.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 468, dated 14th November 1879, Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

**No. 35.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 470, dated 14th November 1879, Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

**No. 36.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 467, dated 14th November 1879, Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

**No. 37.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 470, dated 14th November 1879, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Bathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 38.**—The following Officers are transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway:—

Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), from leave.

*The 25th November 1879.*

**No. 39.**—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Construction Division, Sindia State Railway, *vice* Mr. H. D. LaTouche, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Line.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

*Director General.*

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,  
Manager's Office.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 19th November 1879.*

**No. 61.**—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 29, dated the 10th November 1879, Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 12th November 1879.

Lieutenant Kunhardt, R.E., received, and Mr. J. M. Rutherford made over, charge of the duties of Assistant Manager on the afternoon of the 17th November 1879.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*

*Offg. Manager.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.  
*Deputy Secy. & Treasurer.*

## COMPTROLLER GE

## No. 1706.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to May 1878.	April to May 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	3,758,504	3,829,458	70,954	...
II.—Tributes	703,000	125,255	129,820	4,565	...
III.—Forest	670,400	41,058	61,709	17,651	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	431,871	455,579	23,708	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	572	140,146	139,574	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	441,520	533,127	91,607	...
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	421,610	401,248	...	20,362
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	984,347	1,235,108	250,761	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	1,578,163	1,574,893	...	3,270
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	519,824	530,283	10,459	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	40,788	65,045	24,257	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	149,474	173,688	24,214	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	...	5,138	5,138	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	...	5,673	5,673	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	128,511	128,725	214	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	11,459	32,828	21,369	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	25,384	21,721	...	3,663
XVIII.—Education	139,000	18,339	23,779	5,440	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	...	13,496	13,496	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	...	5,774	5,774	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	170,433	183,169	12,736	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	12,780	13,501	721	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	35,243	40,162	4,919	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	85,725	99,393	13,668	...
TOTAL	55,946,900	8,983,860	9,703,463	719,603	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	107,521	120,315	12,814	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	18,424	48,623	30,199	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	18,424	7,617	...	10,807
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange	10,305,700	1,648,038	1,786,456	138,418	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	132,662	198,903	66,241	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	69,787,200	10,908,929	11,865,397	956,468	...
England, including Army and P. W. Ordinary	213,100	52,663	55,722	3,059	...
GRAND TOTAL	70,000,300	10,961,592	11,921,119	959,527	...

\* Telegraph figures for the corresponding period of last year were included in the monthly abstracts of the Government

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;

CALCUTTA,  
The 28th November 1879.C. R. C. KIERNANDER,  
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

## GENERAL'S OFFICE.

second month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to May 1878.	April to May 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	304,803	3,68,380	63,577	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	25,802	33,651	7,849	...
2.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	57,830	49,814	...	8,016
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	416,795	446,868	30,073	...
5.—Forest	505,900	38,044	47,543	9,499	...
6.—Excise	118,000	13,822	29,244	15,422	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	796	6,966	6,170	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	26,644	3,679	...	22,965
9.—Customs	203,000	32,916	33,154	238	...
10.—Salt	383,000	88,381	45,890	...	42,491
11.—Opium	2,499,100	786,643	989,556	202,913	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	12,597	12,564	...	33
13.—Mint	87,300	27,740	12,411	...	15,329
14.—Post Office	983,300	147,881	166,074	18,193	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	...	4,057	4,057	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	202,940	200,453	...	3,487
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	50,043	57,339	7,296	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	555,945	551,099	...	4,246
19.—Police	2,472,000	402,184	389,936	...	12,248
20.—Marine	396,900	95,859	53,801	...	42,058
21.—Education	1,024,500	148,317	145,846	...	2,471
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	26,272	25,769	...	503
23.—Medical	679,000	96,177	101,598	5,421	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	40,255	50,981	10,726	...
25.—Political	375,700	53,615	53,435	...	177
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	219,576	222,175	2,599	...
27.—C. F. and Absentee Allowances	2,000	655	558	...	97
28.—Superannuation	634,000	152,284	157,850	5,566	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	34,973	49,543	14,570	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	29,644	4,441	...	25,203
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	579,824	423,003	...	156,821
TOTAL	29,980,000	4,670,257	4,738,281	68,024	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	1,925,784	2,179,305	253,521	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	276,698	294,663	17,965	...
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	112,028	91,123	...	50,905
Working expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange	5,444,700	507,079	510,598	3,514	...
33.—Surplus profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	706,800	16,525	31,323	14,798	...
Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	14,000	...	...	...	...
Land and Supervision	75,700	12,744	9,909	...	2,835
34.—State Railways	995,000	108,776	1,58,879	50,103	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	57,155,300	7,659,891	8,014,076	354,185	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest	14,246,200	1,500,578	1,638,755	138,177	...
TOTAL	71,401,500	9,160,469	9,652,831	492,362	...
<i>Productive Public Works.</i>					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	482,829	327,592	...	155,237
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	113,702	64,596	...	49,106
TOTAL	3,500,000	596,531	392,188	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,901,500	9,757,000	10,045,019	288,019	...

of India for June, hence they are not taken in this return but they will be included in the next.

W. WATERFIELD,  
Offg. Comptroller General.



**STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1879.**

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1878, GIVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	6 PER CENT. DUE FOR 16 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1892.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1884-85.	5½ PERCENT. LOAN OF 1888-89.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	OF 1824-25	OF 1828-29.	OF 1832-33.	OF 1835-36.	OF 1842-43.	OF 1854-55.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. POR- TION.					
Balance of 31st October 1879 . . . . .	55,600	2,346	14,45,973	90,18,900	2,39,63,700	1,13,61,900	2,09,72,000	3,14,71,000	38,98,000	9,53,000	90,78,700	6,79,33,800	58,700	35,61,000	76,800	6,81,500	17,77,73,925
<b>ADD—</b>																	
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1879 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	63,700	57,000	10,000	..	..	..	1,73,500	..	..	..	..	3,04,300
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1879 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	28,000	2,43,000	1,500	44,000	..	..	3,17,700	44,16,900	..	..	..	..	50,63,100
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1879 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	21,000	1,60,500	2,500	1,48,500	2,500	..	2,04,800	21,41,500	..	3,000	..	..	28,67,900
<b>Deduct—</b>																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . . . . .	65,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,65,800	2,44,30,400	1,13,65,900	2,12,25,100	3,16,73,500	3,58,000	96,01,300	7,46,65,700	58,700	33,64,900	75,800	6,81,500	18,60,09,125
Balance on 15th November 1879 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6,000	1,91,400	6,000	74,000	..	..	40,000	30,200	..	2,000	7,000	68,700	4,90,300
	55,600	38,506	14,45,973	90,18,900	2,39,63,700	1,13,61,900	2,09,72,000	3,14,71,000	39,00,500	9,53,000	95,61,300	7,46,35,500	58,700	33,62,000	68,800	5,87,800	18,55,30,825

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1879, enforced from India, 3,530 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,114 lakhs.

" 16th Sept. 1879 to 30th Sept.	" 23 "	" 5 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct.	" 24 "	" 7 "
" 16th Oct. " to 31st Oct.	" 12 "	" 0 "
" 1st Nov. " to 15th Nov.	" 81 "	" 4 "
	3,670 lakhs.	3,160 "
	3,160 "	510 lakhs.

Balance against India

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, 28th November 1879.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

## Allahabad Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
200	D 18—43215	100	Baboo Jagannatham, Ajmere.
208	D 16—09803	10	Mohomed Mohiuddeen, Allahabad.
209	D 14—25920	20	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Calcutta.
	" —81775	20	
	D 4—97411	50	
	D 18—38382	100	
210	D 16—09810	10	Mrs. Catharine Smith, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 26th November 1879.

W. T. PIERCY, A. A.-G.,  
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

## Bombay Circle.

## NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879.			
W75	M 38—02210	500	Jayaram Rughunath, Tarapur.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1879.		Rs.	
H173	M 36—32487	100	Ahmed Omar, Bombay.
	M 37—77230	100	
H174	M 47—32451	10	Jamsetji Cursetji, Bombay.
H175	M 1—66937	5	Jeewaji Jaffer, Bombay.
H176	M 45—61404	10	Govind Moreswar, Wardah.
H177	M 9—12454	5	Vinayek Rughunath, Bombay.
M62	M 35—88650	50	Mohamed Ally Ebrabim, Bombay.
	" —88670		

BOMBAY,  
The 25th November 1879.

W. WELLS,  
Asst. Commissioner.

## Calicut Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—96114	20	A. Appoo Pillay, Maho.
J 10—22043	100	C. Ananta Sing, Bangalore.
" —23560	100	
" —27304	100	
J 7—77754	5	Barrie & Co., Madras.
J 6—93906	10	
J 9—27167	10	Vencoba Row, Revenue Gomasta, Jogalore, Mysore Province.
J 5—98157	20	A. Ramanuja Chelu, Masulipatan.
" —87690	20	
J 9—29448	10	Hutchina, Cumbly Merchant, Bangalore.
J 5—97179	20	Executive Commissariat Officer, Wellington.
" —97177		

CALICUT,  
The 17th November 1879.

J. C. WINSOM,  
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Calcutta Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
283	O 30—47559	50	Mr. R. E. Cohen.
284	O 70—38650	500	
	O 67—00738	100	Superintendent A. Hogg.
	O 30—94618	50	
	" —84457	50	
286	L 86—43164	10	Babu Gopaul Lal.
	O 43—46440	10	

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
269	... A 93—07196 ...	20	Babu Woopendra Nath Bose.
	... " —07121 ...		
	... L 18—50609 ...		
	... " —50606 ...		
	... A 21—43716 ...		
	... " —43719 ...	10	
	... A 97—88000 ...	10	
	... L 3—41675 ...	10	
	... L 9—45116 ...	5	
	... " —45115 ...		
62	... L 95—58267 ...	10	Hurmuk Dooly Chand.
	... " —58268 ...	10	Babu Tarini Churn Shaw.
184	... A 7—77585 ...		
	... " —55258 ...		
	... A 49—65186 ...		
	... " —65185 ...		
	... L 13—18554 ...	20	
	... " —18551 ...		
185	... O 49—67464 ...	10	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	... O 48—67494 ...	10	Babu Ambica Churn Paul.
186	... O 12—93829 ...		
	... " —67951 ...		
187	... L 17—21624 ...		
	... " —21625 ...		
	... L 55—21721 ...	5	Mr. M. Norton.
	... " —21728 ...	5	Mr. J. Elliot.
364	... O 15—19502 ...	10	Fuzul Ellahio.
365	... L 54—12219 ...	5	Babu Koylas Chunder Dey.
366	... L 55—69394 ...	5	Thakoorpershad.
367	... L 52—68856 ...	500	Sudhiran Luchmon Das.
368	... O 42—15321 ...	10	Rohim Bux.
369	... L 55—70486 ...	5	Babu Dena Nath Majoomdar.

CALCUTTA,  
The 28th November 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,  
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Kurrachee Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—54954	20	Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.
G 14—36756	10	

KURRACHEE,  
The 17th November 1879.

W. PATTON,  
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
86	E 16—43527	10	S. Mokand Sing, Sub-Over-soor, Meeranuzai Road Division, Hungoo District. Kohat.
	" —44126	10	
	E 12—83468	20	
	E 15—88440	50	
	" —46961	50	
	E 13—57120	100	

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
151	E 12—86430	20	Messrs. Robert, Addy & Co., Simla.
	" —86430	20	
163	E 8—13921	5	G. Davies, Esq., Lahore.
	E 12—71819	20	
156	E 16—06832	10	Sergeant R. Cook, Lucknow.

LAHORE,  
The 22nd November 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,  
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

**Madras Circle.****NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
81	B 59—10649	100	Mrs. D'Silva & Co., Bangalore.
	—41145	100	

**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
161	B 57—32786	20	Mr. T. W. Jackson, Municipal Overseer, Madras.
162	B 59—94358	100	Venkata Aiyangar, Closepett.
	—94371	100	
163	B 57—22451	20	Bashyam Aiyangar, Sulurpet, Nellore.
164	B 46—68176	5	Rev. T. Aloysius, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Royapuram.
	—80534	5	
23	B 49—18969	10	T. Bungaru Chetti, No. 5, Dava Raya Mudali Street, Madras.
	—63039		

\* Wrongly joined.

**PORT SAINT GEORGE,**  
The 17th November 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Asst. to the Asst. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offy. Commissioner.

**Nagpur Circle.****NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H26	F 13—36516	5	Bhngwan Doss, Sub-Overseer of Balaghat.

**NAGPUR,**  
The 20th November 1879.

H. G. COWIE,

Defy. Commr. of Paper Currency, C. P.

**POST OFFICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Darjeeling, the 19th October 1879.*

To obviate inconvenience at present felt by people wishing to register letters for the Assam, Darjeeling and Northern Bengal Mail (which closes at the General Post Office at 12 noon), a change will be made in the hours of registration at the Calcutta Post Office.

No letters will in future be received for insurance or registration between 7 and 8 A.M., as this time is not found suitable to the public, but registration and insurance will commence at 11 A.M., instead of at noon, and continue till the present hour of 5 P.M.

This change will have effect from 1st December 1879.

T. W. GRIBBLE,  
Post Master General, Bengal.

*Calcutta, the 28th November 1879.***SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.**

For	Date.	Box closes at	Per Steamer
	1879.		
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	29th Nov.	6 P. M.	Str. Meera.*
Akyab and Rangoon	31st "	6 "	Str. Comilla.
Perian Gulf	1st Dec.	6 "	Str. from Bombay.
Ceylon and Australian Colonies	2nd "	6 "	Do.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	3rd "	6 "	Str. Khandalla.
Europe via Bombay	5th "	6 "	Str. from Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	4th "	6 "	Do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	5th "	6 "	Str. Bagdad.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6th "	6 "	Str. from Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyaukphyoo	7th "	6 "	Str. Busheer.

\* Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6.30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

**List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th November 1879.**

Abdon, C. J.	Dunbar, Samuel.	Menson, John.
Banerjee, R. M.	Fornader, J.	O'Neill, W.
Bremner, Geo.	Frye, E.	Poynts, Mrs.
Briggs, Mrs.	Halt, Mrs.	Rose, A. A.
Brown, W. A.	Harrison, Mrs. A.	Byves, G. C.
Clarke, Mrs. M.	Jafferson, Mrs. L.	Sandford, Mrs.
Cockburn, G.	Jones, Miss S. A.	Thomson, A.
Conolly, James.	Jones, M.	Titcher, F. H.
Cox, W. F.	Johnstone, L. K.	Vaughan, Mrs. L.
Cooke, Miss.	Johnstone, Capt.	Watkins, H.
D'Aubrey, Mrs. A. C.	Jull, C.	Wilson, J. H. (Exc. Engr.)
Davis, H. E.	Lawson, J.	Wood, C.
D'Silva, Mrs. F.	Mazzy, Miss.	
Denton, J.	Martyr, W. W.	

**Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."**

Amery, G.	Gay, Miss (Passenger per Merkara).	McDonald, J.
Andrews, Albert.	Grey, Mrs. E.	Merrett, W.
Archibald, Peter.	Habot, Fean.	Morrison, J.
Baratta, Charles.	Hakewell, J. W.	Muller, J.
Blanchard, S. L.	Halden, Capt. H.	"Nolly."
Boyle, Capt. E. R.	Hall, James.	Neville, Mrs.
Bragg, S.	Hall, Negel.	Noel, Monsieur A.
Brown, Geo. Stephen.	Hammond, C. A.	Otool Kisto Mitter.
Cadwalader, Chas. J. H.	Harard, D.	Rebentrap, Dr.
(S. S. Japan).	Hom Chunder Chatterjee.	Rolt, H. G.
Carlisle, J. F.	Hogan, D. F.	Rose, D.
Chavos, Hermann.	Hope, A.	Row, A.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Hopkins, Robert A.	Saltan, G. W.
Common, Charles.	Hunter, James (late prisoner, Presby Jail).	Sanderuan, H. A.
Craig, E. R.	J. D.	Sandoman, W. A.
Crodiero, Antonio E.	Janthe.	Shidvone, Sigr. Carmelo.
Dalrymple, Walter F.	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Silva, H.
Davies, A. A.	Johua, A. B.	Sinion Nikkico, Sainoff.
Davis, Robert R.	Kelly, Thomas.	Spencer, Robert.
DeLord, J. H.	Kennedy, V. Show.	Stoker, Master H. W.
Dessa, G.	Lambe, W.	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Dewas, H.	Lawler, James.	Sultan, Revd. G.
Dinnia, F.	Lewis, Charles.	Swinburne, C.
D'Rozario (Asst. Insp.)	Lord, Harry.	Swiney, W.
Eales, E. F.	MacIntyre, A.	Tindal, Lewis W.
Edwards, E.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Wahab, E.
Fergusson, John.	Martin, Lieut. Martin (A.S.)	Williams, W. J.
Ferrell, J. M.	Mathews, Henry N. J.	Williamson, A.
Fitzgerald, T. S.		Woolfall, Thomas.
Forster, Capt. C.		
Forward, S.		
Garden, Dr.		

**Newspapers.**

Ali, W. H.	Hall, Mrs.	Marshall, —
Dalrymple, W. F.	Jackson, Frank.	King, J. B.
Greenhill, James.	Lewis, Charles.	Woolfall, Thomas.

**Registered Letters.**

Chamoff, Monsr. S. M.	Henry, C.	Olson, L. (Engr.)
Faulkner, G. H.	Martin, Lt. M.	

**Parcels.**

Hart, Mrs. R. D.

E. C. GEORGE,  
Presidency Post Master.

**GUNNY BAGS AND TWINE.****Tenders invited for.**

The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, hereby invites sealed tenders to be presented at his Office on or before Monday, the 5th day of January 1880, for the supply of—

I.—Fifty thousand (50,000) two-maund gunny bags suitable for the conveyance of salt in boats; and

II.—Fifty (50) candies of five hundred (500) lbs. each of twine suitable for stitching up the said salt bags.

2. Tenders must state the rates of delivery in the Madras Salt Depot per 100 bags and per candy of twine respectively. They may be for the supply of the whole quantity of bags and twine required, or for any portion thereof not being less than five thousand (5,000) bags or five (5) candies of twine. They must be accompanied by samples and by a deposit of Rupees five hundred (500) in cash or Currency Notes, which will, on application, be returned to those persons whose tenders may not be accepted. They will be opened by the Commissioner on Tuesday, 6th January 1880, at his Office at 2 P.M., when all persons interested will be at liberty to attend in person or by agent.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement on or before 9th January 1880 for the delivery of one-half of the bags, or twine, or both, for which his tender is accepted, on or before the 10th of March 1880, and of the other half within thirty days thereafter; and at the same time to furnish security in the sum of Rupees fifteen hundred (1,500) in cash or Currency Notes (including the sum of Rs. 500, above-mentioned), or in Government Promissory Notes endorsed in the name of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue for the time being (in which latter case the prior deposit of Rs. 500 will be at once returned), for the proper performance of his agreement. Provided always that in case any tender is accepted for any number of bags or quantity of twine less than the whole number or quantity required, a proportionate reduction will be made in the amount of security required. But in no case will a smaller sum than Rupees five hundred (500) be accepted as security.

4. The bags and twine will be examined on delivery by a Committee appointed by the Commissioner, and payment will be made within three days for all passed as corresponding with the samples accompanying the accepted tender. All bags and twine rejected by the Committee must be replaced by articles satisfactory to them within three days, failing which the Commissioner will proceed to supply the deficiency by purchase at his discretion in the local market at the expense and risk of the contractor. In case the Committee shall be equally divided in opinion, or if the contractor shall dispute their decision on any matter, it shall be referred for the orders of the Commissioner, which shall be final and conclusive and liable to no question or appeal whatsoever.

5. Failure to execute agreement and furnish deposit as required by clause 2 hereof will entail forfeiture of the deposit of Rupees five hundred (500).

6. Failure to supply bags, or twine, or both, as the case may be, will entail the forfeiture of the deposit made under clause 3 hereof, or of so much thereof as to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall seem equitable.

7. In case of such failure as is above mentioned in clauses 5 and 6 hereof, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall be at liberty to make such arrangements as he thinks fit for procuring the bags, or twine, or both, at the risk and expense of the successful tenderer, who shall be responsible for any loss or damage caused by such failure, but who shall not be entitled to share in any savings which, in such case, the Commissioner may be able to effect in the purchase of the said bags, or twine, or both.

8. The contract may not be sublet or transferred without the permission of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

9. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will give no reasons for his rejection of tenders.

10. Samples of the bags and twine now in use for the transport of salt may be seen, and all further information obtained, on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. W. BLISS,

Commr. of Salt Revenue,  
Madras Presidency.

MADRAS,  
The 31st October 1879. }

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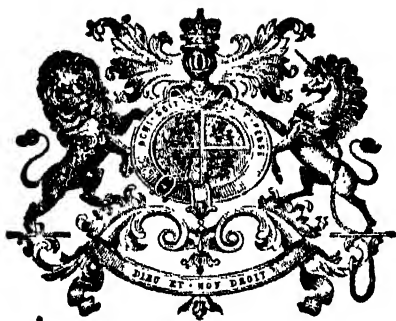
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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.—*The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, 31st January next, at 4 P.M.*

In accordance with the provisions of Article XVII of the Rules, the Managers give notice that they will propose the following additions to, and alterations in, the Rules:—

- (1.) Article IV.—Omit the words “the subscriptions of annuitants or retired subscribers shall be regulated in the manner provided in Article VIII.”
- (2.) Article VII.—Omit the whole.
- (3.) Article VIII, Clause I.—Substitute—

“*First.*—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities wishing to secure to their widows and children the full benefits of the Fund must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

“*Second.*—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of Rs. 25,000:

“Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement and to children born of such wife after retirement.

“*Third.*—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children, the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage, or at any subsequent period, the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the Managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner:—Additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married.”

- (4.) Article XXV.—For the words “Articles VII and VIII” substitute “Article VIII.”

- (5.) Article XXIX.—After the words “or £100 a year in England” add “and these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.”

- (6.) Article XXX.—For the word “twenty-first” substitute “sixteenth.” After the words “£100 a year in England” add—

“And these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.

“From the commencement of the 17th to the end of the 21st year, the allowance shall be Rs. 90 a month in India or £150 a year in England, and this allowance shall be increased by Rs. 30 a month in India, or £50 a year in England if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.”

(7.) After Article XXX insert a new article in the following terms:—

“On the death of a subscriber a donation shall be paid to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to his surviving child or children who by his death become entitled to receive allowances from the Fund according to the following scale:—

(1.) If the subscriber dies before retirement, £300 sterling or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

(2.) If the subscriber dies after retirement, £200 sterling or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

It shall be in the discretion of the Managers to pay this donation in anticipation of the receipt of the formal evidence required for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund.”

(8.) Article XLI.—Omit the words “by which the tables of one-third minimum value shall also be determined.”

The Managers will also propose that such of the above additions and amendments as may be adopted shall have retrospective effect from 1st April 1878.

By Order of the Managers,  
COLMAN MACAULAY,  
*Secretary.*

Mr. Westland has given notice to the Managers that he will propose, at the Half-yearly General Meeting, that ordinarily no person shall be qualified to hold the Secretaryship who draws a salary (including pay and acting allowance) over Rs. 1,500, provided that if any person is obliged by this rule to give up the Secretaryship, in consequence of an acting appointment which, in the opinion of the Managers, is of a temporary nature, the Managers may permit him to retain a lien on the appointment (but without remuneration) so long as he does not leave Calcutta on furlough or special leave.

#### NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business at Telkul Ghaut, Howrah, as Engineers, &c., under the style and firm of “King and Lochhead,” has been dissolved from the 31st day of October last, from which date the interest and responsibility of William Gibson Lochhead therein ceased. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to Mr. John King, to whom all claims against the said firm should be sent for adjustment and payment.

The business will in future be carried on by Mr. King, under the firm of John King & Co.

JOHN KING.  
W. G. LOCHHEAD.

VICTORIA ENGINE WORKS;  
TELKUL GHAUT, HOWRAH,  
The 7th November 1879. }

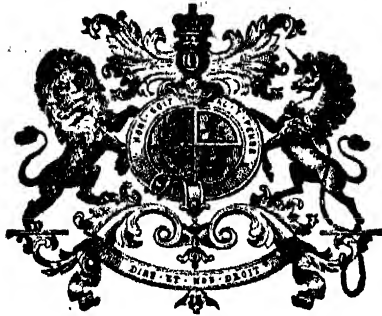
#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

##### Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 055526, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Tabitha Edwards, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

TABITHA EDWARDS.

LUCKNOW.  
The 12th November 1879. }



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY—TRAFFIC.]

### EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1879.

#### No. I.

#### GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mile- age open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	857	1,045,036	33,64,348	23,32,699	10,31,649
South Indian	612	567,404	16,30,576	12,61,976	3,68,600
Great Indian Peninsula	1,276 <sup>a</sup>	3,607,131	1,58,22,196	83,35,728	74,86,468
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	751,736	46,26,554	18,55,750	27,70,804
East Indian, Main Line	1,283 <sup>b</sup>	3,950,315	2,10,74,750	69,15,895	1,41,58,855
" Jubbulpore Line	223 <sup>c</sup>	669,891	25,17,061	9,66,075	15,50,986
Eastern Bengal	171 <sup>d</sup>	305,577	18,42,509	10,04,253	8,38,256
Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	697,851	27,47,416	13,12,216	14,35,200
Punjab and Delhi	566 <sup>d</sup>	1,109,948	47,71,595	27,98,279	19,73,316
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	2,50,376	3,80,500	-1,30,124
Sind	110	113,139	6,47,720	4,07,216	2,40,504
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	20,866	73,094	42,758	30,336
Nalhati	27 <sup>i</sup>	20,044	48,488	31,948	16,540
Rajputana	428 <sup>j</sup>	769,191	21,72,257	12,12,986	9,59,271
Holkar and Neomuch	172	227,855	6,06,527	4,22,214	1,84,313
Khamgaon	8	5,792	33,950	26,872	7,078
Amraoti	6	2,424	49,748	29,247	20,501
Wardha Coal	46	19,665	80,433	77,449	2,984
Nizam's	117	115,297	3,55,821	3,19,488	36,333
Tirhoot	81	61,583	2,53,166	1,62,149	91,317
Punjab Northern	103	167,019	8,16,337	5,12,812	3,33,525
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	180,641	5,59,318	4,37,939	1,21,379
Northern Bengal	219	374,180	6,39,722	5,60,189	79,533
Sindia	35	25,550	56,790	58,921	-2,131
Dhond and Manmad	136	94,710	3,28,077	2,59,486	68,591
Indus Valley	508 <sup>c</sup>	374,180	14,31,026	11,54,036	2,76,990
Gackwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	30 <sup>k</sup>	16,023	39,503	20,343	19,160
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	29	21,767	69,174	37,121	32,053
Patna-Gya	40	8,054	30,277	21,228	9,049
TOTAL	8,266 <sup>l</sup>	15,089,210	6,69,69,109	3,29,57,773	3,40,11,336

a.—Inclusive of 7½ miles (Daur Junction to Colaba, B. B. and C. I. Railway) worked over by the Company.

b.—Includes 3 miles, the length of the Barh Branch.

c.—Includes 13 miles, the length of the Damukdia Branch.

d.—Includes 18 miles of the E. I. Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi.

**No. II.**  
**SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.**

RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam-boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ... ..	13,35,755	19,08,961	11,613	...	1,98,019	33,64,348
South Indian ... ..	10,14,426	5,89,946	11,405	...	14,799	16,30,576
Great Indian Peninsula ... ..	31,29,120	1,22,98,143	27,141	...	3,67,792	1,58,22,196
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ..	12,83,739	32,49,995	14,569	215	78,036	46,26,554
East Indian, Main Line ... ..	52,67,101	1,50,49,022	27,213	14,472	7,16,942	2,10,74,750
„ Jubbulpore Line ... ..	5,55,770	17,57,990	1,764	...	2,01,537	25,17,061
Eastern Bengal ... ..	8,34,284	8,33,008	2,978	1,39,782	32,457	18,42,509
Oudh and Rohilkhand ... ..	10,10,670	14,70,972	6,344	...	2,59,430	27,47,416
Punjab and Delhi ... ..	20,03,361	25,84,192	10,445	...	1,73,597	47,71,595
Indus Steam Flotilla ... ..	...	...	...	2,50,376	...	2,50,376
Sind ... ..	84,828	4,71,110	1,164	...	90,618	6,47,720
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ..	46,645	20,382	227	...	5,837	73,094
Nalhati ... ..	33,588	14,169	453	...	278	48,488
Rajputana ... ..	5,41,879	15,75,483	6,461	...	45,434	21,72,257
Holkar and Neemuch ... ..	2,01,767	3,94,724	1,276	...	8,760	6,06,527
Khamgaon ... ..	4,660	29,193	87	...	10	33,950
Amraoti ... ..	7,928	41,664	146	...	10	49,748
Wardha Coal ... ..	15,631	62,650	500	...	1,652	80,433
Nizam's ... ..	1,55,187	1,98,684	757	...	1,193	3,55,821
Tirhoot ... ..	1,14,586	89,038	2,572	35,247	12,023	2,53,466
Punjab Northern ... ..	3,01,629	5,26,480	2,159	...	15,769	8,46,837
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ... ..	3,84,747	1,68,093	2,809	...	3,660	5,59,318
Northern Bengal ... ..	2,14,936	2,68,213	3,693	67,803	85,072	6,30,722
Sindia ... ..	34,192	29,508	512	...	1,578	56,790
Dhond and Manmad ... ..	90,368	2,12,787	1,595	...	23,327	3,28,077
Indus Valley ... ..	4,09,390	9,47,675	1,050	40,400	31,821	14,31,026
Gackwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) ... ..	14,768	20,791	...	...	3,944	39,503
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ... ..	47,187	21,804	...	...	183	69,174
Patna-Gya ... ..	21,911	8,157	200	...	9	30,277
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,91,68,056</b>	<b>4,48,33,834</b>	<b>1,40,088</b>	<b>5,48,885</b>	<b>22,83,796</b>	<b>6,69,09,109</b>

## DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																	TOTAL.	Debit- tions.	Rs.	Rs.	TOTAL.	Miscellaneous Par. el. Lug- gage, &c., &c.	
	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Fourth or Lowest Class.			TOTAL.			Season Tickets.								
	Average fare.		Receipts.	Average fare.		Number.	Receipts.	Average fare.		Number.	Receipts.	Average fare.		Number.	Receipts.	Number.								Receipts.
	Pies.	Rs.		Pies.	Rs.		Pies.	Rs.		Pies.	Rs.		Pies.	Rs.		Rs.								
Madras	18-00	5,737	80,625	7-00	26,996	1,12,445	3-50	834,083	7,10,776	2-00	645,750	2,65,730	1,512,571	11,69,576	13	499	1,65,690	13,35,755	...	...	Rs.	13,35,755		
South Indian	8-00	9,140	17,032	3-00	55,877	34,986	...	...	...	2-00	2,690,291	9,20,443	2,665,311	9,72,461	2	50	41,915	10,14,426	...	...	...	10,14,426		
Great Indian Peninsula	18-00	15,914	2,10,465	9-00	83,776	4,35,553	4-09	251,620	6,20,158	2-50	2,017,002	14,32,571	2,368,312	27,04,752	475	7,087	4,19,841	31,31,680	2,500	...	...	31,29,120		
Bombay, Baroda and C. India	15-00	10,167	30,472	7-00	70,579	74,331	...	...	...	4-00	2,698,252	10,54,594	2,778,998	11,69,397	3,854	25,616	88,726	12,83,739	...	...	...	12,83,739		
East Indian, Main Line	18-00	22,016	2,06,088	9-00	67,240	2,64,910	4-50	290,889	2,13,613	3-00	3,697,151	40,72,958	4,077,248	47,57,569	5,734	27,248	4,82,297	52,67,114	13a	...	...	52,67,101		
" Jabalpur Line	18-00	2,237	34,744	9-00	11,040	57,349	4-50	2,333	11,335	3-00	173,975	3,55,319	189,555	4,88,777	...	...	66,993	5,55,770	...	...	...	5,55,770		
Eastern Bengal	12-00	11,716	24,182	6-00	23,501	20,905	4-50	208,481	1,72,084	3-00	793,026	4,27,127	1,026,724	6,44,198	1,309	7,626	1,82,460	8,34,284	...	...	...	8,34,284		
Oradh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	9-00	9,657	34,512	...	...	...	2-00	1,513,969	8,93,433	1,523,626	9,27,945	...	...	82,725	10,10,670	...	...	...	10,10,670		
Punjab and Delhi	12-22	8,761	61,550	7-93	41,937	1,44,459	4-49	8,803	18,643	2-37	1,796,152	14,48,111	1,555,653	16,72,793	...	...	3,30,568	20,03,361	...	...	...	20,03,361		
Sind	14-79	968	5,474	7-50	3,577	6,508	3-63	2,297	2,735	2-39	61,399	56,410	71,241	71,127	...	...	13,701	84,828	...	...	...	84,828		
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18-00	249	371	9-00	2,267	1,000	3-19	241,887	35,600	2-18	86,561	7,425	330,907	44,306	...	...	2,252	46,648	...	...	...	46,648		
Nalhati (State)	17-60	501	1,139	5-28	4,020	2,817	...	...	...	3-52	74,835	26,545	79,356	30,501	...	...	3,087	33,588	...	...	...	33,588		
Rajputana	9-63	1,703	6,322	5-11	7,001	11,093	...	...	...	2-01	793,709	4,92,592	802,413	5,10,007	362	128	34,744	5,44,879	...	...	...	5,44,879		
Holkar and Neemuch	16-84	1,256	4,601	8-42	6,449	9,610	2-81	17,384	12,205	2-11	397,549	1,79,483	422,588	1,96,809	12	375	4,493	2,01,767	...	...	...	2,01,767		
Khamsaon	18-00	205	187	9-00	571	183	4-00	2,351	426	2-50	29,254	3,078	31,471	3,869	...	...	791	4,660	...	...	...	4,660		
Amraoti	18-00	357	171	9-00	1,342	353	4-00	36,154	4,529	2-50	18,983	1,560	56,936	6,613	...	...	1,315	7,928	...	...	...	7,928		
Wardha Coal	18-00	106	225	9-00	182	214	4-00	1,025	644	2-50	35,401	11,247	36,714	12,330	...	...	3,301	15,631	...	...	...	15,631		
Nizam's	18-00	1,220	6,593	9-00	4,446	12,084	4-00	9,678	15,563	2-50	112,232	83,544	127,876	1,18,684	...	...	36,503	1,55,187	...	...	...	1,55,187		
Tirhoot	15-94	1,566	5,276	9-57	1,388	2,925	...	...	...	2-39	240,580	97,712	243,534	1,05,913	...	...	8,073	1,14,586	...	...	...	1,14,586		
Punjab Northern	10-23	2,007	8,243	2-77	10,971	12,843	...	...	...	1-78	506,306	2,17,961	519,284	2,39,047	...	...	62,669	3,01,716	87a	...	...	3,01,629		
Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley (State)	10-14	1,615	5,793	5-07	20,749	13,008	...	...	...	2-53	552,778	3,48,841	575,142	3,57,642	...	...	18,615	3,86,257	1,510	...	...	3,84,747		
Northern Bengal (State)	18-00	1,350	13,536	9-00	3,341	11,383	...	...	...	2-50	298,207	1,67,602	302,898	1,92,581	...	...	22,355	2,14,936	...	...	...	2,14,936		
Sindia	9-63	466	547	5-11	1,675	1,113	...	...	...	2-01	89,373	28,734	90,514	30,694	...	...	3,498	34,192	...	...	...	34,192		
Dhond and Mannad	17-81	305	1,401	8-91	2,507	4,816	...	...	...	2-97	98,242	76,361	101,054	82,578	...	...	7,790	90,368	...	...	...	90,368		
Indus Valley	13-89	1,053	8,634	6-94	8,161	24,946	...	...	...	2-31	372,302	2,98,565	381,516	3,32,105	...	...	77,285	4,00,390	...	...	...	4,00,390		
Gackwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi)	...	...	...	7-00	1,323	854	...	...	...	3-00	51,955	13,515	53,178	14,369	...	...	399	14,768	...	...	...	14,768		
B. (Native State).	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-95	566	270	2-48	159,502	43,255	160,626	44,594	...	...	2,593	47,187	...	...	...	47,187		
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	13-24	558	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-00	47,081	20,451	47,472	21,207	...	...	704	21,911	...	...	...	21,911		
Patna-Gya	18-00	111	557	9-02	280	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		



## DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

RAILWAYS.	GENERAL MERCHANDISE.			MILITARY STORES.			RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.			MINERALS.			Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Rs.				
Indian ...	88,686,870	18,39,958	403,526	403,526	42,219	13,245	13,245	497	3,798	168	26,119	19,08,961	Rs.	19,08,961	...	Rs.
Indian Peninsula ...	12,515,764	5,70,911	16,309	16,309	1,522	582,409	582,409	16,110	...	...	1,403	5,89,946	...	5,89,946	...	5,89,946
Indian Peninsula ...	246,370,179	1,20,15,652	929,971	929,971	83,966	507,264	507,264	16,852	1,478,106	66,773	1,28,164	1,23,10,407	12,264	1,22,98,143	...	1,22,98,143
ay, Baroda and Central India ...	62,187,494	30,97,084	221,885	221,885	19,138	1,519,262	1,519,262	47,477	177,404	5,684	80,671	32,50,004	9	32,49,995	...	32,49,995
Indian, Main Line ...	295,560,278	1,23,14,716	3,355,702	3,355,702	2,93,334	290,574	290,574	6,515	30,271,238	24,05,568	29,239	1,50,49,022	...	1,50,49,022	...	1,50,49,022
Jubbulpore Line ...	44,563,335	16,84,077	271,817	271,817	22,314	172,436	172,436	4,910	1,992,077	46,043	616	17,57,990	...	17,57,990	...	17,57,990
in Bengal ...	15,928,702	8,02,767	43,731	43,731	3,430	63,633	63,633	1,826	596,588	18,504	6,981	8,33,008	...	8,33,008	...	8,33,008
and Rohilkhand ...	45,379,050	14,42,759	176,794	176,794	15,311	465,828	465,828	6,102	12,403	374	6,426	14,70,972	...	14,70,972	...	14,70,972
ab and Delhi ...	42,599,147	20,73,101	4,415,178	4,415,178	3,65,391	712,088	712,088	21,581	1,851,256	51,917	72,202	25,84,192	...	25,84,192	...	25,84,192
...	6,857,805	4,34,580	244,851	244,851	19,969	97,397	97,397	1,135	51,304	2,173	13,253	4,71,110	...	4,71,110	...	4,71,110
ittra and South-Eastern (State) ...	415,935	19,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,242	120	1,119	20,382	...	20,382	...	20,382
ati (State) ...	124,798	11,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,934	2,095	244	14,169	...	14,169	...	14,169
utana ...	24,760,829	15,20,672	15,105	15,105	1,469	1,673,414	1,673,414	50,138	8,370	555	4,004	15,76,548	1,365	15,75,183	...	15,75,183
ar and Neemuch, ...	4,376,370	3,68,262	22,520	22,520	2,540	380,832	380,832	16,298	2,778	200	7,424	3,94,724	...	3,94,724	...	3,94,724
ingoon ...	155,571	28,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	61	164	29,193	...	29,193	...	29,193
noti ...	137,214	40,956	37	37	14	...	...	...	1,670	198	496	41,664	...	41,664	...	41,664
dha Coal ...	541,654	23,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	593,850	33,714	586	62,650	...	62,650	...	62,650
um's ...	3,922,699	1,94,349	4,598	4,598	1,039	90,571	90,571	1,800	968	18	1,478	1,98,684	...	1,98,684	...	1,98,684
oot ...	1,161,509	84,010	...	...	...	2,554	2,554	99	70,017	4,134	795	89,088	...	89,088	...	89,088
jab Northern ...	7,517,028	4,40,084	188,113	188,113	15,545	1,171,121	1,171,121	59,057	...	...	11,794	5,26,480	...	5,26,480	...	5,26,480
agoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) ...	3,263,025	1,54,209	...	...	...	124,636	124,636	6,751	...	...	7,179	1,68,139	46	1,68,093	...	1,68,093
thern Bengal ...	4,449,818	2,42,619	36,395	36,395	3,489	418,718	418,718	13,739	173,527	7,404	962	2,68,213	...	2,68,213	...	2,68,213
dis ...	141,396	10,164	7,343	7,343	753	129,234	129,234	8,059	17,265	1,266	231	20,508	...	20,508	...	20,508
pad and Mammad ...	4,073,283	2,05,129	12,978	12,978	2,628	72,877	72,877	2,408	64,598	2,265	357	2,12,787	...	2,12,787	...	2,12,787
has Valley ...	9,214,925	5,16,220	1,235,016	1,235,016	1,02,628	8,913,194	8,913,194	3,11,662	6,571	378	16,787	9,47,675	...	9,47,675	...	9,47,675
skwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) ...	284,220	19,988	...	...	...	20,620	20,620	644	18	2	157	20,791	...	20,791	...	20,791
ittra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	234,939	21,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	21,804	...	21,804	...	21,804
has-Gya ...	99,305	6,116	...	...	...	34,969	34,969	1,776	4,567	225	40	8,157	...	8,157	...	8,157
TOTAL	876,146,736	4,01,87,806	11,642,364	11,642,364	9,96,735	17,452,503	17,452,503	5,93,705	97,517,007	26,49,849	4,19,423	4,48,47,518	13,684	4,48,33,834	...	4,48,33,834

### SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

RAILWAYS.		Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	TOTAL.
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Madras	...	6,77,537	8,50,797	1,66,439	3,66,661	2,35,141	...	36,124	23,32,699
South Indian	...	2,40,869	4,15,461	2,95,069	1,52,396	1,22,720	...	35,461	12,61,976
Great Indian Peninsula	...	21,89,759	29,97,074	9,19,268	12,06,869	5,66,880	...	4,55,878	83,35,728
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	3,91,266	6,55,301	1,73,353	3,24,337	2,48,621	3,307	59,560	18,55,750
East Indian, Main Line	...	25,51,744	14,42,335	6,11,867	12,75,834	7,50,459	16,310	2,67,316	69,15,895
" Jubbulpore Line	...	2,15,397	3,53,693	50,252	95,126	63,457	...	1,88,150	9,66,075
Eastern Bengal	...	2,01,850	2,03,401	93,468	2,13,216	1,51,729	1,28,040	10,549	10,04,253
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2,35,871	4,49,504	1,36,387	2,72,667	1,93,675	...	24,112	18,12,216
Punjab and Delhi	...	8,09,954	9,46,335	2,54,589	3,85,195	2,15,277	...	1,87,899	27,98,279
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,500	...	3,80,500
Sind	...	1,63,979	1,07,111	22,595	55,002	48,075	...	9,854	4,07,316
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	10,350	12,910	3,980	5,958	9,746	...	14	42,765
Nalhati (State)	...	6,379	9,697	3,210	4,898	7,927	...	—163	31,948
Rajputana	...	2,44,178	5,39,705	1,04,402	1,63,633	1,57,493	...	3,575	12,12,986
Holkar & Neemuch,	...	92,266	1,62,612	35,376	72,870	56,182	...	2,908	4,22,214
Khangaon	...	1,618	6,111	72	6,771	2,881	...	9,419	26,872
Amraoti	...	1,377	4,077	111	8,242	2,747	...	12,693	29,247
Wardha Coal	...	14,551	14,238	3,799	11,941	9,261	...	23,659	77,449
Nizam's	...	61,523	1,18,462	6,073	45,390	42,528	...	45,522	3,19,488
Tirhoot	...	24,324	35,115	8,277	25,136	23,831	25,359	20,107	1,62,149
Punjab Northern	...	72,943	1,78,955	18,138	86,204	54,346	...	1,02,226	5,12,812
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	1,50,843	1,29,634	21,062	73,806	61,997	...	697	4,87,989
Northern Bengal	...	1,34,922	1,45,123	19,044	1,08,213	94,838	57,964	2,090	5,60,189
Sindia	...	16,293	15,643	620	8,020	7,515	...	10,840	58,921
Dhond and Mannad	...	49,192	83,203	4,838	45,360	36,455	...	40,438	2,59,486
Indus Valley	...	2,40,298	3,47,350	82,032	1,58,506	1,10,171	45,169	1,70,510	11,54,086
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	...	4,704	7,593	659	6,015	1,372	...	...	20,343
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	...	6,187	12,030	1,640	7,575	7,665	...	2,024	37,121
					6,040	1,377		6,197	21,208

**DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.**

RAILWAYS.		General Superintendence.	Maintenance of permanent-way and works.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	..	1,27,763	5,21,323	39,224	6,90,310	13,7736	6,77,537
South Indian	..	1,13,615	1,65,059	25,951	3,04,625	63,7567	2,40,869
Great Indian Peninsula	..	2,08,692	19,49,004	1,51,523	23,09,129	1,19,370.	21,89,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	..	79,654	2,93,687	17,915	3,91,256		3,91,256
East Indian, Main Line	..	2,59,688	24,74,165.	1,84,899	29,18,152	3,66,408a	25,51,744
" Jubbulpore Line	..	26,086	1,89,546	10,161	2,15,793	19,396a	2,15,397
Eastern Bengal	..	34,881	1,00,781	8,703	2,04,365	2,515a	2,01,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	..	87,878	1,25,772	22,221	2,35,871		2,35,871
Punjab and Delhi	..	98,110	6,82,352	28,706	8,09,168	1816	8,08,984
Sind	..	10,029	1,40,525	13,425	1,63,979		1,63,979
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	..	1,34	8,827	219	10,359		10,350
Nalhati	..	689	4,065	1,645	6,379		6,379
Rajputana	..	62,540	1,70,020	21,018	2,54,178		2,54,178
Holkar and Neemuch	..	22,433	57,661	12,172	92,266		92,266
Khamgaon	..	77	1,534	7	1,618		1,618
Anraoti	..	13	1,249	115	1,377		1,377
Wardha Coal	..	3,069	10,674	268	14,551		14,551
Nizam's	..	7,651	48,508	5,364	61,523		61,523
Tirhoot	..	8,978	12,018	3,328	24,324		24,324
Punjab Northern	..	11,062	54,157	2,784	72,943		72,943
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	..	23,945	1,21,198	2,400	1,50,843		1,50,843
Northern Bengal	..	48,289	84,159	2,474	1,34,922		1,34,922
Sindia	..	502	14,951	830	16,283		16,283
Dhond and Mannad	..	4,039	38,413	6,080	43,192		43,192
Indus Valley	..	73,001	1,62,839	4,458	2,40,298		2,40,298
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	..	1,292	3,412		4,704		4,704
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	..	2,149	4,015	32	6,187		6,187
Patna-Gya	..	1,267	4,515		5,782		5,782
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,09,127</b>	<b>75,16,329</b>	<b>5,65,922</b>	<b>93,91,378</b>	<b>5,76,402</b>	<b>88,14,976</b>

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

RAILWAYS.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fueling, oiling, engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow and other Stores.	Maintenance and Repair of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	69,381	1,19,397	3,00,597	40,950	2,57,438	32,814	8,50,797		8,50,797
South Indian	31,057	85,649	1,63,368	23,937	84,707	27,659	4,15,465	70	4,15,461
Great Indian Peninsula	1,50,453	6,92,450	13,19,977	1,74,049	4,90,267	1,69,109	29,97,074		29,97,074
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	40,556	1,25,205	3,30,470	39,876	83,908	26,236	6,55,301		6,55,301
East Indian, Main Line	2,60,281	5,07,583	2,90,290	1,29,781	3,21,844	27,429	14,86,157	43,822a	14,42,335
" Jubbulpore Line	46,074	69,215	1,53,902	21,776	61,482	1,277	3,53,726	336	3,53,693
Eastern Bengal	28,052	50,955	65,404	13,993	38,133	2,080	2,08,547	5,146c	2,03,401
Oudh and Rohilkhand	52,453	87,437	2,15,397	28,792	61,639	3,787	4,49,504		4,49,504
Punjab and Delhi	43,704	1,83,351	5,49,358	39,688	1,28,389	1,845	9,46,335		9,46,335
Sind	13,451	18,542	40,119	11,411	21,450	2,158	1,07,111		1,07,111
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,342	1,986	5,944	1,390	3,148		12,910		12,910
Nalhati	868	1,055	3,395	990	3,449		9,697		9,697
Rajputana	35,959	1,24,529	2,39,733	39,266	71,265	28,662	5,39,705		5,39,705
Holkar and Narmada (State)	12,402	43,587	69,528	14,842	19,757	2,196	1,62,612		1,62,612
Khamgaon	248	1,074	3,903	772	114		6,111		6,111
Anraoti	248	975	2,009	773	72		4,077		4,077
Wardha Coal	1,810	4,157	4,390	2,292	1,127	492	14,238		14,238
Kizani's	11,214	13,563	76,066	7,537	9,940	142	1,18,462		1,18,462
Tirhoot	2,928	11,780	10,945	3,899	5,683		35,115		35,115
Punjab Northern	13,100	29,475	1,16,974	12,099	7,291	25	1,78,955		1,78,955
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	19,361	37,988	27,567	8,421	37,435	-1,128	1,29,634		1,29,634
Northern Bengal	17,941	40,351	61,869	13,875	11,087		1,45,123		1,45,123
Sindia	881	3,774	8,004	1,424	594	966	15,643		15,643
Dhond and Manmad	9,760	20,224	40,684	7,017	5,532	6	83,203		83,203
Indus Valley	28,388	86,457	1,27,106	27,313	67,726	369	3,47,350		3,47,350
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	359	1,557	2,982	690	2,035		7,593		7,593
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	1,593	724	5,558	840	3,038	277	12,030		12,030
Patna-Gya		813	403	189			1,405		1,405
TOTAL	8,52,094	24,03,104	42,34,961	6,77,293	17,99,599	3,27,892	1,02,93,883	49,068	1,02,44,815

# DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

RAILWAYS.		General Superintendence.				Repairs & Renewals of Vehicle & Machinery.		Cleaning and Oiling.		Other Items.		TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	...	...	14,301	...	1,014,498	49,887	...	4,760	...	1,73,396	...	6,947 c	...	1,66,439
South Indian	...	...	4,046	...	61,745	5,956	...	2,23,835	...	2,95,582	...	513 f	...	2,95,069
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	37,578	...	7,32,561	1,07,887	...	42,642	...	9,20,668	...	1,400 c	...	9,19,268
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	16,559	...	93,099	16,363	...	5,425	...	1,84,094 a	...	10,736 b	...	1,73,358
East Indian, Main Line	...	...	61,163	...	4,77,967	46,657	...	34,007	...	6,19,799	...	7,932 d	...	6,11,867
" Jubbulpore Line...	...	...	5,128	...	34,330	10,351	...	823	...	50,732	...	480 c	...	50,252
Eastern Bengal	...	...	11,269	...	74,118	8,228	...	1,853	...	95,468	...	...	...	95,468
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	11,966	...	1,01,146	22,227	...	1,048	...	1,36,387	...	...	...	1,36,387
Punjab and Delhi	...	...	11,106	...	1,98,659	30,027	...	14,797	...	2,51,689	...	...	...	2,54,589
Sind	...	...	4,026	...	10,464	1,900	...	6,205	...	22,595	...	...	...	22,595
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	1,341	...	1,914	625	...	...	...	3,980	...	...	...	3,980
Nalhati	...	...	772	...	4,524	492	...	—,578	...	3,210	...	...	...	3,210
Rajputana	...	...	10,263	...	71,729	4,672	...	17,738	...	1,04,402	...	...	...	1,04,402
Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	3,377	...	21,730	7,511	...	2,758	...	35,376	...	...	...	35,376
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	3	108	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	111
Wardha Coal	...	...	1,805	...	920	1,074	...	...	...	3,799	...	...	...	3,799
Nizam's	...	...	160	...	3,224	2,679	...	...	...	6,063	...	...	...	6,063
Tirhoot	...	...	734	...	6,391	1,152	...	...	...	8,277	...	...	...	8,277
Punjab Northern	...	...	862	...	12,557	4,719	...	...	...	18,138	...	...	...	18,138
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley "	...	...	3,632	...	9,190	4,780	...	3,440	...	21,062	...	...	...	21,062
Northern Bengal	...	...	7,959 -	...	5,956	5,129	...	...	...	19,044	...	...	...	19,044
Sindia	...	...	35	...	457	128	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	620
Dhond and Mannad	...	...	42	...	2,067	2,729	...	...	...	4,838	...	...	...	4,838
Ladus Valley	...	...	6,654	...	54,155	14,449	...	6,774	...	82,032	...	...	...	82,032
Gachwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	...	...	...	...	398	261	...	...	...	659	...	...	...	659
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	...	...	218	...	1,023	328	...	71	...	1,640	...	...	...	1,640
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	399	...	427	...	...	...	427
TOTAL		...	2,15,030	...	20,84,915	3,50,419	...	3,63,937	...	30,66,950	...	28,008	...	30,38,943

1.—Amount transferred to Vehicle Department Account. 2.—Of this Rs. 7,152 is on account of credits in advance for renewal of vehicles.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

RAILWAYS.		Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	...	35,549	1,28,801	24,699	36,620	9,472	2,35,141	...	2,35,141
Central India	...	27,465	68,654	...	19,327	7,273	1,22,720	...	1,22,720
East Indian Peninsula	...	47,289	2,60,762	93,087	1,55,054	10,688	5,66,880	...	5,66,880
Madras, Baroda and Central India	...	29,864	1,31,680	41,081	40,339	5,657	2,48,621	...	2,48,621
North Indian, Main Line	...	53,047	3,87,012	66,452	1,52,460	74,729	7,63,730	13,2716	7,50,459
" Jubbulpore Line...	...	6,251	24,004	6,931	22,088	5,337	64,611	1,154a	63,457
Orissa Bengal	...	24,546	78,365	15,693	26,224	6,901	1,51,729	...	1,51,729
Patna and Rohilkhand	...	26,876	96,643	13,803	46,273	10,080	1,93,675	...	1,93,675
Patna and Delhi	...	19,744	1,25,615	20,946	46,389	2,583	2,15,277	...	2,15,277
Patna Steam Flotilla	...	1,036	4,105	...	...	...	5,141	...	5,141
Patna and South-Eastern (State)	...	2,680	27,186	5,737	7,605	326	43,534	...	43,534
Patna and South-Eastern (State)	...	1,937	5,409	447	1,868	85	9,746	...	9,746
Patna	...	1,943	5,102	...	872	10	7,927	...	7,927
Patna and Neemuch	...	15,170	76,641	18,879	46,284	519	1,57,493	...	1,57,493
Patna	...	5,332	29,075	8,422	13,157	196	56,182	...	56,182
Patna	...	...	2,333	95	376	77	2,881	...	2,881
Patna	...	...	2,322	64	352	9	2,747	...	2,747
Patna Coal	...	163	8,330	...	1,059	35	9,261	...	9,261
Patna	...	977	30,809	3,393	6,414	936	42,528	...	42,528
Patna	...	1,268	16,763	...	5,751	49	23,831	...	23,831
Patna	...	10,285	36,332	193	6,573	963	54,346	...	54,346
Patna and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	4,110	45,259	3,509	8,613	507	61,997	...	61,997
Patna Bengal	...	13,531	63,338	...	17,393	571	94,833	...	94,833
Patna	...	1,574	2,439	67	3,435	...	7,515	...	7,515
Patna and Marnad	...	696	24,943	1,857	8,736	223	36,455	...	36,455
Patna Valley	...	10,355	79,811	744	18,240	991	1,10,171	...	1,10,171
Patna of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	...	...	808	564	...	...	1,372	...	1,372
Patna-Hathras (Provincial)	...	3,676	3,632	302	...	...	7,665	...	7,665
Patna-Gya	...	...	882	56	334	135	1,377	...	1,377
TOTAL	...	3,55,049	17,67,074	3,27,050	6,91,896	1,38,357	32,99,386	14,425	32,84,961



## No. XI.

## STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1879.

RAILWAYS.	LOCOMOTIVES.		VEHICLES.							
	BROAD GAUGE.	METRE GAUGE.	COACHING.		GOODS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.		BRAKE-VANS.		TOTAL.	
			Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.
Madras ... ..	No. 158	No. ...	No. 478 <sup>b</sup>	No. ...	No. 3,427	No. ...	No. 105	No. ...	No. 4,010	No. ...
South Indian <sup>f</sup> ... ..	12 <sup>c</sup>	103 <sup>d</sup>	35	324	98	1,389	8	73	141	1,786
Great Indian Peninsula ... ..	422	...	933 <sup>a</sup>	...	7,777	...	418	...	9,128	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... ..	80	...	277	...	2,568	...	57	...	2,902	...
East Indian, Main Line ... ..	509	...	779	...	6,458	...	224	...	7,461	...
„ Jubbulpore Line ... ..	40	...	86	...	884	...	46	...	1,016	...
Eastern Bengal ... ..	45	...	160	...	847	...	31	...	1,047	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ... ..	92	...	275	...	2,258	...	57	...	2,590	...
Punjab and Delhi ... ..	129	...	404	...	2,277	...	80	...	2,761	...
Sind ... ..	27 <sup>f</sup>	...	59	...	818	...	23	...	930	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ... ..	9	...	55	...	218	...	7	...	310	...
Nallinti (State) <sup>e</sup> ... ..	...	6	...	10	...	22	...	1	...	33
Rajputana „ ... ..	...	120	...	267	...	1,343	...	75	...	1,685
Holkur and Neemuch (State) ... ..	...	39	...	149	...	603	...	42	...	794
Khamgaon „ ... ..	2	...	9	...	<sup>g</sup>	...	3	...	12	...
Amraoti „ ... ..	1	...	9	...	<sup>g</sup>	...	3	...	12	...
Wardha Coal „ ... ..	4	...	7	...	60	...	6	...	73	...
Nizam's „ ... ..	10	...	28	...	61	...	10	...	99	...
Tirhoot „ ... ..	...	10	...	43	...	232	...	12	...	287
Punjab Northern „ ... ..	18	...	41	...	209	...	19	...	269	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) ... ..	...	31	...	132	...	610	...	30	...	772
Northern Bengal (State) ... ..	...	40	...	102	...	710	...	40	...	852
Sindia „ ... ..	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
Dhond and Manmad (State) „ ... ..	32	...	31	...	133	...	18	...	182	...
Indus Valley „ ... ..	66	...	154	...	1,100	...	48	...	1,302	...
Gackwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) <sup>d</sup> (Native State.) ... ..	...	3	...	11	...	82	...	4	...	97
Muttra-Ilatras (Provincial) „ ... ..	...	4	...	21	...	60	...	4	...	85
Patna-Gya „ ... ..	2	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	1,662	956	3,839	1,059	29,273	5,051	1,164	281	34,276	6,391

a.—Includes 28 compound third class incline vans.

b.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes.

c.—4 feet gauge.

d.—2 feet 6 inches gauge.

e.—Exclusive of 4 engines hired from the E. I. Railway.

f.—On account of the conversion of the Arconum Branch to the metre gauge, 4 engines and 20 goods vehicles have been thrown out of work.

g.—Goods vehicles hired from the G. I. P. Railway Company.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1879.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.				
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres					
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual throughout.	Up.	Down.											
1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch	4.9	4.14	3073.60	893.64 901.36 856.84	...	...	Gur-laspur	18,737	5.29	1.87	Cotton	21,151	27,253 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bari Doab Canal; 90,769 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes and 265,154 cubic feet per second were utilized. Compared with corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 27,367 acres irrigated. Compared with similar period of 1877-78, there is an increase of 54,880 acres irrigated.				
	4.6	2.90			...	...	...	...	Amritsar	51,307	3.5	1.90		Rice	26,214		
	3.0	3.4			...	...	...	...	Lahore	64,126	3.75	2.50		Sugarcane Others	9,576 77,276		
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3073.60	2651.84	...	...	...	134,220	...	...	...	134,220					
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2890.00	2130.73	...	...	...	106,853	...	...	...	106,853					
Karnal Division Delhi do. Hansi do. Do. Bulla Head	4.33	3.24	2,546	252 252 702 228	{ ... ... ...}	221,117 kharis, bulhes, &c., 10,290 mks. timber and 2,543 maunds fuel.	Unballa	2,428	5.31	0.85	Cotton	58,531	1,751 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadpur; 266 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budha Khara Escape and 21 cubic feet per second at the tail of Delhi Canal; the amount utilized was 1,461 cubic feet per second. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 21,177 acres irrigated, due to the ample rainfall in the Delhi and Kohat Districts.				
	5.70	3.30					...	...	...	...	Karnal	35,199		4.17	1.20	Rice	40,054
	9.00	7.30					...	...	...	...	Delhi	37,437		...	1.80	Sugarcane	49,394
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	1,464	...	221,117	...	163,211	...	...	...	163,211					
	...	...	2,558	650	...	211,816	...	184,388	...	...	...	184,388					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	11,148	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	}					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	45,045	2.74	1.95								
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	114,310	0.66	...								
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	163,507	0.34	...	...	334,010	The irrigation of the Incundation Canals, though much below that of 1878-79, is slightly greater than that of 1877-78.				
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469,230	...	...	...	469,230					
Najafgarh Jhil	{ ... ... ...}	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	347	...	...	Cotton	...	Compared with last year, there is an increase of 6,100 acres irrigated on the Perennial Canals.				
		...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	15	...	3.70	Rice	50					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sugarcane Others	312					
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	362					
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	221					
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,431	...	...	...	297,431					
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291,241	...	...	...	291,241					

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF PAK KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1879										LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)										RAIN FALL	REMARKS
DEPTHS IN CANAL: GROSS CONSUMPTION AT REGULATING TOWNS, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND																					
GROSS IN FEET PER SECOND																					
CANAL DIVISION	Full supply	Actual average throughout	Allocated discharge	Actual average throughout	Total area of irrigation during current month	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Zila	Sugar cane	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Other food grains.	Fodder crops	Miscellaneous	Total area	Total from 1st April to 30th September 1879	Average for the same period				
Northern Ganges	1000	...	740	...	31,671	33,017	Saharanpur	15,084	413	28,031	1,551	1,274	261	2,115	49,746	212	319	The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra Canals were closed throughout the month for annual repairs. <i>East of Jamsa (cont.)</i> Water entering canal Leaving Net consumption			
	680	...	700	...	44,171	42,028	Muzaffarnagar	37,130	1,054	18,345	3,575	1,069	660	2,141	64,304	220	288				
	830	...	960	...	56,967	60,300	Meerut	61,997	9,746	5,304	8,932	5,066	3,482	1,408	101,575	327	244				
	735	...	972	...	61,769	85,129	Bulandshahr	8,429	41,410	156	13,431	3,034	1,411	1,359	69,504	129	239				
	550	...	994	...	70,232	83,958	Aligarh	1,085	39,058	476	6,148	4,070	310	1,680	53,137	333	236				
	620	...	985	...	52,507	69,977	Muttra	1,316	1,218	2	2,026	283	32	1,037	5,914	251	258				
TOTAL GANGES CANAL	480	...	771	...	65,929	76,814	Agra	1,781	6,150	28	1,795	1,269	98	938	12,359	271	258				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah	4,300	11,003	376	569	2,340	74	1,297	18,978	150	214				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maunpuri	2,919	10,451	93	53	1,087	33	485	15,121	402	284				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehgarh	5,674	27,532	168	124	1,506	165	1,048	36,217	250	246				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah	6,397	27,712	1,583	16	1,155	145	1,050	38,054	262	265				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cannepore	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	349	254				
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	406	165	13	2,016	67	10	1,437	4,134	219	264				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	1,285	...	3,792	8	68	...	649	5,802	90	2720				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dabra Dun	604	...	115	4	262	...	2	987	374	338				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	512	...	2,168	...	...	...	2	2,682	166	460				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trilok	9,721	54	4,961	...	...	...	58	11,797	542	392				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly	6	...	18	3	21	...	6	51	301	318				
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	190	338				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	167,403	195,419	67,302	41,255	25,357	6,813	17,462	521,101	...	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	143,826	208,499	70,379	64,532	75,170	18,647	16,801	597,554	...	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase	23,667	...	...	...	...	...	661	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease	...	13,080	3,077	23,277	19,813	11,834	...	76,753	...	...				

ATLAHABAD,  
The 29th October 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,  
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., T. W. D., Irrigation Branch.



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**R. B. CHAPMAN,**  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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Secretary to the Government of India.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th NOVEMBER 1879.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—The north-east monsoon has set in in the Madras Presidency, giving some more rain to all the districts, except Bellary; agricultural operations are progressing, and general prospects are good. There has been no rain in the Bombay Presidency; prospects, however, continue good, except in parts of the Deccan where rain is wanted; fever is abating in Guzerat; locusts have appeared here and in Sind. In Bengal also no rain has fallen as yet, and it is much wanted in Orissa; general prospects are good, except in the cyclone-stricken parts of Chittagong. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather continues fine and seasonable, and fever is abating except in Benares; the *kharif* harvest is almost over, the young *rabi* crops are promising. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but rain will soon be required; prices are stationary in some districts and declining in others; fever is still prevalent in some of the districts. In the Central Provinces the weather is clear and cold; the *kharif* harvest is progressing, giving a generally good outturn; the produce of cotton is below the average; *rabi* crops are promising; prices are stationary in some and falling in other districts. In British Burma the general health is good; crop prospects are satisfactory, and reaping is progressing. In Assam and the other Provinces and States the weather continues clear and prospects are favourable; in Malwa every possible acre is under opium.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Nov. 22nd)	...	<i>Ragi</i> 24.03; early dry crops being harvested; <i>aholum</i> and Bengal gram being sown; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool ( " " )	.77 (average of 3 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24.98; rain wanted in one taluk; dry crops being harvested; outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to full; paddy harvest commenced in one taluk, blight in two taluks; wheat and Bengal gram being sown: pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ( " " )	.73 (average of 13 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 28.4.
Kistna ( " " )	5.46 (average of 11 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26.28; crops generally damaged by storm of 19th; 80 inches of water over anicut.
Chingleput ( " " ) (Madras)	2.51 (average of 11 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22.76; standing crops doing well; being injured by insects in parts of three taluks; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ( " " )	.47 (average of 4 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23.39; crops generally good; parts of one taluk reported to suffer from deficiency of rain; harvest of paddy, <i>ragi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>samai</i> in eight taluks, outturn of paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ , others $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ .
Tanjore ( " " )	.39 (average of 2 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26.65; crops good; harvest of paddy, <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cholum</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	.32 (average of 4 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22.04.
Malabar ( " " )	.85 (average of 6 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 18.83; second crop progressing.
Travancore ( " " )	<i>Nil</i>	Prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
<b>Bombay—(Nov. 26th)–</b>		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops coming on; sowings continue; fever, coughs and colds prevalent; frequent deaths in district jail; locusts in Tando Bago eating leaves of trees.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest nearly over; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; fever decreasing; weather getting cold.
Baroda ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; cotton crops good; locusts in some villages near Nowsari; fever abating.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; locusts disappeared, making little damage; slight cholera in Chikhli; fever in almost all talukas.
Nasik ...	...	Cold and fever in four talukas; <i>kharif</i> good; <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress; locusts in Point.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bombay—contd.</b>		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool; abnormal wind northerly; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 23rd) ...	Nil	Prices of <i>bajri</i> and <i>jowari</i> slightly risen.
Ahmednagar ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops withering in parts of Pärner and Shegaon; rain urgently wanted; slight injury by rats in parts of Pärner.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects generally good; rain wanted in three talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> reaping and <i>rabi</i> sowing nearly completed; prospects fair; slight fever and cattle disease in Hángal taluka.
Kánara ...	...	Harvest completed on coast, continues above Ghât; cattle disease and fever prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> good; fever prevalent; weather cold.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects continue good, except in parts of Deccan, where rain is wanted; public health not good, but fever abating in Guzerat; locusts in parts of Sind and Guzerat.
<b>Bengal—</b>		
Chittagong (Nov. 26th) ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable, except in cyclone-stricken parts; early <i>amun</i> being cut; cholera prevails in cyclone tract.
Dacca ...	Nil	Weather cold and clear; <i>amun</i> outturn good; sowing of cold weather crops proceeding briskly; public health very good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>amun</i> and winter crops good; in some places <i>amun</i> being reaped; fair outturn expected; sowing of winter crops going on; some fever reported.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Prospects of paddy, <i>kalai</i> , and sugarcane good; fever in mitigated form still reported from some thanas; small-pox cases reported from Bharatpore and Hariharpara police stations; rice falling.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather warmer and rather cloudy; paddy-cutting going on; sowings continue.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Crop prospects good; general health good.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather cool; prospects of crops continue favourable; fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágálpur ...	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable; paddy being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops all sown and promise well; slight cholera about; otherwise general health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops still continue excellent; <i>aghani</i> being cut in many places; <i>rabi</i> sowings still continue; health of people good, that of cattle improving; rivers much subsided everywhere.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of crops good.
Durbhanga ...	Slight rain on 20th.	<i>Dhan</i> prospects favourable; <i>kartika</i> crop cut and being brought into market; <i>rabi</i> sowings doing well; prices stationary; public health good; cattle disease here and there.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather very cold and seasonable; prospects of winter crops good; food-grains cheap; health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Rain very much wanted for <i>rabi</i> and rice; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain, more still wanted in Orissa; prospects continue favourable, except in cyclone-stricken parts of Chittagong; early <i>amun</i> being reaped, and late crop fast ripening. In Nuddea outturn of <i>amun</i> in half of district will be fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed, and crops everywhere doing well and very promising; prices generally falling; public health on the whole good, but fever still prevalent in places, and cholera in cyclone tract of Chittagong.
<b>N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Nov. 25th) ...	...	Prospects continue good; <i>rabi</i> germinating favourably; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	Weather clear and seasonable; later <i>kharif</i> crops are being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; fever continues to abate; wheat 13½; coarse <i>chawal</i> 19½; unhusked <i>dhan</i> 36½ seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 24th) ...	Nil	Weather colder; <i>rabi</i> germinating well; cutting of late rice has commenced; excellent outturn; fever rapidly decreasing.
Jhansi ( " 26th) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; fever abating; <i>kharif</i> outturn generally average; prices falling.
Agra ( " 25th) ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest almost over; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; young crops promising; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Bareilly ( " 26th) ...	...	No change since last week.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	...	Wind west, sharp frost at night; <i>kharif</i> being harvested; fever diminishing; cheapest wheat 15½, gram 18, barley 22, <i>jowar</i> 20½ seers.
Kumaun ( " 25th) ...	...	Weather fine; some locusts in district.
Lucknow ( " " ) ...	...	Weather seasonable; public health improving; <i>bajra</i> 22, <i>barley</i> 23½ seers.
Partabgarh ( " 24th) ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings finished; the earlier sowings have germinated well; health slowly improving.
Sitapur ( " 26th) ...	Nil	Prospects fair; fever abating.
Fyzabad ( " " ) ...	Nil	Fever abating.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather favourable; <i>kharif</i> harvest nearly over; young <i>rabi</i> crops promising; health improving and fever abating except in Benares.



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Punjab—</b>		
Delhi (Nov. 25th)	...	Prices steady; fever prevalent.
Hissar	...	Weather seasonable; state of <i>rabi</i> crops good; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa	...	Wheat sown and crops progressing; health fair.
Jullundur	...	Prices falling; fever prevalent.
Amritsar	...	Crop prospects fair; prices stationary.
Lahore	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Ferozepore	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot	...	Wheat sowings progressing in irrigated lands.
Ráwalpindi	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever decreasing.
Pesháwar	...	Harvest prospects good; prices firm.
Mooltan	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowing still in progress; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Agricultural prospects and health fair.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects generally favourable, but rain will soon be required.
<b>Central Provinces -</b>		
Nágpur (Nov. 26th)	...	Cloudy at the commencement of the week, clear now; cotton-picking continues; <i>jowar</i> is being cut; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore	...	Cold; cotton-picking commenced; prospects generally good; prices easier.
Sauger	...	Very cold; it is feared cotton and other crops will be injured by frost; <i>jowar</i> and <i>mung</i> being threshed; <i>rabi</i> healthy; prices declining.
Seoni	...	Cotton-picking continues; pulses slightly damaged by frost; <i>rabi</i> promising; health good.
Hoshangabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; <i>jowar</i> harvesting; cotton-picking progressing; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur (Nov. 22nd)	...	Cloudy; rice harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings almost completed, cattle disease in Dhamtari and Singa tahsils; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur ( , 21st)	06	Rice harvest continues; outturn good; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Clear and cold; <i>kharif</i> harvest and cotton-picking continue; outturn of the former generally good, of the latter below average in some districts; <i>rabi</i> thriving and promising; prices stationary in some districts and declining in others.
<b>British Burma (Nov. 26th)—</b>		
Akyab	Nil	Total rainfall 224.06; cholera reported from Ooreetoung East township, otherwise public health good; crop prospects very good throughout Division.
Rangoon	01	Total rainfall 113.69; slight fever prevailing in district, otherwise public health good; a few cases of small-pox; health of cattle fair; crops still partially affected by floods in Pegu township, otherwise good; reaping commenced in parts of Hinawbee township.
Bassein	88	Total rainfall 98.49; public health good; crop prospects fair.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 44.83; public health good; prospects of crops satisfactory; reaping commenced.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Nil	Total rainfall 171.19; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall 76.42; public health and prospects of crops good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General health good; crop prospects satisfactory; reaping proceeding in several districts.
<b>Assam—</b>		
Gauhati (Nov. 26th)	Nil	Weather cool; <i>sali</i> and other crops doing well.
Sylhet	Nil	Reaping progressing; prospects good.
Cachar (Nov. 25th)	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very good; public health good; common rice 16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ( , 26th)	Nil	Harvesting of <i>sali dhan</i> well advanced; rain wanted for pulses; public health good.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—</b>		
Amráoti (Nov. 26th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops have germinated and are progressing favourably.
Akola	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; <i>kharif</i> harvest commenced.
Hyderabad (Nov. 27th)	Nil	A little rain in the country by which the <i>rabi</i> crops have benefited; slight fever prevails at Gulburga.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—</b>		
Bangalore (Nov. 26th)	Nil	Crops generally in good condition; dry crops being reaped; prospects favourable; health improving; prices slightly fallen.
Mysore	..	Report not received.
Mercara	..	Report not received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Central India States—</b>		
Indore (Nov. 26th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; all prospects good; prices of <i>jowar</i> and <i>mucca</i> falling. but wheat 9 seers 3 chittacks, gram 10 seers 3 chittacks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; <i>jowar</i> 24 seers.
Rutlam ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cold; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool.
Goona ...	...	Report not received.
Bhopal ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favourable; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Agar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Mánpur ...	...	Report not received.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Sowing has been well done, state of land being most favourable; every possible acre under opium in Malwa
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu (Nov. 26th)	...	Much colder; fever less.
Serohi ...	...	Report not received.
Marwar (Nov. 14th)	...	Tanks, wells, almost full; fever abating; crops being gathered, <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced.
Meywar ( „ 21st)	...	Tanks, wells, prospects good; fever less.
Harowtee ( „ 22nd)	...	Health improving; prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Fever still prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 26th)	...	Weather cold; prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects good; fever decreasing; seasonable
Bhurtpore ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> reaping and <i>rabi</i> sowing active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Ulwar ...	...	Report not received.
<b>Nepal—</b>		
Katmandú ...	...	Report not received

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*





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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th November, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XX OF 1879.

*An Act to provide for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879":

It extends to the whole of British India, except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

Commencement.

2. In this Act, Interpretation-clause.

"horse":

"diseased."

and it shall come into force at once.

unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"horse" includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets:

"diseased" means affected with glanders or farcy.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act, or any provision of this Act, to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the territories administered by it, and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any local area, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint either by name or by virtue of their office such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors under this Act and to exercise and perform, within the whole of such local area or such portions thereof as it may from time to time prescribe, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Act on such officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any such Inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, is diseased.

6. For the purpose of making such seizure, such Inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place where he has reason to believe that any such horse is to be found.

7. On any such seizure, the Inspector shall cause the horse so seized to be examined as soon as possible by such Veterinary Surgeon as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

8. If such Surgeon certifies in writing that such horse is diseased, the Inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed; but if such Surgeon does not so certify, the Inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

9. When any diseased horse has been in any building, shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the Inspector may issue a notice to the owner of such building, shed, place or lines, or the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected, and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe, destroyed.

On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person to comply with such notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause such building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected, and such fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner or other person as if it were a fine.

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of such horse being diseased to the Inspector or to some officer of Police.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place or in contact with a diseased horse shall move such horse, except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection or under a license to be granted by the Inspector and subject to the conditions of such license.

12. Any Inspector who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches any field, building or other place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is diseased, shall be

punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

13. Any person who refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the Inspector under section nine, or who moves any horse in contravention of section eleven, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

14. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Act,—

(a) for regulating entries and searches by Inspectors under this Act;

(b) for regulating the destruction of horses certified under section eight to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcasses of such horses;

(c) for regulating the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses have been, and for prescribing what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed;

(d) for regulating the grant of licenses under section eleven, and the conditions on which such licenses shall be granted; and

(e) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Any person breaking a rule made under this section shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

15. All diseased horses destroyed under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in the districts of Rāwalpindī and Peshawar previous to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been destroyed in accordance with law.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th November, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1879.

## THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION ACT, 1879.

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*An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.*

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have, from time to time, been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas, doubts having arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, were controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, was passed to remove such doubts, and also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; and whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and re-enact it with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

#### CHAPTER I.

##### PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879":

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty beyond the limits of British India; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement. But nothing contained in this Act shall affect the provisions of any law or treaty for the time being in force as to the extradition of offenders; and the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

2. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, is repealed; but all existing appointments, delegations, certificates, requisitions and rules made, and all existing notifications, summonses, warrants, orders and directions issued, under that Act shall, in so far as they are consistent herewith, be

deemed to have been respectively made and issued hereunder.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Political Agent.” “Political Agent” means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India :

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India : and

“European British subject” means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## CHAPTER II.

### POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction which he for the time being has within any country or place beyond the limits of British India, and

may delegate the same to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as the Governor General in Council from time to time thinks fit.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise of powers of the Governor General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place to be a Justice of the Peace ; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have in proceedings against European British subjects, or persons accused of having committed offences conjointly with such subjects, all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on Magistrates of the first class who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects.

The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court having jurisdiction over European British subjects any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace appointed before the twenty-fifth day of April, 1872, by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in or for any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed,

and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to offences and to criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend—

(a) to all European British subjects in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty ; and

(b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.

## CHAPTER III.

### INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

9. When a European British subject commits an offence in the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, or

when a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found :

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge, Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be inquired into in British India :

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar against further proceedings against him under this Act in respect of the same offence at any place beyond the limits of British India.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the place in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

## CHAPTER IV.

### EXTRADITION.

11. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes

Arrest and removal of persons other than European British subjects escaping into British India.



into or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant—

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be inquired into in such State;

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, or under any other section of the said Code, or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which the accused person is believed to be, and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence if it had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall enquire into the truth of such accusation, and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

15. Whenever any person accused or suspected of having committed an offence out of British India is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in British India, and it appears to such Magistrate that the Political Agent for any State could, under the provisions of section eleven, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or that the persons for the time being administering the executive government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State could demand his surrender, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of such a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Any Magistrate issuing a warrant under this section shall, when the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in a State for which there is a Political Agent, send immediate information of his proceedings to such Agent, and in other cases shall at once report his proceedings to the Local Government.

16. No person arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate under section fifteen shall be detained more than two months from the date of his arrest, unless within such period the Magistrate receives a warrant under section eleven from the Political Agent for any State for the delivery of such person, or an order with reference to him under section fourteen from the Governor General in Council or Local Government, or such person is in accordance with law delivered up to some Foreign Prince or State.

At any time before the receipt of such a warrant or order the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, and the Magistrate if so directed by the Local Government shall, discharge the accused person.

17. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of bail shall apply in the case of any person arrested under section fifteen in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged.

## CHAPTER V.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such

time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant as entitled to receive them ; and

(3) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

19. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in the territory of any Foreign Prince or State in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV ; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

## THE SCHEDULE.

### SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION ELEVEN.

Sections 206, 208 and 224 ; sections 230 to 263, both inclusive ; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive ; sections 307, 310 and 311 ; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive ; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive ; sections 347 and 348 ; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive ; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive ; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive ; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive ; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive ; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive ; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th November, 1879:—

No. 18 of 1879.

#### THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL, 1879.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Acts repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Tax on Business.

*A Bill to impose a Tax on Trades and Professions.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Acts at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India, and to extend the operation of the said Acts in manner hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

## PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Trades and Professions Tax Act, 1880."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and to all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty;

and shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.

But nothing herein contained shall affect any law imposing a tax on any arts, trades, professions, callings or employments, and not hereby expressly repealed.

2. On and from the said date the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district and in the Presidency-towns such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Business," used with reference to any person, means any trade, dealing, art, industry or profession, or any number of trades, dealings, arts, industries or professions, carried on by him in British India, except agriculture or the sale by a cultivator of land of the produce of such land or by a receiver of rent in kind of produce received by him as rent:

*Explanation (1).* When any business is carried on by any member of a firm on behalf of such firm, such business is the business of the firm and not of such person.

*Explanation (2).* "Agriculture" includes any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or a receiver of rent in kind, in order to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market.

For the purposes of this Act, each of the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be a district.

## CHAPTER II.

## TAX ON BUSINESS.

4. Every person carrying on, whether on behalf of himself or any other person, any business during any portion of a year commencing on the first day of April 1880, or any subsequent month of April, shall, if he falls under any class mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, pay in respect of that year to the Collector of the district in which the prin-

cipal place of such business is situate the amount shown in that schedule as proper to be paid by persons of such class:

Provided that when any person not previously carrying on any business begins to carry on a business on or after the first day of July in any such year, no more than the following shall be payable by him in respect of that year, that is to say—

when he begins to carry on such business before the first day of October in such year, three-fourths of the said amount;

when he begins to carry on such business on or after the first day of October but before the first day of January in such year, one-half of the said amount; and

when he begins to carry on such business on or after the first day of January in such year, one-fourth of the said amount.

Provided also that in any other case in which a person carries on his business for a portion only of such year, the Collector may, by an order in writing, remit a proportionate part of the said amount.

When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final.

5. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine the class to which every person liable to make any payment to him under this chapter belongs, and shall, not later than the first day of April in each year, prepare, in the language of the district, and file in his office, a list of such persons showing the business carried on by each of them, the places at which such business is carried on, the class to which such person belongs, and the amount payable by him in respect of the year beginning on such day.

The list so filed shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times, without any payment; and such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall, not later than the first day of April, be published in such public place or places of all towns and villages concerned, and shall be made known to the persons affected in such other manner (if any) as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

When any question arises as to what, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to be the language of a district, the Local Government shall decide the same, and its decision thereof shall be final.

6. Any person who is, on the first day of April in any year, carrying on a business in respect of which he is liable to make any payment to the Collector under this chapter, but whose name is omitted from the list prepared under section five, shall, before the first day of May in such year,

and any person not previously carrying on any business who, after the first day of April in any year, begins to carry on any business in respect of which he is liable to make any such payment, shall, within one month from his so beginning,

apply to the Collector to determine the class under which he is chargeable and the amount payable by him, and the Collector shall thereupon by an order in writing determine the same.

7. Every person whose name is included in any list prepared under section five shall, before the first day of May next following

**Tax when payable.** the preparation of such list, and any person whose class has been determined under section six shall, within one month from such determination, pay to the Collector the amount shown in such list or determined by the Collector (as the case may be) to be payable by him, or when such amount exceeds forty rupees, half of such amount.

When only one-half of such amount is payable under the first clause of this section, the remaining half thereof shall be payable on the expiration of six months from the date on which the first half is payable, or when the first day of March next following falls within such period of six months on that day.

8. The Collector shall grant to every person paying any sum under section seven a receipt specifying—

- Receipt to be granted.**
- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
  - (b) the name and business of the person to whom it is granted;
  - (c) the class to which he belongs;
  - (d) the nature of the business carried on by him;
  - (e) the place or places where he carries on such business;
  - (f) the amount so paid by him;
  - (g) the year or part of a year in respect of which it has been paid; and
  - (h) such other particulars as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Every fact stated in such receipt shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

9. When any person neglects to apply to the Collector as required by section six, the Collector may, of his own motion, determine, by an order in writing, the class to which, for the purposes of this chapter, such person shall belong; and such person shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount payable by persons of such class in addition to such amount.

Any person omitting to make any payment as required by section seven shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount of such payment in addition to the same.

10. Any person objecting to the class in which he is placed in a list prepared under section five or by an order of the Collector subsequent to the preparation of that list, and who has paid the amount shown in such list or order to be payable by him, or when such amount exceeds forty rupees half the same, may, within thirty days after the publication of the list or the date of such order (as the case may be), or within such further time as the Collector may, in each case, think fit, apply by petition to the Collector, in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class, or to be exempt from taxation under this chapter.

The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may, from time to time, direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

**Assessment and collection by Municipal authorities.** 11. The Local Government may, by an order in writing, direct—

(a) that any local area under the control of a Municipal authority shall be deemed to be a district for the purposes of this chapter;

(b) that such Municipal authority or an officer of such authority shall, subject to the control of the Collector, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified in such order, exercise any of the powers of a Collector under this Act for the purpose of assessing or collecting, or both assessing and collecting, the whole or any portion of the tax leviable under this chapter in such local area;

(c) that for the purpose of realizing any sums due on account of such tax, such authority or officer may, in lieu of, or in addition to, any powers conferred by this Act, exercise any powers conferred by law for the realization of any Municipal tax in such local area;

(d) that all money collected by such authority on account of such tax shall be credited to the funds under the control of such authority; and

(e) that from such funds such authority shall pay in each year to the credit of the Secretary of State in Council such amount as the Local Government may estimate to be a fair composition for such sums as such authority could with due diligence realize on account of the tax during such year.

### CHAPTER III.

#### TAX ON OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

12. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Private employer” includes a company and a municipal or other public body or association;

“Pay” includes allowances, fees, commissions, perquisites or profits received from an employer in lieu of, or in addition to, a fixed salary; but does not include travelling, tentage, horse or sumptuary allowance, or any other allowances granted to meet specific expenditure.

13. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment or commission under Her Majesty, the sum of one-and-a-half per cent. of the amount of any pay due in respect of a period subsequent to the thirty-first day of March, 1880, shall, when such pay amounts to one hundred rupees per month, be deducted from such pay at the time of payment by the examiner of claims or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

Nothing in this chapter applies to the pay of officers, warrant-officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's army who are not in any employment which, according to the ordinary practice, is held indifferently by military persons and civilians, and whose pay does not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem.

**14.** In the case of every person holding a paid employment under any private employer, the sum of one-and-a-half per cent. of the amount of any pay due in respect of a period subsequent to the thirty-first day of March, 1880, shall, when such pay amounts to one hundred rupees per month, be deducted therefrom at the time of payment by such employer, and shall be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

**15.** Every private employer shall, at the time of deduction, give a receipt for the same to the person from whose pay the said sum of one-and-a-half per cent. is deducted;

and any employer refusing so to give such receipt shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to a penalty of ten rupees.

**16.** Every private employer shall be primarily liable to Government for the said sum in respect of every person employed by him, whether the said sum has been deducted from the pay of such person or not; and shall, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October, in each year, pay to the Collector of the district in which the pay of such person is disbursed or to such other Collector as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf all sums then due by such employer under this section.

**17.** When any private employer is declared an insolvent, or being a company or firm is wound up or dissolved, without having paid the amount required by section sixteen, the person employed shall be bound, on the demand of the Collector, to pay the same.

**18.** Whenever a sum to be deducted under this chapter is not deducted at the time of payment from the pay chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from some pay subsequently payable by the same employer to the same person.

**19.** The Collector shall grant to every person paying any sum under this chapter a receipt specifying—

- the date of the grant thereof;
- the names of the employer and the person employed;
- the amount paid;
- the period in respect of which it has been paid; and
- the person by whom it has been paid.

**20.** Any person objecting to the amount deducted from his pay under the provisions of section fourteen, or denying his liability to have any amount deducted therefrom, may, within fifteen days from the date of such deduction, or within such further time as the Collector may, in each case, think fit, apply by petition to the Collector, in order to establish his right to receive the amount deducted, or any portion thereof.

**21.** The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of such petition: notice shall be

given to the employer of such person; and the Collector shall on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may, from time to

time, direct, hear the petitioner and the employer if he appears, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

**22.** Every private employer failing to make any payment as required by section sixteen shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount of such payment in addition to the amount thereof.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### SUPPLEMENTARY.

**23.** The Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, or such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, empower in this behalf, may, in his discretion, on the application of any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order passed by the Collector under section ten, twenty-one or twenty-two, or by the refusal of the Collector to grant a remission under the second proviso to section four, call for the record of the case, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and such order shall be final.

**24.** All sums due and all penalties payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue:

But no proceedings for the recovery of any such sum or penalty shall be commenced after the expiration of three months from the last day of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in which such sum or penalty became due or payable.

**25.** All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the control and orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

The Collector may, in respect of any order passed under section ten, twenty-one or twenty-two by an officer appointed under this section, exercise the power of revision conferred on the Commissioner of a Division by section twenty-three, and the order passed in the exercise of such power shall be final.

**26.** Every person holding a receipt given under this Act shall produce and show the same when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce a receipt except at the instance of the Collector.

**27.** Courts of Wards and Receivers and Managers appointed by any Court in British India shall be chargeable under this Act



in respect of any business of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control, and in respect of any persons employed by them.

**28.** When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged, under this Act, in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards, or Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, is charged under this Act, every person and court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or Manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the amount charged.

Every such person or court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

**29.** The Collector may, for the purposes of any proceeding under section ten or section twenty-one, exercise any of the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits:

Provided that the Collector shall not, in the course of any such proceeding, call for any evidence, except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

**30.** Every person shall be legally bound to furnish to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act such information in writing or otherwise as such officer may require.

**31.** The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act or any provision thereof, and cancel such exemption:

(b) reduce the amount payable by any person or class of persons under this Act: and

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the manner of collecting the sums payable under this Act; (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons under this Act; and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with this Act.

**32.** No person who pays any tax under this Act shall, so long as he continues to pay the same, be liable to pay any instalment of road-cess or public works cess on his house under Part IV of Bengal Act X of 1871 or section seven of Bengal Act II of 1877 when such instalment falls due after the first day of April 1880.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### ACTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2).

#### ACT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. II of 1878...	An Act for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	The whole.

#### ACT OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. III of 1878...	An Act for licensing trades, dealings and industries in the Presidency of Madras.	The whole.

#### ACT OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. III of 1878...	An Act for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole.

#### ACT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. I of 1878 ...	An Act for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The whole.



## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

## TAX ON BUSINESS.

(See Section 4.)

1	2	3	4
Number of class.	Persons whose annual income from business exceeds	But does not exceed	Tax payable.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	250	350	4
2	350	500	7
3	500	600	10
4	600	800	12
5	800	1,000	16
6	1,000	1,200	20
7	1,200	1,600	24
8	1,600	2,000	32
9	2,000	2,500	40
10	2,500	3,000	50
11	3,000	4,000	60
12	4,000	5,000	80
13	5,000	6,000	100
14	6,000	8,000	120
15	8,000	10,000	160
16	10,000	12,000	200
17	12,000	16,000	240
18	16,000	20,000	320
19	20,000	24,000	400
20	24,000	32,000	480
21	32,000	40,000	640
22	40,000	48,000	800
23	48,000	60,000	960
24	60,000	80,000	1,200
25	80,000	1,00,000	1,600
26	1,00,000	1,25,000	2,000
27	1,25,000	1,50,000	2,500
28	1,50,000	2,00,000	3,000
29	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,000
30	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,000
31	3,00,000	4,00,000	6,000
32	4,00,000	5,00,000	8,000

and so on, the figures in columns 2 and 3 being increased by 1,00,000 and those in column 4 by 2,000 for each new class.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The existing License Tax Acts are four in number. Act II of 1878, passed by the Council of the Governor General, applies to the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and Acts, more or less similar, passed by the Local Legislatures, apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and to Bengal. These Acts it is now thought desirable to consolidate and amend, and the present Bill has been prepared for this purpose.

2. It is considered necessary to exempt from liability to this form of taxation all persons whose presumed incomes are less than Rs. 250 per annum. The effect of this change of system will be to exempt more than a million persons from taxation, and it will involve a sacrifice of an annual revenue of about £240,000.

3. With a view to making good the loss of revenue caused by this exemption of the smaller incomes now liable to the License tax, and to

obtaining at the same time greater equality in the incidence of taxation, it is proposed to extend to the professional classes, and also to the wealthier officials and other persons receiving salaries, taxation at a similar rate to that imposed on the trading classes.

It is proposed to treat the trading and professional classes alike. In regard to traders, the Bill makes no important change in the system followed under the existing License Tax Acts, except that it is obviously necessary to increase the fees payable by persons with the larger incomes, as the richer traders would otherwise be taxed at a lower rate than that applied to the salaried classes. The system of classification now in force is generally retained. Some small variation in the rate at which the tax falls on different incomes is under any such system unavoidable; but the new schedule has been so framed that the difference between the highest and the lowest rates does not exceed one-half per cent., the average incidence of the tax being a little over 1½ per cent. on estimated annual earnings.

4. Separate provisions are made for the taxation of the salaried classes, whether official or non-official; as, in their case, the exact incomes being known, the rough process of classification which is desirable for traders and professional persons would obviously be neither necessary nor expedient. It is proposed, following pretty closely the precedents of Act XXI of 1867 and Act IX of 1868, to assess the salaried classes on their actual salaries; the lower limit of taxable salary being Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum.

The rate of the tax on these classes will be 1½ per cent., and, in practice, the tax will on the average fall on all classes at the same rate.

5. Following the precedents above quoted, it is proposed to exempt from liability to the tax the military servants of the Government whose pay and allowances do not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem, or Rs. 6,000 per annum.

6. It is estimated that the extension of taxation to the professional and salaried classes in the manner proposed by the Bill will yield very nearly the same amount as that sacrificed by giving up the tax on the lower classes of traders, or about £240,000. The measure will, therefore, have no appreciable effect on the public revenues.

7. The present opportunity has been taken to amend the law in other particulars, but they are not of sufficient importance to call for notice here.

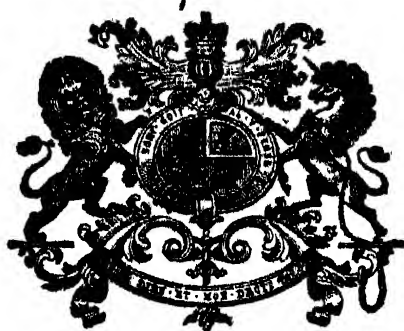
8. As the existing Acts require the assessment lists to be made out in the beginning of January, it is desirable that the present Bill, if it is to become law, should be passed before the 31st December; but no payments will be due until after the 1st April, when the next financial year begins.

JOHN STRACHEY.

The 13th November, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK, .

Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Legislative Department



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Town-duties and Tolls Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 11th December 1879.*

No. 31.—Mr. G. T. Spankie took over charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, N. W. Provinces, from Babu Dwarkanath Bannerjee, in the forenoon of the 15th November 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 11th December 1879.*

No. 626.—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th ultimo, on return from the six months' special leave on urgent private affairs granted in Home Department Notification No. 191, dated 13th March last, and subsequently converted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State into seven months' furlough. Mr. Morris is allowed three days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

No. 627.—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. C. Grant on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 9th December 1879.*

No. 606.—APPOINTMENT.—Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bahraich in Oudh, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Sibsagar in Assam.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 9th December 1879.*

No. 1376.—The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., resumed charge of the Office of Advocate General for Bengal from the Hon'ble J. D. Bell on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell at the same time resumed charge of the Office of Standing Counsel from Mr. Phillips.

*The 10th December 1879.*

No. 1385.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that so much of each of the enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed as is in force in those parts of the Central Provinces which are not included in any Scheduled District, is in force likewise in the Scheduled Districts of those Provinces.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in any of the said Scheduled Districts and not mentioned in the following Schedule:—

No. and Year of Enactment.	Subject.
Act XXXII of 1839	Interest.
" XI " 1841	Military Courts of Requests.
" XIX " 1841	Curators in cases of Succession.
" XII " 1842	Military Bazaars.
" V " 1843	Slavery.
" XX " 1847	Copyright.
" XII " 1850	Security from Public Accountants.
" XVIII " 1850	Protection of Judicial Officers.
" XIX " 1850	Apprentices.
" XXI " 1850	Abolition of Religious Disabilities.
" XXXIV " 1850	State Prisoners.
" XXXVII " 1850	Public Servants.
" XXXIII " 1852	Enforcement of Judgments of Military Courts of Requests.
as far as relates to Military Courts of Requests.	
" II of 1853	Liabilities of Landholders.
" XXXI " 1854	Barring Entails: Conveyances by Married Women.
" XI " 1855	Mesne Profits and Improvements.
" XII " 1855	Executors and Administrators.
" XIII " 1855	Compensation for Deaths.
" XXIV " 1855	Penal Servitude.
" XXVIII " 1855	Interest.
" XI " 1856	Desertion by European Soldiers.
" XV " 1856	Remarriage of Hindu Widows.
" XI " 1857	State Offences.
" XXV " 1857	Forfeiture by Mutineers.
" III " 1858	State Prisoners.
" XXXV " 1858	Estates of Lunatics.
" XXXVI " 1858	Lunatic Asylums.
" III " 1859	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
" IX " 1859	Claims to Property seized as forfeited.
" XV " 1859	Patents.
" XXVII " 1860	Collection of Debts on Succession.
" XXXI " 1863	Gazette of India.
" III " 1864	Foreigners.
" VI " 1864	Whipping.
" III " 1865	Common Carriers.
" XV " 1869	Evidence of Prisoners.
" X " 1872	Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 1386.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the following

Acts to the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces:—

No. and Year of Act.	Subject.
Act I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief Act.
" X " 1877 ...	Code of Civil Procedure, except Sections I and III which are already in force, and so much thereof as authorizes the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree, not being a decree directing the sale of such property.

#### PORT BLAIR.

*The 11th December 1879.*

No. 249.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 115 (Port Blair), dated the 18th April 1877, describing the limits of the Port of Camorta, for the word "western" in the sentence "thence along the western and southern shores of the Island of Camorta at high water level to Man Point," read "eastern."

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 8th December 1879.*

No. 386.—The services of the Reverend A. C. Pearson, M.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 9th October 1879.

*The 9th December 1879.*

No. 390.—The Reverend W. C. Bell, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 8th August 1879.

This is in supersession of Notification No. 262, dated the 31st July last.

#### FORESTS.

*The 12th December 1879.*

No. 968P.—The services of Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the forests of the Rewah State.

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 13th December 1879.*

No. 1930.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1879, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . . . . .	6,77,27,385	75,27,207	92,46,782	1,67,73,988
Madras . . . . .	1,21,03,645	77,63,765	8,40,000	86,03,765
Bombay . . . . .	3,31,74,385	1,15,91,595	47,78,250	1,63,69,845
Allahabad . . . . .	51,02,835	80,86,175	.....	80,86,175
Lahore . . . . .	71,77,870	97,44,935	.....	97,44,935
Calicut . . . . .	21,53,355	13,75,035	97,000	14,72,035
Coconada . . . . .	16,18,605	32,42,390	85,000	33,27,980
Nagpore . . . . .	24,08,825	38,57,125	.....	38,57,125
Kurrachee . . . . .	32,10,025	61,90,025	78,900	62,74,925
Akola . . . . .	27,99,050	30,68,540	.....	30,68,540
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,74,75,980</b>	<b>6,24,02,792</b>	<b>1,51,25,932</b>	<b>7,75,28,724</b>
Deduct Coin received at Calcutta but not paid at Dacca				50,000
Remains				7,74,78,724
Invested in Government securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,97,256
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>13,74,75,980</b>

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 12th December 1879.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 1191.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—**

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Alexander,—11th December 1879.

**No. 1192.—STAFF CORPS—**

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Macdonald.	} 10th Decem- ber 1879.
Major William Rice Morland Holroyd.	
Major Francis Frederick Rowcroft	
Major Harry DeBrett	

**No. 1193.**—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, including eight years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Henry Archibald Mallock, Bengal Staff Corps.	} 9th Decem- ber 1879.
Major James Seonce, Bengal Staff Corps.	

**No. 1194.**—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain David Clapham Andrew,—9th Decem-  
ber 1879.

**No. 1195.**—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Samuel Hunter Cowan, Bengal Staff Corps.	} 9th Decem- ber 1879.
Captain Henry Stephen Hutchin- son, Bengal Staff Corps.	
Captain John Edward Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th December 1879.	

**No. 1196.—INDIAN ARMY—**

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain James Gawler Macleod, General List,  
Infantry,—9th December 1879.

Captain Trevor John Chicheley  
Plowden, General List, Infan-  
try.

Captain Francis Eddowes Hast-  
ings, General List, Infantry.

Captain Richard Henry Salkeld,  
General List, Infantry.

Captain Dawsonne Melancthon  
Strong, General List, Infantry.

Captain Henry Herbert Rankin,  
General List, Infantry.

Captain Francis Edwin Wiggins,  
General List, Infantry.

} 10th Decem-  
ber 1879.

**No. 1197.—BREVET—**

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Booth  
Norman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred An-  
thony DesVœux, Bombay  
Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Philip  
Pedler, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dyer,  
Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Camp-  
bell Hobson, Bombay Staff  
Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuart  
Lane, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gor-  
don Rogers, Bengal Staff  
Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William  
George Davies, C.S.I., Bengal  
Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Manley  
Wemyss, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle-Torrano  
Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Palmer  
Turton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward  
O'Brien Horsford, Bengal  
Staff Corps.

} 8th Decem-  
ber 1879.

} 9th Decem-  
ber 1879.

**No. 1198.—LONDON GAZETTE—**

The following extracts are published for general  
information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 7th November 1879,  
pages 6317 and 6318.

INDIA OFFICE,  
5th November 1879.

The Queen has approved of the following pro-  
motions among the Officers of the Staff Corps  
and Indian Military Services, made by the  
Governments in India :—

**BREVET.**

*To be Major.*

Captain Herbert William Shoubridge, Bengal  
Staff Corps. Dated 21st July 1879.

**SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.**

**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.**

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major William George Cubitt, V.C. Dated  
26th July 1879.

Major James Clephane Minto. Dated 19th  
August 1879.

Major Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas.  
Dated 29th August 1879.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Henry de Parny Rennick. Dated 5th August 1879.

Captain John Barnes Sparks. Dated 5th August 1879.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Edward Willock Chalmers. Dated 14th August 1879.

## BENGAL ARMY.

## INFANTRY.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Edward George Newnham. Dated 4th August 1879.

Captain William Graham Smith. Dated 11th August 1879.

Captain David William Inglis. Dated 20th August 1879.

Captain Francis Tweddell. Dated 27th August 1879.

## BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

*To be Majors.*

Captain (Brevet Major) John Hopkins. Dated 23rd December 1878.

Captain (Brevet Major) John Chalmers. Dated 23rd December 1878.

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Doyle. Dated 23rd December 1878.

"London Gazette," dated the 11th November 1879, pages 6367 and 6368.

## INDIA OFFICE,

11th November 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the grant of honorary rank to the under-mentioned Native Officer of Her Majesty's Military Forces:—

Subadar Major Mahomed Abdullah, Sirdar Bahadur, 2nd Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, to have the honorary rank of Captain from the 11th November 1879.

## INDIA OFFICE,

11th November 1879.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the service of the following Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edgar John Spilsbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Moore Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander McKenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th September 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Yeld Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th September 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Henry Lowther, of the Bengal Army. Dated 22nd August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th October 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Fane, C.B., of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st April 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis John Wilson (since deceased), of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Leslie Grove, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Smith Martyr, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th September 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Smith Gray, of the

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George William Hanson, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 18th September 1879.

Major John Bouchier Fenwick, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th September 1879.

Surgeon-Major Edmund John Hoskins, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 7th April 1879.

Veterinary Surgeon Matthew Joseph Marshall, of the Bengal Army. Dated 14th September 1879.

## BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

*To be Major-Generals.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edgar John Spilsbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Moore Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander McKenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th September 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Yeld Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th September 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Henry Lowther, of the Bengal Army. Dated 22nd August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Fane, C.B., of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st April 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis John Wilson (since deceased), of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Leslie Grove, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Smith Martyr, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th September 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George William Hanson, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 18th September 1879.

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel James Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th August 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th October 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Smith Gray, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th September 1879.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major John Bouchier Fenwick, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th September 1879.

## No. 1199.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

*Permanent.*

Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor William Henry Russell, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th September 1879, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. Martin, deceased.

*Temporary.*

Sergeant William Hardy, to officiate as Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th July 1879, and until further orders, and Sergeant Henry Gerard Hein to officiate as Sub-Conductor, from the 7th to the 24th September 1879, to complete the establishment.

## No. 1200.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Volunteer Henry Herbert Hoyle, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W. Ward, promoted.

Volunteer James Drurie Bayne, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. Hudson, promoted.

## ARMS.

No. 1201.—With reference to G. G. Orders No. 165, dated 13th February, and No. 679, dated 27th June 1867, the Government of India are pleased to promulgate the following tables fixing the annual depreciation in the value of small arms in use with the British and Native Troops:—

**A**  
Table showing the annual depreciation in value of interchangeable small arms in use with British Troops.

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.	Original value	DETERIORATION AFTER											11th and following years.
		1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	7th year.	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.		
ARMS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
INTERCHANGEABLE.													
Carbines. Breech Loading, Rifled, with cleaning rods, Snider, pattern '61, 5 grooves, Artillery.	II ...	21 14 0	20 0 10	18 3 8	16 6 6	14 9 4	12 12 2	10 15 0	9 1 10	7 4 8	5 7 6	3 10 4	1 13 2
	III ...	22 4 0	20 6 4	18 8 8	16 11 0	14 13 4	12 15 8	11 2 0	9 4 4	7 6 8	5 9 0	3 11 4	1 13 8
	II ...	24 4 0	22 3 8	20 3 4	18 3 0	16 2 8	14 2 4	12 2 0	10 1 8	8 1 4	6 1 0	4 0 8	2 0 4
	III ...	24 10 0	22 9 2	20 8 4	18 7 6	16 6 8	14 5 10	12 5 0	10 4 2	8 3 4	6 2 6	4 1 8	2 0 10
Carbines ... { Breech Loading, Martini-Henry, with cleaning rod, mark I ...	...	28 8 0	26 2 0	23 12 0	21 6 0	19 0 0	16 10 0	14 4 0	11 14 0	9 8 0	7 2 0	4 12 0	2 6 0
	...	28 8 0	26 2 0	23 12 0	21 6 0	19 0 0	16 10 0	14 4 0	11 14 0	9 8 0	7 2 0	4 12 0	2 6 0
Pistols, Breech Loading, Revolver, Adams', mark III	...	29 8 0	27 0 8	24 9 4	22 2 0	19 10 8	17 3 4	14 12 0	12 4 8	9 13 4	7 6 0	4 14 8	2 7 4
Rifles, B. L., Martini-Henry, with cleaning rods. { Long butts	...	32 4 0	29 9 0	26 14 0	24 3 0	21 8 0	18 13 0	16 2 0	13 7 0	10 12 0	8 1 0	5 6 0	2 11 0
{ Short "	...	32 4 0	29 9 0	26 14 0	24 3 0	21 8 0	18 13 0	16 2 0	13 7 0	10 12 0	8 1 0	5 6 0	2 11 0



B

Table showing the annual depreciation in value of small arms now in possession of Native Troops.

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.	Original value.	DETERIORATION AFTER												
		1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	7th year.	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th and following years.		
ARMS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Carbines	{	Muzzle Loading, Rifled, pattern '61, 5 grooves, 577.	17 15 0	16 7 1	14 15 2	13 7 3	11 15 4	10 7 5	8 15 6	7 7 7	5 15 8	4 7 9	2 15 10	1 7 11
		with swivel rammer, Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Iron barrels	21 13 4	20 0 2	18 3 1	16 6 0	14 8 10	12 11 9	10 14 8	9 1 6	7 4 5	5 7 4	3 10 2	1 13 1
		Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Breech Loading, Rifled, without cleaning rods, Snider, pattern '61, 5 grooves.	24 3 4	22 3 0	20 2 9	18 2 6	16 2 2	14 1 11	12 1 8	10 1 4	8 1 1	6 0 10	4 0 6	2 0 3	
	Steel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Iron barrels	20 14 0	19 2 2	17 6 4	15 10 6	13 14 8	12 2 10	10 7 0	8 11 2	6 15 4	5 3 6	3 7 8	1 11 10	
	Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
{	Pattern '53	23 10 0	21 10 6	19 11 0	17 11 6	15 12 0	13 12 6	11 13 0	9 13 6	7 14 0	5 14 6	3 15 0	1 15 6	
	Steel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Iron barrels	21 12 8	19 15 7	18 2 7	16 5 7	14 8 6	12 11 5	10 14 4	9 1 4	7 4 3	5 7 2	3 10 2	1 13 1	
	Pattern '53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
{	Rifles, Breech Loading, Snider, without cleaning rods.	24 14 0	22 12 10	20 11 8	18 10 6	16 9 4	14 8 2	12 7 0	10 5 10	8 4 8	6 3 6	4 2 4	2 1 2	
	Steel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Iron barrels	22 10 8	20 12 5	18 14 2	17 0 0	15 1 9	13 3 7	11 5 4	9 7 1	7 8 10	5 10 8	3 12 5	1 14 3	
	Short, pattern '60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
{	Steel	26 4 0	24 1 0	21 14 6	19 11 0	17 8 0	15 5 0	13 2 0	10 15 0	8 12 0	6 9 0	4 6 0	2 3 0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

2. The foregoing tables are published for the guidance of Regimental and other Boards in assessing (according to the periods the arms shall have been in use) the sums for damages and injuries caused through neglect and carelessness to small arms in the possession of Corps and Batteries.

3. It is to be understood that the tables in question are not in any way to limit the period for which small arms are to last. They are merely meant as guides to assessments, and to protect the soldier from over-charges, in case he is called upon to replace a rifle or carbine which has been in use for any time.

4. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.



**EQUIPMENT.**

**No. 1202.**—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 905 of the 19th September 1879, the provisions of clause 240 of Army Circulars, dated 1st October 1879, are made applicable to India.

The knives referred to will be supplied by the Ordnance Department, and will be required to last four years.

**EQUIPMENT TABLES.**

**No. 1203.**—In paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 1182 of the 5th December 1879, for "164 lbs." read *141 lbs.*

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 1204.**—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. Birney, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. Case, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. E. Gubbins, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Medical Officer, Deolee Irregular Force,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D., Medical Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, Clause (1) of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 1205.**—Captain A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is allowed furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for 1 year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of quitting his station.

**No. 1206.**—Captain C. M. Keighley, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is granted leave in India on medical certificate for 121 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from date of availing himself of it.

**No. 1207.—ARRIVALS—**

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Punjab,—Bombay, 21st November 1879.

Major G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Bengal,—Bombay, 21st November 1879.

Major J. L. Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 22nd November 1879.

Major A. D. Butler, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 21st November 1879.

Captain A. T. Davis, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 21st November 1879.

Captain A. W. Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 22nd November 1879.

Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade,—Bombay, 1st December 1879.

Surgeon-Major J. Cameron, M.D.—Bombay, 27th November 1879.

Surgeon T. R. Lewis, M.B., Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,—Fort William, 30th November 1879.

Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.B.—Bombay, 21st November 1879.

**No. 1208.—DEPARTURES—**

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 878 of 1879,—*Manora*, 31st October 1879, from Calcutta.

Major G. G. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 820 of 1879,—*Zambesi*, 27th October 1879, from Bombay.

Major A. F. Lindsay, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1108 of 1879,—*Mecca*, 4th November 1879, from Calcutta.

Captain C. F. Thomas, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 953 of 1879,—*Mira*, 20th November 1879, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant R. C. S. Macauland, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1149 of 1879,—*Malabar*, 29th October 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon A. Hemsted, G. G. O. No. 927 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary J. R. Wallace, G. G. O. No. 1051 of 1879,—*Lombardy*, 2nd October 1879, from Calcutta.

**NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.**

**No. 1209.**—The first Christian name of Surgeon L. R. Dawson, M.D., is *Louis*, and not "Lewis."

**No. 1210.**—Hospital Apprentice P. A. Ruppeze is permitted to assume the surname of *Maybert* in lieu of "Ruppeze."

**ORDNANCE.****No. 1211.—STORES—**

The alteration of all available ammunition wagons at present fitted to carry ammunition and projectiles of heavy field batteries equipped with the 18-pounder smooth bore, or 40-pounder rifled breech loading ordnance, to adapt them for the carriage of ammunition and projectiles of the 40 pounder rifled muzzle loading guns and 6-3" rifled muzzle loading howitzers of heavy field batteries, is sanctioned.

2. The method of so adapting the ammunition wagons of the 18-pounder smooth bore guns, is the same as that which was sanctioned when these were altered to take the ammunition and projectiles of the 40-pounder rifled breech loading gun, on the introduction into the service in India of heavy field batteries equipped with such ordnance, except that there are no centre boxes on the wagon bodies.

3. The ammunition boxes will be fitted for the projectiles of the 40-pounder rifled muzzle loading gun and 6-3 ' howitzer according to drawings which have been approved and which will be furnished to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Madras and Bombay, by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.

4. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

**No. 1212.**—The bone cases for the magnifying glasses of Nolan's Range-finders received from England having been found to crack and break from the effect of heat, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the substitution of brass cases for those made of bone.

2. These brass cases can be made under Battery arrangements by Battery artificers, at a cost of twelve annas per case, which should be recovered by contingent bill.

3. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

#### PENSIONS.

**No. 1213.**—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to

**No. 1215.**—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1189, dated the 5th December 1879, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
25	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Daniel Mocatta ...	Bengal Staff Corps	£ s. d. 456 5 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 6,135 0 0	10th December 1879.	England.
26	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John James Dansey ...	Ditto ...	456 5 0	...	6,008 0 0	11th December 1879.	England.
27	Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert ...	Ditto ...	292 0 0	205 10 0	...	12th December 1879.	England.

#### REWARDS.

**No 1216.**—ORDER OF MERIT—

In G. G. O. No. 736 of 1879, for Sepoy "Hapur Singh" read *Kapur Singh*.

#### TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

**No. 1217.**—The services of Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the

draw their pensions in India, from the date they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Peter Donohoe, late B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Guthrie, late 33rd Foot,—two shillings and three pence per diem.

Drum Major James Alexander Barnett, late 102nd Foot,—one shilling and seven pence per diem.

#### RETIREMENTS.

**No. 1214.**—The under-mentioned Officer employed in the Public Works Department is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456.5 per annum, and £4,580, the capitalized value of his annuity, from the 8th November 1879, under the terms of the Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The pension and capitalized value of his annuity are payable in England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Dowell Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department.

Kabul Field Force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C.

**No. 1218.**—The services of Surgeon J. L. Corbett, M.D., are, with reference to the Notification of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, No. 574, dated the 14th November 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th December 1879.*

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 6th to 11th December 1879.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
40th Foot	Captain F. W. G. H. Nelson ...	3rd Dec. 1879	Dum-Dum.		
63rd Foot	Captain F. W. Day ...	3rd Dec. 1879	Umballa.		

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 12th December 1879.***FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 77.**—Mr. A. G. Miller, 1st class Engineer, I. G. S. *Patrick Stewart*, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code (4th edition), with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

**TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.**

**No. 78.**—Mr. A. W. Seabrook, 1st class Engineer, I. G. S. *May Frere*, to be 1st class Engineer, I. G. S. *Patrick Stewart*.

Mr. W. Barrett, 2nd class Engineer, I. G. S. *Dalhousie*, to be 2nd class Engineer, I. G. S. *May Frere*.

**No. 79.**—Mr. W. Chandler, 4th grade Officer, I. G. S. *Irrawaddy*, to be 4th grade Officer, I. G. S. *Tenasserim*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Fort William, the 5th December 1879.*

**No. 496.**—Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, is granted two months and twelve days' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th October 1879 (afternoon).

Mr. W. Causley, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer until further orders.

*The 10th December 1879.*

**No. 497.**—The furlough for eight months on medical certificate granted by the Government of Bombay to Mr. J. B. Leventhorpe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed.

*The 11th December 1879.*

**No. 498.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 483, dated 21st November 1879, Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., joined his appointment of Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, on the forenoon of the 10th December 1879.

**No. 499.**—Mr. C. Kamil Cuny, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department Establishment from the 1st October 1879.

**No. 500.**—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred from Bengal Railway Branch to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

*The 12th December 1879.*

**No. 501.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned Officers, under the terms of Resolution No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties which will be notified in the Local Gazettes:—

*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch.*

Coddington, J. G. T., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*Central India.*

Smith, W. A., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

*Accounts Establishment.*

Barnes, F., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch.

**No. 502.**—Mr. W. R. Foy, Apprentice Engineer, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 14th November 1879.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,  
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### SURVEY OF INDIA.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th December 1879.*

No. 149.—Mr. T. Kinney, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is placed on the half-pay list, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Surveyor General of India.*

### BANK OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 12th December 1879.*

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed from 25th to 27th instant, both days inclusive, and on 1st proximo, on account of Christmas Holidays and New Year's Day.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,  
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 8th December 1879.*

Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1879:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Alikhel	Afghanistan	7th	Closed.
Butkak	Ditto	3rd	Opened.
Cabul	Ditto	3rd	Ditto.
Cherat	Punjab	9th	Closed.
Golaghat	Assam	6th	Opened.
Gundamuk	Afghanistan	1st	Ditto.
Guneshkhind	Bombay Presdy.	3rd	Closed.
Jagdallak	Afghanistan	14th	Opened.
Malabar Point	Bombay Presdy.	3rd	Re-opened.
Matheran	Ditto	30th	Closed.
Mittri	Beluchistan	4th	Ditto.
Peiwar	Afghanistan	27th	Ditto.
Pezwan Kotal	Ditto	10th	Opened.

• Season Offices.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*  
*Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.*

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th December 1879.*

**No. 120.**—Mr. J. Scroggie, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 18th November 1879.

W. PALMER,  
*Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 28th November 1879.*

**No. 3396S.**—Consequent on the transfer, ordered by the Government of India, Public Works Department, of Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from Rajputana Public Works Department to Assam, the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct the following arrangement:—

Major H. Y. Murray, Assistant Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, to take charge of the Abu and Deesa Division from Mr. Span, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

By Order,  
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*  
*Secy. to Agent, Governor General,*  
*and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 3rd December 1879.*

**No. 93.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 471, dated 14th November 1879, Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in this Branch on the forenoon of 26th November 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

## CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV- ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN- TEED RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 1st December 1879.*

Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta returned from the special leave granted to him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 322, dated the 12th August 1879, and joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 25th November 1879.

*The 3rd December 1879.*

Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State one month's extension of sick leave.

*The 6th December 1879.*

Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, returned from the leave granted him in Military Department Notification No. 280, dated 15th March 1878, and took over charge of his Office from Major C. H. Luard, R.E., on the forenoon of this day.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,*  
*Offg. Consgr. Engr. to the Govt. of India*  
*for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 3rd December 1879.*

**No. 42.**—Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16, 17 and 18, and the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in paragraph 20 of the same chapter and section, on the 6th November 1879.

*The 4th December 1879.*

**No. 43.**—In supersession of Notification No. 85, dated 19th September 1879, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 44.**—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 2, in Guzerati, on the 22nd October 1879.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Director General.*

## PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Battial-Pindi Section.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Rawalpindi, the 28th November 1879.*

**No. 78.**—Referring to Notification No. 104 of 17th October 1879, of Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 3rd October 1879, and assumed charge of the Jhelam Division from Mr. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the forenoon of the 4th October 1879.

**No. 79.**—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 10 of the 20th October 1879, Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 14th November 1879, and is posted to the Jhelam Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 20th November 1879.

W WESTLAND,  
*Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dcpty Secretary.*



*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1879.*

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. FOR CENT. FOR- TION.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 5 PER CENT. FOR CENT. FOR- TION.	5 PER CENT. INTER- EST FOR 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-70.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	OF 1824-25 1824-25	OF 1832-33. 1832-33.	OF 1835-36. 1835-36.	OF 1842-43. 1842-43.	OF 1864-65. 1864-65.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1866. 1866.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.						
Balance of 15th November 1879 . . . . .	75,600	2,346	14,45,973	30,60,500	2,42,38,500	1,13,56,900	2,11,94,100	3,15,99,500	95,01,300	7,46,35,500	63,700	33,02,000	68,900	18,55,23,935
<i>Add—</i>														
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	5,000	9,000	...	...	...	21,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61,500	12,000	24,000	...	5,000	3,30,000	...	...	...	4,32,500
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	9,000	1,29,100	14,900	1,16,400	32,900	98,500	19,56,500	...	15,000	...	22,72,300
<i>Deduct—</i>														
Amount written off in the London Registers . . . . .	55,600	2,346	14,45,973	30,69,500	2,44,30,100	1,13,56,900	2,12,34,500	3,16,39,400	96,09,800	7,69,31,000	63,700	33,77,000	68,900	18,82,54,035
Balance on 30th November 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	14,200	25,000	1,500	5,00,000	26,200	5,000	32,000	...	...	20,000	6,24,900
Balance on 30th November 1879 . . . . .	55,600	2,346	14,45,973	30,55,000	2,44,04,500	1,13,55,000	2,07,34,500	3,16,13,200	96,61,500	7,68,89,000	63,700	33,77,000	68,900	18,76,82,625

*NOTE.—From 29th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1879, enforced from India, 3,553 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,119 lakhs.*

" 1st Oct. 1879 to 15th Oct.	24	"	"	7
" 16th Oct. " to 31st Oct.	12	"	"	0
" 1st Nov. " to 16th Nov.	81	"	"	4
" 16th Nov. " to 30th Nov.	27	"	"	6
	3,607 lakhs.			3,168 lakhs.
	3,168 "			
	531 lakhs.			
	Balance against India			

**PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,  
BANK OF BENGAL;  
Calcutta, 5th December 1879.**

**W. WESILAND,  
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.**

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

## Allahabad Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
215	D 10—05020	5	Baboo M. L. Mitter, Unao.
216	D 11—78697	10	Messrs. Brown and Co., Calcutta.
	" — 90924	10	

ALLAHABAD.

The 10th December 1879.

W. T. PIERCY, A. A. G.

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

## Bombay Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879.			
H180	M 45—57140	10	Mahomed Sahib Duwal Sahib, Poona.
H181	M 8—87369	5	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, R. I. S. N. Co., Bombay.
H182	M 33—94262	20	R. N. D. Concessio, Bombay.
H183	M 26—72995	1,000	Shamsunder Buddredass, Agra.
M 64	M 34—17756	20	Hormuji Pestonji, Bombay.
	" — 16356		

BOMBAY.

The 9th December 1879.

W. WELLS,

Asst. Commissioner.

## Calicut Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—35169	10	G. Simon, Tanner, Bangalore.
" — 35969		
J 9—37913	10	C. S. R. Samu Putter, Calicut.
" — 33871		
J 9—31671	10	Mahomed Magathoom Saib, Triplicane, Madras.
J 9—33223	10	M. S. Malayapilly, Salem.
J 7—87316	5	Mr. M. Donaghu, Pondicherry.
J 10—39937	100	Veeraraghavan Putter, Palghat.
J 5—88888	20	Mrs. S. D. Norfor, Ootacamund.
J 10—42505	100	Kumerji Wallahji, Merchant, Calicut.
J 4—95395	50	P. Raju Chetty, Black Town, Madras.

CALICUT.

The 3rd December 1879.

for Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Calcutta Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
299	O 50—72164	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.
300	O 55—04332	20	Babu Purin Chandra Ghosh.
301	O 66—80473	100	Babu Keshory Mohan Chatterjee.
	" — 60558	100	
302	O 52—13262	10	Babu Behari Lal Sinha.
303	O 31—07007	50	Babu Ramprasad Shaw.
304	L 94—77688	100	Babu Surja Kumar Dutt.
305	O 35—17827	100	Babu Kader Nath Banerjee.
	O 30—86617	50	

## Calcutta Circle—continued.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
191	L 16—95045	5	Babu Bhagobutty Prosonno Mitter.
	" — 95040		
192	O 4—24182	20	Babu Madan Mohan Nandi.
	" — 24185		
193	O 40—20986	10	Kasee Ram Bhapit.
	" — 20989		
194	L 33—48058	10	Mr. W. H. Johnson.
	" — 48057		
378	O 43—35812	10	Babu Bhobun Mohan Bhattacharjee.
379	O 30—47046	50	Dr. J. Moorhead.
380	O 55—18138	20	Babu Nobin Chunder Bhonmic.
381	O 66—17701	100	Hakeem Serajul Hug.
	" — 17702	100	
	" — 17703	100	
	" — 17704	100	
382	O 48—16325	10	Dr. J. Shane.
383	L 56—55629	5	Dr. G. C. Roy, F.R.C.S.
384	O 19—69369	10	Babu Chundi Churn Sen.
	O 48—85314	10	
385	O 66—81977	100	Major R. M. Skinner.
	" — 93916	100	
	O 35—09176	100	
	O 67—05223	100	
386	L 56—39003	5	Mrs. M. King.
	" — 39002	5	
387	L 55—70406	5	Babu Raney Madhub Dey.
388	O 21—33157	20	Babu Grish Chunder Singha.
	O 18—49785	10	
	O 16—81898	10	
	O 49—24922	10	
	O 16—64891	10	
	L 54—99351	5	

CALCUTTA.

The 12th December 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Kurrachee Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—47492	20	Kosyal, Cloth Merchant, Royal Artillery Bazar, Umballa.
" — 49580		

\* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE.

The 4th December 1879.

W. PATTON,

Asst. Depty. Commr., P. C., K. C.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
68	E 17—13983	20	Khushi Ram, care of Commissariat Officer, Peshawar.
	" — 13988	each.	
	E 15—51129	50	
	" — 51143	each.	
89	E 2—41386	500	Kunhya Lal, Agent of Benoo Mal, Ferozepore.
90	E 13—56609	100	Mrs. Meane, care of Surgeon-Major Meane, Nabha, near Umballa.
	" — 42231	100	
	" — 42806	100	
91	E 15—44742	50	Monan Sing, Jhelum.
92	E 13—17721	100	Mrs. H. L. Wolfe, Multan.

## Lahore Circle—continued.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
154	... E 17—00078 ...	20	Rughohar Das and Ramas-ray, Umballa.
	E 12—84921 ...	20	
	E 10—65807 ...	10	
	E 16—30802 ...	10	
158	... E 16—57131 ...	10	Captain A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Peshawar.
	" —57133 ...	10	
	" —57134 ...	10	
	E 7—58572 ...	5	
160	... E 17—00921 ...	20	S. Golam Mohamed, Kohat.
	" —02420 ...	20	
161	... E 7—84596 ...	5	Captain W. I. Bax, Nowshera.
	" —84599 ...	5	
166	... E 7—80611 ...	5	Shahabuddin, Hoshiarpore.
	E 16—58063 ...	10	

LAHORE,  
The 6th December 1879.

H. J. BRERETON,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

## Madras Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
83	... B 62—22288 ...	100	Sembiah Chinniah Chetti, Kurinjipadi Cnyum, Cuddalore Taluk.
84	... B 62—16230 ...	100	Ameer Hyder Baig, Cloth Merchant, Hooseoor.
85	... B 42—22588 ...	20	Acting Post Master General, Madras.
	B 57—34411 ...	20	

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
168	... B 46—31266 ...	5	N. Krishnaswami Nayadu, Black Town, Madras.
169	... B 46—42378 ...	5	Bhickajee Dorabjee, Fitter, Railway Workshop, Pombore.
	B 56—15810 ...	10	
170	... B 61—06183 ...	10	T. Kosalram Pillai, Clerk, Mysore State Railway, Chenapatam.
171	... B 53—77436 ...	10	A. V. N. Appa Rao, Vizagapatam.
172	... B 54—94780 ...	20	Gordon Velji, No. 108, Mint Street, Madras.
	B 57—30142 ...	20	
	" —32050 ...	20	
	" —39780 ...	20	
	" —42643 ...	20	
	B 55—13176 ...	50	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
The 1st December 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

## Nagpur Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879-80.			
M12	... F 8—56976 }	20	Hajee Tar Mahomed Sallay Mahomed, of Bombay.
	" —53019 }		
M11	... F 13—30869 }	5	Mr. W. Cousins, Supervisor, P. W. D., Dumoh.
	" —30870 }		

NAGPUR,  
The 4th December 1879.

H. G. COWIE,

Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency, C. P.

## POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1879.

In the Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay during the present year, it is stated that a homeward mail will be despatched from Bombay on the 29th December; the British Post Office has however arranged that there shall be no despatches of homeward mail from Bombay on that date. The last homeward mail of the current year will be despatched from Bombay on Monday, the 22nd December, and the first homeward mail of the ensuing year will be despatched from Bombay on Saturday, the 3rd January.

The 12th December 1879.

In supersession of this Office Notification of the 4th instant, it is intimated that the next homeward Overland Mail will be closed at this Office on the 19th December 1879, the steamer leaving Bombay on the 22nd idem.

For the steamer sailing from Bombay on the 3rd January 1880, the mails will be closed in this Office on Wednesday, the 31st December 1879.

## SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1879.	
Akyab and Rangoon	6 P. M.	14th Dec.	Str. Commilla.
Persian Gulf	6 "	15th "	Str. from Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6 "	16th "	French Str. Merina.
The Straits and Hong-Kong	6 "	17th "	Str. Venice and Suez.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	17th "	Str. Ethiopia.
Europe via Bombay	6 "	19th "	Str. from Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 "	18th "	Do.
Rangoon, Moumein and Straits	6 "	19th "	Str. Kila.

\* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

## List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 13th December 1879.

Alexander, G.	Croft, Mrs.	Logan, R.
Alcantara, W. V.	Deardau, William.	McDonnell, Dr. J. C.
Archdeacon J. (S. S. Ethiopia.)	Devanney, J.	O'Neill, W.
Arnold, W. A.	D'Cruz, E.	Price, G. H.
Atkins, F. E.	Douglas, Mrs.	Pollard, Miss.
Augustine, Petro.	East, F. F.	Poyntz, Mrs.
Balfour, J. M.	Ellick, Mrs.	Richardson, H.
Barnes, H. B.	Evans, D.	Robinson, Miss.
Bentson, Mrs. W. W.	Forbes, Mrs. C.	Sandford, Mrs.
Bedford, O.	Fry, E.	Sherwill, Walter.
Bell, Miss A.	Gasper, Mrs.	Stanley, W. T.
Bell, H.	Goldman, M.	Smith, G.
Birch, Miss.	Gray, G. P.	Smith, Whitty H.
Bliss, R. C.	Hall, Mrs.	Sulton, C. F.
Brebnor, Miss.	Healy, Miss A.	Swarlow, J. A.
Bremner, C.	Jamieson, Capt.	Trigldgo, C. J.
Broadhurst, H. B.	Johnson, W.	Watson, J.
Cameron, Dr. L.	Kain, H.	Wilson, W. J.
Carter, J. J.	Kember, Sergt. M.	Wood, C.
Cox, H.	Levingstone, J. W.	

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till, called for."*

Andrews, Albert.	Hall, Nigel.	Noel, Monsieur A.
Baratta, Charles.	Hallowell, J. H.	Otoof Kito Mitter.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.	Harvard, D.	Rebentrap, Dr.
Boyle, Capt. E. R.	Hem Chunder Chatterjee	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Bake, H. N.	Hogan, D. F.	Rolt, H. G.
Cotton, George.	Hopkins, Robert A.	Rose, D.
Coombe, Mrs. Clara.	Hunter, James (late pri-	Saltun, G. W.
Clare, Miss.	soner, Presdy. Jail).	Sandeman, H. A.
Carlisle, J. F.	Jardine, J. F.	Sandeman, W. A.
Cassedy, J. J.	Jantho.	Scott, J. W.
Cherry, —	Jellott, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Seillier, Madame.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Joshua, A. R.	Shaw, C.
Common, Charles	Kealey, Miss Clara.	Shudvone, Sigr. Carmelo.
Craig, E. R.	Kelly, Thomas.	Silva, H.
Crodero, Antonio E.	Kennedy, V. Show.	Simpson, R. and G.
Dalrymple, Walter F.	Kirkovins, E.	Spenser, Robert.
Davies, A. A.	Lambie, W.	Stanley, S. W.
Davis, Robert E.	Lawler, James.	Staker, Master H. W.
DeLord, J. H.	Lee, W.	Stuart, W.
Dewes, H.	Lewis, Charles.	Sultan, Revd. G.
D'Rozario (Asst. Inspr.)	Lord, Harry	Swimburne, C.
Dutt, C. K.	MacIntyre, A.	Swiney, W.
Eale, E. F.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Thudal, Lewis W.
Edward, E.	Martin, Lieut. Martin	W. W.
Ferrell, J. M.	(n u)	Wahab, E.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	Massa, Franco.	Wells, Mrs. W. H.
Forster, Capt. C.	Morlett, W.	Williams, W. J.
Garden, Dr.	Morrison, J.	Williamson, A.
Gindero, D.	Morgan, M.	Woolfall, Thomas.
Habel, Fcan	Murphy, G. P.	Wright, Geo.
Hagen, H. S. P.	Muller, J.	X.
Halden, Capt. H.		

*Newspapers.*

Calm, W. H.	Hall, Mrs.	Marsham, —
Cherry, C. H.	Jackson, Frank.	Ring, J. B.
Croghan, W. J.	Jellott, J. H. (n a.)	Thompson, E. P.
Dalrymple, W. F.	Lewis, Charles	Woolfall, Thomas.

*Registered Letters.*

Barnes, Mrs. H. B.	Martin, Lt. M.	Paterson, C. F.
Bony, C.	Olson, L. (Engl.)	

*Parcels.*

Holmes, R. N.	Sutton, D. F.
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E. C. GEORGE,

*Presidency Post Master.*

**NOTIFICATION.**

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 25th November 1878, treasure consisting of six copper idols, valued at Rs. 41, was found in the village of Sarukkai, Combaconum Taluq, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 10th of March 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. S. CROLE,

*Acting Collector.*

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

VALLAM,

*The 1st November 1879.*

**GUNNY BAGS AND TWINE.**

*Tenders invited for.*

The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, hereby invites sealed tenders to be presented at his Office on or before Monday, the 5th day of January 1880, for the supply of—

I.—Fifty thousand (50,000) two-maund gunny bags suitable for the conveyance of salt in boats; and

II.—Fifty (50) candies of five hundred (500) lbs. each of twine suitable for stitching up the said salt bags.

2. Tenders must state the rates of delivery in the Madras Salt Depot per 100 bags and per candy of twine respectively. They may be for the supply of the whole quantity of bags and twine

required, or for any portion thereof not being less than five thousand (5,000) bags or five (5) candies of twine. They must be accompanied by samples and by a deposit of Rupees five hundred (500) in cash or Currency Notes, which will, on application, be returned to those persons whose tenders may not be accepted. They will be opened by the Commissioner on Tuesday, 6th January 1880, at his Office at 2 p.m., when all persons interested will be at liberty to attend in person or by agent.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement on or before 9th January 1880 for the delivery of one-half of the bags, or twine, or both, for which his tender is accepted, on or before the 10th of March 1880, and of the other half within thirty days thereafter; and at the same time to furnish security in the sum of Rupees fifteen hundred (1,500) in cash or Currency Notes (including the sum of Rs. 500, above-mentioned), or in Government Promissory Notes endorsed in the name of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue for the time being (in which latter case the prior deposit of Rs. 500 will be at once returned), for the proper performance of his agreement. Provided always that in case any tender is accepted for any number of bags or quantity of twine less than the whole number or quantity required, a proportionate reduction will be made in the amount of security required. But in no case will a smaller sum than Rupees five hundred (500) be accepted as security.

4. The bags and twine will be examined on delivery by a Committee appointed by the Commissioner, and payment will be made within three days for all passed as corresponding with the samples accompanying the accepted tender. All bags and twine rejected by the Committee must be replaced by articles satisfactory to them within three days, failing which the Commissioner will proceed to supply the deficiency by purchase at his discretion in the local market at the expense and risk of the contractor. In case the Committee shall be equally divided in opinion, or if the contractor shall dispute their decision on any matter, it shall be referred for the orders of the Commissioner, which shall be final and conclusive and liable to no question or appeal whatsoever.

5. Failure to execute agreement and furnish deposit as required by clause 2 hereof will entail forfeiture of the deposit of Rupees five hundred (500).

6. Failure to supply bags, or twine, or both, as the case may be, will entail the forfeiture of the deposit made under clause 3 hereof, or of so much thereof as to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall seem equitable.

7. In case of such failure as is above mentioned in clauses 5 and 6 hereof, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall be at liberty to make such arrangements as he thinks fit for procuring the bags, or twine, or both, at the risk and expense of the successful tenderer, who shall be responsible for any loss or damage caused by such failure, but who shall not be entitled to share in any savings which, in such case, the Commissioner may be able to effect in the purchase of the said bags, or twine, or both.

8. The contract may not be sublet or transferred without the permission of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

9. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will give no reasons for his rejection of tenders.

10. Samples of the bags and twine now in use for the transport of salt may be seen, and all further information obtained, on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. W. BLISS,

*Commr. of Salt Revenue,  
Madras Presidency.*

MADRAS,  
The 31st October 1879. }

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## গবর্ণমেন্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত জ্বরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

ইহা কুইনাইনের পরিবর্তে বিশেষ উপকারক। কলিকাতার (বোটানিক্যাল গার্ডেন) কোম্পানীর বাগানের অধ্যক্ষের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্ট কমিচারিয়াল সাধারণ ও দাতব্য কার্যের জন্য ও অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি নগদ মূল্যে এককালীন ২০ পাউন্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত মূল্যে পাইবেন যথা, প্রতি ৪ আউন্স টীন ৪।০ টাকা; প্রতি ৮ আউন্স টীন ৮।০ টাকা; প্রতি ১ পাউন্ড টীন ১৬।০ টাকা।

এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে নিম্নলিখিত মূল্যে দেওয়া যাইবে যথা, ৪ আউন্স টীন ৫।০ টাকা; ৮ আউন্স টীন ১০।০ টাকা; ১ পাউন্ড টীন ২০।০ টাকা।

এই ঔষধ কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণের নিকটেও পাওয়া যায়।

উপরের লিখিত মূল্য ব্যতীত প্রতি ৪ আউন্স ও ৮ আউন্স টীনে ৮ আট আনা ও প্রতি পাউন্ড টীনে ৮০ বার আনা ভাক বাস্তব দিতে হইবে।

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	...	1	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.*

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R N, 1858 *Price, Annus 5*

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## SAILING DIRECTIONS, &amp;c.

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**Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions.** By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

**Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta.** Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Price, Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 5.*

## Hydrographic Notices.

**Rangoon River, By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876.** *Price, Annas 4.*

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## Notices to Mariners.

**Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. Price, Anna 1 each:—**

- No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
- " 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
- " 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- " 6. Alteration of Mulwan Light.
- " 7. Kintoon Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- " 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River Burma.
- " 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- " 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- " Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- " 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
- " 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
- " 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- " 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
- " 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tamb), Persian Gulf.
- " 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
- " 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
- " 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- " 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mula Coast.
- " 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- " 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
- " 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
- " 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond Island and the main land.
- " 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

**Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. Price, Anna 1 each:—**

- No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
- " 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
- " 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
- " 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
- " 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
- " 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
- " 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
- " 8. Fixed Light at Gopnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
- " 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
- " 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
- " 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banks.
- " 12. Delagou Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
- " 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
- " 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
- " 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
- " 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
- " 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
- " 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Sauger Light-House.
- " 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java. (2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast. (3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
- " 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast. (2) Entrance to Tagula River. (3) Entrance to Umhoti River.
- " 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
- " 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island. (2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
- " 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
- " 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
- " 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.



- No. 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.  
 „ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.  
 „ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.  
 „ 29. Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast.  
 „ 30. Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindustan—West Coast.  
 „ 31. Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.  
 „ 32. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.  
 „ 33. Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India—West Coast.  
 „ 34. Batticaloa Light.—Ceylon—East Coast.  
 „ 35. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast.  
 „ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.  
 „ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gardeware (Godavery).—Bay of Bengal.  
 „ 38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year.  
 „ 39. Leading Light in Suez Bay.  
 „ 40. Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.  
 \* \* \* The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

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#### B.—Local Regulations and Acts

- Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 5 annas.  
 Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.  
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### Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

### Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ATLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. Price, Rs. 5 per copy. Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Rs. 1 4.

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. Price, Rs. 1-5; postage, 2 annas.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. Price, Rs. 5; postage, 7 annas.

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. Price, Rs. 1; postage, 1 anna.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 10897—2084, of the 4 per cent., dated 1st February 1843, for Rs. 5,000, standing in the name of Lalla Bholanath. Interest was payable on Meerut Treasury; the same was drawn from the above-named Treasury up to 31st January 1871. The Note had been lost through Mussamet Sib, the former guardian, about three years ago. At present I am appointed guardian of minor Lutchmenarain.

UMORNATH,

*Guardian of minor Lutchmenarain.*

UMBALLA;

SUDDER BAZAR,

*The 28th November 1879.*

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 098123 of the 4 (four) per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,500, standing in the name of Muttu Lall Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MUTTY LALL BANERJEE,

*Pleader, Judge's Court, Berhampore.*





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## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published, for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

#### *A Bill to regulate the levy of Town-duties and Tolls in Municipalities.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in municipalities in manner hereinafter appearing, and in particular to provide against the levy in any municipality of town-duties upon articles not intended for consumption within the limits of such municipality; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Town-duties and Tolls Act, 1879":  
*Short title.*
- It extends to the whole of British India;  
*Local extent.*
- and it shall come into force at once;  
*Commencement.*
- Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, postpone the operation of this Act in any municipality in the territories administered by such Government to a date not later than the first day of January, 1881.  
*Power to postpone operation of the Act.*

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—  
*Interpretation-clause.*

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee, a Municipal Corporation, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under

the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"import" means to bring within the limits of a municipality from any place without such limits:

"export" means to take out of the limits of a municipality from any place within such limits:

"town-duty" includes any duty or tax levied under any designation by a Committee upon any thing imported.

3. Except in accordance with this Act and the rules made hereunder, no town-duty or toll shall be levied in any municipality.

Prohibition of levy of town-duty—

4. No town-duty shall be levied—

(a) in any municipality the population of which, as estimated by the Local Government, is less than five thousand persons; or

(b) on any article imported by Government or for the use of Government.

5. No town-duty shall be levied on any article other than articles falling under the heads specified in schedule A hereto annexed, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Town-duty not to be levied on certain articles.

or on any article falling under any of the said heads if and so long as the Governor General in Council prohibits the levy of such duty thereon.

No town-duty shall under any circumstances be levied on any article falling under any head specified in schedule B hereto annexed.

**6. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government shall**

Government to prohibit levy of duty in certain cases.

prohibit the levy of town-duty on any articles in a municipality whenever it appears to him or it that such duty is being levied otherwise than in accordance with this Act, or that the levy of such duty interferes with or obstructs the freedom of trade in such articles within any place beyond the limits of such municipality, or tends to diminish the amount of such trade, or the profits of persons engaged therein.

**7. When any article on which town-duty**

Refund on exportation.

is leviable is exported, the full amount of the duty leviable thereon on its importation shall be refunded to the person exporting such article: Provided that no such refund need be made if the quantity or value of the article exported, or the sum claimable as a refund, is less than such quantity or sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

No proof shall ordinarily be required that duty was paid on the importation of such article; but if the Magistrate of the District, or such other officer as may from time to time be specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reason to believe that no town-duty has been paid thereon, he may order an enquiry to be made; and, if he is satisfied that no such duty has been paid, no refund shall be made.

The right to claim a refund under this section shall not be affected by reason of the article having changed owners since it was imported.

**8. The Committee of every municipality in**

Warehouses to be provided by Committee.

which town-duties are levied shall, subject to the rules to be made by the Local Government under section thirteen, provide within the limits of such municipality warehouses in which all articles of a description chargeable with town-duty but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the municipality may be stored without payment of duty.

**9. The Committee of every municipality in**

Estimate of probable consumption of dutiable articles to be submitted each year by Committee.

which town-duties are levied shall, on or before the first day of February in every year, submit to the Local Government an estimate for the year commencing on the first day of April then next following, showing—

(a) the population of such municipality;

(b) the probable consumption per head of population during such year within the limits of the municipality of every class of articles chargeable with town-duty;

(c) the probable total consumption during such year, within such limits, of every such class of articles.

In making such estimate, no account shall be taken of the quantity of any article used in the manufacture within the limits of the municipality of any article intended for exportation.

Every estimate submitted under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

**10. The Committee of every municipality in**

Statements to be submitted each year by Committee.

which town-duties are levied shall, on or before the first day of June in each year, submit to the Local Government a statement for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March last preceding, showing—

(a) the quantity of each class of articles imported during such year, whether chargeable with town-duty or not, which may be required by the rules to be made under section thirteen to be shown in such statement;

(b) the quantity of each class of articles chargeable with town-duty imported and exported during such year;

(c) the amount of duty levied on each class of articles during such year;

(d) the amount paid under section seven as refund on each class of articles during such year; and

(e) the quantity of each class of articles in bond at the close of such year.

Every statement submitted under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

**11. If it appears from any such statement that**

Presumption that duty has been levied on articles not consumed in the municipality, when return of quantity on which duty paid exceeds by one-fourth quantity estimated.

the quantity of any class of articles on which town-duty has been paid (after deducting the quantity on which the amount of town-duty has been refunded as provided by section seven) exceeds by more than one-fourth part the quantity estimated by the Committee in accordance with the provisions of section nine as the probable total consumption during the year, it shall be presumed, with regard to such class of articles, that town-duty has been levied on it in cases when it is not actually used or consumed within the limits of the municipality, and a report, explaining the reason of such excess over such estimated quantity shall forthwith be made by the Committee for the information of the Local Government, and a copy of such report shall forthwith be sent by the Local Government for the information of the Governor General in Council.

Unless the Local Government, on receipt of such

Local Government to order that the levy of duty on such articles shall cease.

report or after such further inquiry as it may think necessary, is satisfied that duty has not been so levied, or that such excess is due to some temporary fluctuation in the ordinary course of trade or some other temporary cause, it shall, by notification in the official Gazette, order that the levy of town-duty on such class of article shall cease.

On the publication of an order under this section,

On such order no duty to be levied on such articles for two years.

no town-duty shall again be levied on such class of articles until after the expiration of two years from the date of such order.

The Local Government shall forthwith report every such order and the reasons therefor to the Governor General in Council.

12. All town-duties shall be collected by officers directly appointed by the Committee.

13. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for—

(a) limiting the articles or classes of articles liable to town-duty;

(b) limiting the amount of town-duty leviable upon any article;

(c) prescribing the conditions under which the warehouses referred to in section eight shall be provided and under which articles may be stored therein, and the fees which may be levied for the use of the same; and

(d) prescribing the manner in which the estimate and statement referred to in sections nine and ten respectively shall be prepared.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

14. No toll shall be levied by any Committee unless the same is levied under some enactment for the time being in force and is levied on a road, bridge, quay, wharf or other work solely for the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of such work, or of its maintenance, or the interest on the capital expended thereon.

If any question arises as to whether any toll is levied solely for the purpose aforesaid, the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

#### SCHEDULE A.

(See section 5).

- (a.) Articles of food or drink for men or animals.
- (b.) Animals for slaughter.
- (c.) Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing.
- (d.) Materials for the construction of buildings.
- (e.) Drugs, gums, spices, perfumes and tobacco.
- (f.) Articles of apparel.

#### SCHEDULE B.

(See section 5).

- (a.) Salt.
- (b.) Opium.
- (c.) Raw cotton.
- (d.) Raw silk.
- (e.) Yarns and twist.
- (f.) Silk thread.
- (g.) Cotton piece-goods.
- (h.) Jute.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for the present year, 1879-80, it was stated as follows:—

“In connection with the subject of customs-duties, it may be mentioned here that the Government of India has, for some time past, had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system by which, through a large part of India, octroi-duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to or relieved from imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall in all cases fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country.

“Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rates, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated.”

It is in fulfilment of the pledge thus publicly given, that the present measure is brought forward.

2. The income of the municipalities throughout a large portion of British India is raised chiefly in the shape of town-duties. The proportion of the municipal income thus raised amounts, in the Bombay Presidency (including the town of Bombay), to about four-sevenths of the whole; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to about ten-elevenths of the whole, and in the Panjáb and Central Provinces, it is much higher; town-duties constituting almost the sole resource of the municipalities of these Provinces.

In many places the people have been familiar with this form of taxation from a time anterior to our rule; but it is obvious that the very popularity of the octroi-system is apt to lead to its being abused. Local authorities are not sorry to be able to provide for local wants at the expense of other people, and to transfer to others their own proper burdens. It is found



that in many towns, and among others in some of the most important entrepôts of trade in British India, the incidence of the tax has been extended so far beyond its legitimate bounds; or the collection has been so mismanaged, as either to involve a collision with imperial taxation, or, still worse, to set up what is to all intents and purposes a heavy transit-duty. To quote the words of a Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1868, "a wide-spread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs-duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits."

3. The Government of India, for some years past, has had its attention directed to these serious evils, and instructions have from time to time been issued with a view to their repression.

In 1868, the principles by which these duties should be regulated were laid down. It was stated that they should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed on articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit-trade, and that they must fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which they were imposed. The classes of articles on which octroi-duties might be, and might not be, imposed were enumerated. The necessity for establishing bonded warehouses on a proper footing and giving all due facilities for refunds, so as to prevent the tax degenerating into a transit-duty, was insisted on, and attention was drawn to the importance of collecting directly through the servants of the municipality, instead of farming the duties to a contractor.

4. Similar orders have been issued from time to time by the Government of India. Its efforts have not been without effect; but a review of the working of the octroi-system in many municipalities shows that they have fallen far short of attaining the objects in view, and on a full consideration of the whole question, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the only effectual plan will be to lay down in a legislative enactment the restrictions which it is desired to impose.

It is with this object that the present Bill has been framed. Besides providing for the matters above referred to, it establishes what may be called a self-acting check on the most dangerous abuse of the octroi-system by providing in effect that, when the quantity of any commodity taxed in any town in a given year exceeds by one-fourth the estimated consumption of such commodity in such town during that year, the levy of the tax on such commodity shall, unless the excess is shown to be of a temporary or accidental nature, be suspended for two years.

It has been long the custom in some Provinces to make such estimates with the object of providing a check, such as that which it is now desired to establish, on abuse of octroi-taxation; and the plan has been so useful for that purpose, especially in the North-Western Provinces, that it is hoped it may be found generally applicable.

5. The Bill, besides dealing with the matter of octroi in this way, provides in its fourteenth section that no toll shall be levied in a municipality, except for defraying the cost of construction of the road or other work on which it is levied, together with interest on the same and maintenance-charges. This rule is one generally recognized as a matter of principle; but it has often been disregarded, and it is thought necessary to embody it in the Bill.

JOHN STRACHEY.

*The 1st December, 1879.*

D. FITZPATRICK,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

It was not possible to discuss in Council, before the Government left Calcutta, the question of further measures for promoting the education of poor European and Eurasian children; but at Lahore my attention has again been given to this very difficult and important subject.

2. Nearly twenty years ago Lord Canning wrote as follows:—

“If measures for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged and aided by the Government, we shall soon find ourselves embarrassed in all large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianised English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races; whilst the Eurasian population, already so numerous that the means of education offered to it are quite inadequate, will increase more rapidly than ever.

“I can hardly imagine a more profitless, unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to what would be called a class dangerous to the State; but very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Government, and to the faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess. On the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British Rule and usefulness to India.

“The Eurasian class have an especial claim upon us. The presence of a British Government has called them into being; they serve the Government in many respects more efficiently than the natives can as yet serve it, and more cheaply and conveniently than Europeans can do so; and they are a class which, while it draws little or no support from its connection with England, is without that deep root in, and hold of, the soil of India from which our native public servants, through their families and relatives, derive advantage.”

3. Lord Canning's warning has unhappily been justified by the event. We were told officially two years ago that there were between eleven and twelve thousand European and Eurasian children in India, growing up without any education at all,—“a scandal to the English name and English Government.” I think there is reason to hope that there may be some exaggeration in these numbers; but exaggeration of the importance which the whole subject has assumed is hardly possible.

4. A few months after my arrival in India I took up this question, which had been for a long time before the Government of India; but, under the increasing pressure of other questions more urgent, though scarcely more impor.

tant, I have hitherto been unable to advance the practical settlement of it; towards which I regret to find that little or no progress has yet been made. Various proposals have been from time to time brought forward, and some of them have been very valuable. The reports, in particular, of the Venerable Archdeacon Baly contain a mass of information and practical suggestions for which the Government is deeply indebted to him. Nothing, however, has hitherto been actually done by the Government of India towards applying effectual remedies to this great social and political danger. Nor, as I once before observed, has the Government, up to the present time, even settled the object it should aim at. What are these children to be educated for? And, when this point is settled, how are they to be educated? We cannot hope that measures for the education of destitute European and Eurasian children will be successful if they are undertaken without reference to the means of existence available for such children in after-life.

5. I need not now state in detail my personal views on the numerous difficult and important questions connected with this subject; but I desire to draw attention to some points which seem to me essential for the guidance of a serious and practical endeavour to remove from the Government of India that "glaring reproach" to which its attention was directed by Lord Canning nearly twenty years ago.

6. Whether sufficient means of employment will hereafter be found in India for the large and increasing number of European children of the poorer classes, is a question which cannot now be answered. Their difficulties in successfully contending against native competition will undoubtedly be considerable. On the other hand, there is a great and growing demand for skilled labour of a kind for which Europeans are specially valued. The extension of railways, and the development of English enterprise in manufactures, in trade, in plantations, and in other branches of industry, lead, at the present time, to a constant importation of labour from England; but if young Englishmen could be well brought up and educated in India itself, their knowledge of the country and the people would give them great advantages, and their qualifications for employment in India would often be better than those of their competitors from home.

7. I believe also that a considerable proportion of the boys—those at least of European parentage, for there are difficulties in regard to the others—might with great propriety and advantage become soldiers, and that their education should be conducted on this assumption. I think that my Military colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, will concur with me in the opinion that those noble institutions, the Lawrence Military Asylums, have not yet been utilised, as they might have been, in this direction. I have only lately learned that an excellent report on these Asylums was submitted by a Special Commission in 1872, on which no action of any kind appears to have been taken by the Government. The necessity of reforming the system followed in these institutions was shown by the Commission to be very urgent. They were established for the purpose of providing for the sons of soldiers an education (to quote the words of Sir Henry Lawrence, their illustrious founder) "adapted to fit them for employment suited to their position in life." "The tendency," the Commission reported, "of the existing system is to lead these soldiers' sons to look down on soldiering as something derogatory to them, instead of regarding it as the most legitimate and honourable calling of the great bulk of their number." I fear that the system of education hitherto followed has, to a great extent, prevented the results which these schools, established with noble objects, and assisted by the Government with unsparing liberality, ought undoubtedly to have produced. The short service system in the army will, it may be anticipated, reduce the number of children for whose benefit the Lawrence Asylums were established; but it may become possible, not only without interference with the expressed wishes of the founder, but in a way which he would certainly have approved, to extend still further the benefits of these institutions. They may, I should hope, be made far more useful to the class for whose welfare they were originally instituted, and to other classes also. Improvement in the system of education followed in the Lawrence Asylums is closely connected with the general question of the education of poor Europeans; and it is for this reason that I have now referred to it.

8. There are also many of the Public Departments and Offices in which an opening may be found for the employment of boys of these classes; and it may become proper to reserve for them, under suitable conditions, a proportion of posts of this kind.

9. On the whole, it can hardly be doubted that, if good industrial, military, and other schools were available, a very large proportion of these children would find the means of honest livelihood in after-life. It is the obvious duty of the Government of India to spare no efforts to secure for them provision of the necessary means of education.

10. There has been much discussion about the manner in which the requisite funds should be provided for carrying out any scheme adopted by the Government for this purpose. The charge will undoubtedly be large; and it seems to me certain that it will not be met by private liberality. I agree with the following remarks on this subject, made by Sir John Strachey when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces:—

“Private charity would often, perhaps generally, be forthcoming to some extent in aid of such institutions; but the Government must be prepared, if necessary, to make its grants-in-aid sufficiently liberal to cover the whole charge incurred. We already offer the means of free elementary education to all classes of poor natives, and we may with equal propriety give free elementary education to poor Europeans and Eurasians. The Government fully recognises the truth of the warning given in Lord Canning’s Minute that, if proper measures are not taken for the education of these children, we shall find a class growing up which may become a source of weakness, if not of actual political danger; while, on the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British Rule, and of usefulness to India. If this be true, it is as right to spend public money on the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians as on any object which could be named.”

Education is one of the services for which financial responsibility has been transferred to the Local Governments. So far as the provision of the means of elementary education for the classes in question is concerned, I have no doubt that those Governments will cheerfully meet all necessary expenses. If, however, industrial schools or other institutions of a new character have to be established, I think that the charge may properly be borne, wholly or in part, by the Government of India. I have no doubt that we may also confidently reckon on receiving liberal help in this respect from the Railway Companies, the children of whose employes form a very large proportion of the whole number for whom provision has to be made.

11. Another point demands careful consideration. It is well known that, although the existing means of education for these children are insufficient, this is very far from being the main explanation of the fact that great numbers of them are growing up in absolute ignorance. The principal cause here, as it has been in England, is the neglect of the parents, and their unwillingness to take any trouble, or incur any expense, for the education of their children. I observe that when Sir John Strachey was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he proposed that, when a sufficient number of elementary schools had been provided, a system of compulsory education should be established. I believe that this view is held by Mr. Egerton, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and by Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; and it is, I know, shared by many very high authorities. Although the conditions under which a system of compulsory education should be enforced on Europeans in India will require careful consideration, it seems to me impossible to doubt that, without such a system, there can be no complete or effectual solution of the problem with which we have to deal.

12. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I will now briefly indicate what seem to me the principal requirements, in a comprehensive scheme, for the education of these children. It will be understood that I now refer only to the education of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. The provision of schools for those who require for their children a superior education, and who can afford to pay for it, is a question in which, highly important as it is, Government action is far less urgently required, and I do not now enter into it.

- (1) Elementary schools for boys and girls up to the age of 12 or 14 should be provided at all places where the want for them exists. I understand that at nearly all the larger stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the means of giving elementary education to

European and Eurasian children are already sufficient, or can without much difficulty be made so. In the smaller stations means of education should be provided, as far as possible, by grants-in-aid to existing institutions or otherwise.

- (2) The elementary schools will usually be day-schools for children living with their parents in the plains; but it may sometimes be necessary to provide board as well as education for orphans and children altogether destitute, in orphanages or otherwise.
- (3) The payment of fees should always be insisted on, except in the case of destitute children, or when the parents are altogether unable to pay. The manner in which the amount of the fees should be regulated will require careful consideration.
- (4) Industrial schools for boys between the ages of about 12 and 18 should be established at convenient places, in connection with Government or Railway workshops, or other institutions where mechanical and industrial arts are practised. It may often be necessary to provide accommodation for boarders at these schools.

All possible efforts should be made to apprentice these boys to trades and industrial employments. In connection with this part of the subject, I desire to draw particular attention to the existing law, contained in Act XIX of 1850. I believe it has been, so far at least as the Government is concerned, almost a dead-letter; but the powers it gives to officers of Government to bind as apprentices poor children abandoned or neglected by their parents, or brought up by public charity, are very extensive. I observe that the question of establishing technical and industrial schools in the hills, for the children of railway employes, was lately brought before the Railway Conference at Calcutta by Sir Andrew Clarke. I am sure that my Honourable colleague will be most willing and anxious to give every assistance in his power in regard to this very important part of the subject.

- (5) Boarding schools should be established in the hills, where the children of poor Europeans, not intended for military service, can obtain an education suited to their position in life at the smallest possible cost. The relation between such schools and the schools in the plains, already referred to, and the conditions and circumstances under which children should be sent to them, are questions requiring careful consideration.
- (6) The system of education given in the Lawrence Military Asylums should be reformed on the principles laid down by the Commission of 1872. The possibility of utilising these schools for other classes, in addition to those for whom they were originally founded, should, as observed in the 7th paragraph of this Minute, be considered.
- (7) The schools for girls of the class in question need be elementary only; and the principles on which they should be established, whether in the plains or hills, should be generally similar to those applicable to the schools for boys. Special care is necessary, so that the education given to the girls may be suitable to their station in life. In this respect the education given at Indian girls' schools is often, I fear, very defective. The daughters of poor Europeans and Eurasians of the humblest classes are frequently taught so-called accomplishments which are worse than useless to them. They learn little or nothing that will be of practical value in after-life, and are allowed to grow up in the belief that it is degrading to undertake occupation, such as domestic or other service, by which they can earn their own livelihood.
- (8) There is often at present extreme difficulty in obtaining competent English teachers for both boys' and girls' schools. How this want can best be supplied, by the establishment of Normal Schools, or otherwise, is a question that has to be decided.
- (9) Another question is that of the agency by which such a system of education as I am here speaking of should be carried out and controlled.

13. I come now to the practical part of my present suggestions. I have endeavoured, in the foregoing observations, to indicate clearly the objects at which I think we should aim, and the principles on which we should work. To point out precisely how these objects can be attained, or these principles applied, is a task which can only be performed by those who possess local knowledge and local authority; nor is it possible to frame a single scheme suitable to the circumstances of the whole of India. The foregoing observations have had chiefly in view the provinces of Northern India.

My present sojourn at Lahore has afforded me the opportunity of ascertaining that in any endeavour to frame and apply to the Punjab a comprehensive practical scheme of education for the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians throughout this great province of the Empire, based on the principles, and directed to the objects, above indicated, the Government of India may reckon on the cordial co-operation of Mr. Egerton. In the further consideration of the course most conducive to the early attainment of this desirable result, I have also had the advantage of personal conference with the two colleagues who accompanied me hither. Sir John Strachey, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts of the case in those parts of India; and Sir Edwin Johnson has, I know, taken much interest in the question of reforming the system of education in the Lawrence Military Asylums. I have, therefore, availed myself of their presence at Lahore to request these two Honourable Members to place themselves in personal communication with the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab (Sir George Couper and Mr. Egerton), with a view to preparing, for the consideration of the Government of India, a joint scheme for dealing in as complete and practical a way as possible with the whole subject, so far as the Northern Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are concerned. If we can succeed in devising for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, a really satisfactory scheme, and can bring it into operation, not only shall we have accomplished a work most useful and important in itself, but the example will soon, I hope, be followed in the other provinces of India, where similar measures are as urgently, and in some cases, perhaps, more urgently, required.

LAHORE, }  
25th March 1879.

LYTTON.

*A Preliminary Report submitted by ARCHDEACON BALY for consideration to the Committee of Enquiry on European and Eurasian Education, and referred by them to the decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.*

In accordance with the Minute of His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of European education in India, bearing date March 22nd, 1879, we have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Government of India a comprehensive scheme of education for the children of the poorer and middle classes of Europeans and Eurasians, which shall have a reference to their fitness for the means of profitable employment open to them in India.

Before entering upon a more detailed explanation of the classes of schools required, it seems desirable to us—

- (1) to take a brief and general review of what has been already done for the education of Europeans in India, in order that it may be ascertained what remains to be done, and how this may be accomplished with the least disturbance of the existing system;
- (2) to mention the causes which have hitherto rendered European education in India far less efficient than is necessary, and the measures which, in our opinion, will be required before it can be placed upon a better footing;
- (3) to examine some preliminary considerations, the careful discussion of which will serve to clear this important question of misapprehen-



sions more or less generally prevalent, and to develop the principles which should guide the action of Government in dealing with it.

Before the Mutiny the question of European education in India appears to have excited but little interest, either public or private, outside the presidency towns.

In Calcutta several large and useful schools had been established. The Kidderpore Wards' School and the Kidderpore Lower Orphan Asylum were both instituted by the Court of Directors. The European Female Orphan Asylum was established by private contributions, but has always received a liberal measure of Government aid. Its advantages, under the terms of the Trust, are confined to orphans of pure European parentage. The Martiniere School for boys and girls was instituted under the will of General Martin. The Calcutta Free School for orphans and other indigent children is supported, in connection with the Church of England, by an endowment, voluntary contributions, and a Government grant-in-aid. The Doveton School, for boys and girls of all Christian denominations, was endowed under the will of Captain Doveton. St. Paul's School, designed only for boys of the Church of England, was originally an offshoot of the Doveton. In addition to these, there were several Roman Catholic Schools for children of the poorer as well as of the middle classes of Europeans.

Outside Calcutta, with the exception of the Martiniere School for boys at Lucknow, and some Roman Catholic Seminaries and Convent Schools, the education of Europeans of all classes appears to have been left to private hands. Of these private institutions, Mr. Maddock's School at Mussoorie, designed principally for the sons of English officers and the better classes of Europeans, was the best known and the most successful. Shortly before the Mutiny, Sir Henry Lawrence founded the Military School for orphans and children of soldiers now known as the Lawrence Military Asylum, at Sanawar. The intention of the founder included the children both of Protestant and Roman Catholic parents, but the religious character of the institution being generally in accordance with the Church of England, although framed with every regard for the religious rights of children of other denominations, prevented it from being used by Roman Catholics, whose clergy now prohibit parents of that communion from sending their children to it.

It was not, however, until after the Mutiny that the first great and general impulse was given to European education in India by that Minute of Lord Canning in 1860 which has been referred to by His Excellency Lord Lytton. Active agents in its promotion were found in the late Bishop Cotton and Archdeacon Pratt, by whose influence boys' and girls' schools were established in the hills at Simla and Mussoorie, and St. Paul's School was transferred from Calcutta to Darjeeling as a place more favourable to the healthy growth of European boys.

The Punjab Girls' School (now known as Auckland House School) was established by contributions chiefly from the Punjab, supplemented by an equivalent from Government, and was opened at Simla in 1866. A second, but much smaller, Lawrence Asylum was opened at Murree for the benefit of the children of the European Regiments stationed in the Punjab. In 1869 and 1870, the Diocesan Schools at Naini Tal were instituted for boys and girls with an especial reference to the requirements of employes in the Railway service, and these have since been much enlarged. And in 1872 the Mayo School and Orphanage was founded at Simla for European girls of a poorer class. Besides these institutions, all of which are connected with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church has also increased the number of its schools both for boys and girls of the middle class at the principal hill-stations, and established orphanages for the children of the poorer classes of their own communion, both military and civilian. A large school for European girls was opened at Mussoorie in connection with the London Society for promoting female education in the East, and has since been transferred to the American Presbyterian Mission; and more recently a school for the children (boys and girls) of the employes of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company has been established on undenominational principles at the same station. A school for European girls



of the middle class has also been opened at Darjeeling in connection with the Church of England.

In addition to these hill-schools, others have been established during the same period in the plains, as at Allahabad and Lahore (where there are separate schools for children of the middle and poorer classes, both boys and girls), at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and Agra, all in connection with the Church of England and its Diocesan Board of Education; and at Cawnpore a large school for boys has been opened in connection with the American Wesleyan Mission. All these institutions, with the exception of the Jubbulpore<sup>1</sup> School, have more or less accommodation for boarders, and, with the exception of the Allahabad and Lahore free-schools, impart an education of the middle school standard.

Primary schools have also been established in many of the smaller stations, principally by the Church of England and by the East India Railway Company; and one middle school at Jamalpore, also by the same Company.

With the exception of the Railway schools, which are undenominational, and exclude religion from the school-hours, although permitting it to be taught to the school children before or after, it will be seen that nearly all of the existing schools in India are either strictly denominational, or conducted under a definite trust. They also all include religious instruction as a part of the school-teaching in school-hours. The mode in which nearly all of these schools have been established has been by the joint action of the State and of private liberality. A certain sum has been collected by private persons to which Government has added the equivalent, and the school-buildings have thus been erected. Their permanent maintenance is also, in nearly all cases, partly provided for by a grant-in-aid from the State. It cannot, therefore, in fairness be said that nothing has been done since the publication of Lord Canning's Minute, either by the State or by private liberality, to extend and improve European education in India; it must, however, be said that not enough has been done to meet the continually increasing necessity.

For the European population of India has during this period of nearly twenty years so increased and spread itself over the length and breadth of the land, that owing to this and other causes now to be noted, the existing means of education for European and Eurasian children of all classes do not either suitably or sufficiently supply their educational wants.

Causes of the inefficiency of the present system of European education in India. The principal causes of this deficiency are the following:—

**1st.**—In respect of climate.

By far the larger number of schools are still in the plains, but residence in the plains during the years of adolescence most seriously impairs the physique and mental energy of the European child; and even the Eurasian is much strengthened, and rescued from a further deterioration, by growing up in a hill climate. As the education of European and Eurasian children, no less on their own account than for the good of the State, must always be conducted with a view to their future useful and productive employment, no kind of education can be considered suitable to them which does not, at the same time that it instructs the mind, supply conditions for strengthening the body by all available means. And this is all the more important as a large number of them will have to follow occupations involving exposure to the climate and demanding bodily strength, for which invalids and weaklings, however well taught, will be eminently unfit. European schools in the plains, therefore, should, in our opinion, be regarded as a temporary makeshift, and encouraged only when the alternative is between them and no schools at all, or for children not of an age to leave their parents' homes.

**2nd.**—In respect of cost.

Except in the few larger towns and stations where there are more advanced schools, there are no schools in this Presidency suited for the education of European boys above the age of 10 or 12 (omitting all consideration of climate), because they cannot teach him up to the standard which will enable him to support himself: while in very many of the smaller stations there can be no school at all, on account of the very small number of children of school-going years in each.

<sup>1</sup> The Jubbulpore Girls' School has now accommodation for boarders.

The education of a very large, probably the larger, proportion of European children must necessarily be conducted in boarding-schools, either in the hills or in the plains; and, for the reason given above, it is most desirable that it should be conducted in the hills. But the cost of boarding-schools is generally above the means of the greater number of parents whose children ought to attend them,—ranging from about Rs. 14 to Rs. 40 per mensem according to the class of school. The Free School in Calcutta, the Mayo School at Simla, and the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway School approach the former sum. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and the Diocesan Board's School at Mussoorie, the two highest Indian hill schools, range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. As a general rule, it may be noted that the cost of hill schools is somewhat, though not much, in excess of that of plains, schools on account of the higher charges for provisions and service, but this slight difference of cost in favour of the latter is not to be weighed in comparison with the immense advantage in respect of health which the former afford.

It is impossible under present conditions to reduce the cost of any boarding-school either in the hills or plains lower than the fees which are already charged; and if its fees were the only source of income, there is no school in India, with which we are acquainted, that could be carried on for any length of time. There must always be some other source of income, either endowment, or grant-in-aid, or voluntary contributions, and even with this assistance, very many, it may be said most, of the schools, however carefully administered, only contrive to keep clear of loss, and are at a much lower level of efficiency than they ought to be, and would be, if they had larger means, and could afford a larger and better qualified staff of teachers. In Roman Catholic Schools, the organization of that Church supplies both for boys and girls all but gratuitous teaching, which stands in the place of an endowment, nearly meets the whole charge of tuition, and therefore renders possible a lower scale of school-fees than exists in other schools which do not possess this advantage.

But, although the fees are reduced to the lowest sum compatible with self-support, they are still too high in every grade of boarding-school for the means of a very large section of the classes for the benefit of which they were established. Even the lowest possible charge at such institutions as the Calcutta Free School and the Mayo Orphanage at Simla, is beyond the reach of parents of the poorest class, whose incomes range from Rs. 0 to Rs. 40 per mensem; and if their children are admitted to them at all, it must either be as entirely or partially free scholars, or they must be paid for by the charity of others. In the higher middle class schools, as at Naini Tal and Darjeeling, which cannot afford to charge less than Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per mensem, the cost of education must evidently be beyond the means of that numerous section of the European community which cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 10, or at the most Rs. 15 per mensem. And the still higher class of schools, as Bishop Cotton School, Simla, the Diocesan Board's School, Mussoorie, the Doveton and St. Xavier's Schools in Calcutta, scarcely fall within the compass of a large portion of the class which may reasonably claim such an education as these institutions impart; and to many parents it is impossible to maintain at them more than one of their children at a time.

The residents of fair means in the larger cities of India, where there are good middle or high schools, have not so much to complain of in respect of cost, for their children can have a fairly good education at the moderate charge of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per mensem; and at some cities, as at Allahabad and Lahore, there are schools where the poorer children may receive a primary education for nothing or next to nothing. But the case of very poor children in stations where there are no free-schools, and of children of a better class, who live in small stations where there is no school of any kind, or only a bad one, is very hard; they grow up unfitted either in mind or body to get their living, to a manhood incapable, useless, and hopeless.

*3rd.*—In respect of teaching-power available in India.

The number of skilled teachers in comparison with the number of scholars to be taught is very small indeed. As a general though not invariable rule, it may be said that all the good teachers of European schools are imported from home. In the Church of England schools they are generally graduates of one

or other of the Home Universities for the higher, and trained and certificated masters of elementary English schools, for the middle schools. As they can only be engaged respectively on initial salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per mensem, they are never found but as head-masters and first assistants in the largest and most important schools. Trained and certificated mistresses for girls' and mixed primary schools are perhaps still rarer.

The result of this scarcity of skilled teachers is that nearly all the teachers of the primary schools in the smaller stations, and of the lower classes in middle and high schools, are very imperfectly taught themselves, and know little of the art of teaching others; the discipline is bad, the younger children are ill-grounded, and make slow progress, and a standard of education which is attained in England by a boy of fourteen or fifteen is not, in a general way, attained in India, if it be attained at all, before the age of eighteen or twenty.

Without a supply, therefore, of fairly well-trained teachers both for boys' and girls' schools, no system of European education in India can ever be considered complete.

As an illustration of the class which supplies the primary education of Indian schools, it will be useful to quote from the letter of the Secretary to an important middle school:—

"I have had occasion several times lately to advertize for teachers, and on each occasion have received from thirty to forty answers. In four cases out of five the applicants' only recommendation has been that they were in destitute circumstances. Their capability of teaching is a matter which they hardly seem to consider necessary to take into account,—a view fully shared by their patrons and friends. This is especially the case with female teachers. That such an one is a 'widow or an orphan' appears to be generally considered an ample recommendation. I had an application the other day for the post of second mistress from a person who could not write. Another considered herself admirably suited to the post, as she had been 'accustomed to discharge capacities of functions.' A third offered to disclose her name on being appointed to the post, while a fourth had no reference to offer save 'one who had gone to a higher home above.' The consequence is that we are obliged to work with very inferior material. Scarcely one of our teachers has had any real training in the art of teaching. I am of opinion, therefore, that good training schools would be of immense benefit, as enabling school-managers to obtain teachers who really know something about their work."

4th.—The importance and difficulty of the task was at first under-estimated, and there has been a consequent want both of resources and of system. Until a recent date European education has been regarded as merely a social and benevolent question, which might safely and most properly be left to voluntary effort, rather than as a political necessity which must be dealt with by the State. It was thought that a sufficient number of suitable schools could be founded and maintained by voluntary and uncontrolled efforts, the State only aiding, but neither originating nor guiding. But the work has proved much larger than was first anticipated; as expressed in His Excellency's Minute, voluntary effort is evidently unequal to it, and other and better schools are needed than those which have been established by voluntary contributions. There has been at the same time but little organization and control. Schools have been established, and have received State aid, as unconnected units, rather than as parts of a system bearing relation to one another; some times in wrong places, at others of the wrong kind, at others poorly supplied and ill-taught; and from the want of the proper inspection and control these defects have gone on unchecked, the schools appearing to do, instead of really doing, their proper work.

5th.—Another difficulty in the way of European education to be noted here, although of an entirely different kind, and one which cannot be imputed as a fault to any other than the parents themselves, is the indifference and apathy shown by many of them with regard to the education of their children. Some from ill-regulated fondness, although well able to bear the cost of a boarding-school, keep them at home, until they become so flagrantly ignorant, or unbearably misbehaved, that they are forced to be sent to school. Others prefer to save or to spend on their own pleasures the money which they could otherwise afford for their children's education. It is not to be denied that there are European parents of all classes who complain of want of means, yet need have no difficulty in educating their children, if they choose to exercise thrift and self-denial.

Summing up the remarks made above, we consider that any comprehensive scheme of educating European and Eurasian children with a view to their future useful employment in India should include the following measures:—

Summary of the principal requirements of a comprehensive system.

1. The provision of hill boarding-schools adapted to the various classes for as many of them as possible.

It is not intended by this to make an abrupt revolution in the present system, and supersede the existing plains' schools. There must be, at least for several years, in the larger cities, middle and high schools for the resident population, but the weight of Government influence should be directed to the establishment of boarding-schools in the hills rather than in the plains; parents living in stations without a school, who must therefore send their children to a boarding-school, should be encouraged by greater facilities to send their children to the hills; and the aim should be to effect a gradual transfer of the middle and higher education to the hills, leaving only in the plains the primary education of younger children.

2. The reduction, as far as possible, of the cost of hill-school education to a level with the parents' means.

3. The establishment of two or three large schools for children of the poorer classes, with adequate boarding accommodation, where they can be admitted on payment of a very small fee, and which shall be wholly free to orphans and very indigent children. These schools will meet the case of the many poor children living in the smaller stations where there is no school, as well as of those in the larger. It would be better too, in our opinion, that these should be situated in the hills; but if financial difficulties stand in the way of this, we recommend the selection of the provincial capitals, where the largest number of poor children can attend as day-scholars, and thus lessen the cost of the school.

4. The institution of a training school for the whole Presidency, large enough to send out a sufficient annual supply of trained head teachers for primary, and of assistant teachers for middle and high schools.

5. The introduction of a more complete system of control and inspection, both financial and educational.

6. A more general and equally proportioned method of eliciting the amount of local support which the Government may justly demand.

7. The framing of a corrective measure to meet the case of foolish, careless, and unwilling parents.

It is necessary to consider how all these ends may be obtained in the least costly and most efficient manner and with the least amount of radical change and disturbance of the present system.

Manner of accomplishing the above.

In doing this, it will be expedient, for the sake of clearing away misapprehensions, to discuss some of the methods which have been suggested of providing for the education of Europeans.

1. It has been stated that separate schools for European children are wholly unnecessary, as they can be taught in the schools which have been provided for Native children. And a modified form of this suggestion has been admitted, perhaps reluctantly, by those who are opposed to the general use of the Native schools for European children, in order to meet the case of those stations in which it is impossible to establish a separate school for them.

Separate schools for Europeans unnecessary.

With respect to the general use of Native schools for European children, we do not hesitate to express our unqualified disapproval, for the following reasons:—

(a) Our firm conviction that hill schools are essentially necessary for a very large proportion of European children, and desirable for nearly all, prevents us from regarding the Native schools, which are situated in the plains, as suitable places of education for them.

(b) Native schools provide education only for boys, and that not in all places where European children are found; very frequently too the Native school is at a distance from the European part of the station or town. Separate schools therefore would still be required for girls,

and for boys also in places where there is no Native school, or one too distant for the attendance of European children.

- (c) As a matter of fact, European parents, with scarcely any exception, are most averse from sending their children to the Native schools. They prefer either that they should go to no school at all, or to an European school at an infinitely heavier cost to themselves. It is impossible that this feeling, so deeply rooted and consistently acted on at a great sacrifice of money, should be speedily eradicated; many generations of European children must grow up untaught, and much injurious pressure be employed, before European parents will consent to send their children to Native schools.

In support of this opinion we quote from several replies made to enquiries issued by the Government of the Punjab relating to European education.

Letter of General MacLagan, No. 2107 of 4th June 1877—

"We know that to the majority this would not be satisfactory, and it cannot be said to be desirable. To have his boys taught generally by Native masters, associating more or less (even if separate classes for Europeans are established) with Native boys, and without Christian instruction, would not generally meet the requirements of the case. It would not be doing the right thing for our own countrymen. Separate schools seem to be necessary."

The same feeling was expressed by all the clerks to whom the question of the use of Native schools was addressed.

One says—

"I would willingly pay a percentage on my salary, or any other rate which might be considered equitable, towards the educational expenses of my children, but I would object to their being placed in Native schools, presided over by men of anti-Christian principles of whatever denomination. Apart from religious considerations, I would object to my children having free intercourse with Native children, the standard of morality between Europeans and Natives being so widely different. I also think that too intimate association with Natives destroys those habits of application, industry, and tone of mind, and energy, which are indispensable to success and manly independence."

Another writes—

"Of course we are aware that the Government schools for Natives are open to our children; but parents will not send them to schools where they will come in contact much with Natives; and on this point the feeling is general. Separate classes could undoubtedly be formed for European lads, if they attended in a sufficiently large number, and thus their association with Native boys would undoubtedly be lessened, but there is still the fear of their mixing during the hours of recreation, and it is this fear of the children acquiring through association with the Natives their bad habits and language which deters Europeans from making use of the Government Zillah Schools."

- (d) On the ground of religious difference we consider that it would be very hard measure to leave Christian parents no alternative but to send their children to schools where from their earliest years they can have no other teaching than that of Hindu and Mahomedan masters, and no other companionship than that of Hindu and Mahomedan school-fellows.

- (e) Nor do we think that, from a moral point of view, the close and constant intimacy with the class of children generally attending the Native schools is desirable for European children. Without entering into particulars, we are convinced that the objection of European parents to this is well founded, and that their children could scarcely avoid learning most undesirable habits of thought, speech, and act at Native schools, promiscuously attended as they are by the middle and lower classes of Native children.

- (f) And the difference of language supplies another most serious objection. In all the lower classes, instruction in Native schools is conducted in a vernacular language, and European children sent to a Native school at the age of 6 or 7, while learning to read, write, and cipher in Hindustani, or Bengali, and using the same languages habitually with their companions in school, and their servants at home, would rapidly unlearn their own mother-tongue; nor would they be able to re-learn it, until they became of an age to enter the higher classes where English is taught by a Native teacher after the manner of a foreign language.

- (g) On the whole, we are sure that the general use of Native schools by European children would most certainly and rapidly promote pre-



cisely that result which an English Government is most anxious to avert,—the complete “Indianising” of European boys in morality, language, thought, and feeling; and this inevitable tendency we regard as an insuperable objection to the proposal.

- (h) And even to meet the case of the stations in which the very small number of European children precludes the possibility of a separate local school for them, we consider that their parents should have it placed in their power to send them to a suitable boarding-school on a level with their means. For, though in each station the number of children of school-going years is very small, and may seem unimportant, yet the aggregate spread over the whole Presidency is large, amounting at the lowest estimate to many hundreds. And it would be fairer to European parents, and politically wiser, to bring these together in schools of their own, and educate them on the European type in a suitable climate, than to compel or permit them to be trained by twos and threes, under Native masters, in Native schools, on the Native model, in the plains. It must be remembered that nearly all of their parents reside not where they will, but where they must, on account of the necessity of their service, and it would seem no more than their due that, when they are forced to reside in stations where no suitable school can be established, their employers should provide suitable education for them elsewhere.
- (i) But while most strongly deprecating, for the reasons above given, the general use by European boys of Native schools, we do not think that our reasons apply with equal force to the use either of the higher Government colleges or of special technical and professional schools, where European young men, having previously received a good education in an European school, are admitted at the age of 19 or 20. We consider that they are then old enough to take care of themselves, and are in a similar position to English youth who come out at that age to an Indian career.

Objection against separate schools for Europeans considered.

class schools.

2. But it is not unfrequently objected against separate European schools that it is improper and inexpedient for Government to establish what must necessarily be

- (a) If by class schools are meant schools which are adapted to the conditions and requirements of the several classes of society, this objection cannot be sustained, for, wherever a Government has undertaken the education of its subjects, it establishes and maintains schools which are best adapted to the circumstances of each class, and to the mode of life open to it, and best promote the State end of education,—the production of useful citizens in every class. Viewing, therefore, the distinction between European and Native only as a class distinction, and dealing with education only as instrumental to a livelihood, so long as the wide class distinction exists, and the occupations and modes of life which the European has to follow are so very different from those of the Native, their mode of education must differ also, and it will be unprofitable both to the State and the individual to educate the European as a Native. Schools which will fit a native of India for the occupations and duties of his life, and train him to become an useful citizen, will not fit the European for his line of life, nor enable him to become a citizen productive to the State. It is proper and expedient therefore that the Government of India should recognise this difference, and provide a suitable education both for its European and Native subjects, which will fit each for the different duties and occupations that they will have to discharge.

- (b) But it is probable that the objection really means race and not class. If so, it must be plain that where two races differ so widely, as Europeans and Natives, in language, religion, social custom, and moral principle, a corresponding allowance must be made, and indeed, in all civilised countries where analogous differences exist, is made in the mode of their education, unless there is the determination to subor-

dinate one race to the other, or destroy its nationality. It would be as unjust to compel all Europeans to receive an education unsuited to them, antagonistic to their inbred principles and feelings, and injurious to their interests, as it would be to refuse to the Natives of this country every form of education that is not given in the English tongue, in accordance with English interests, views, and habits, and does not aim in some way or other at the suppression of Native principles, social customs, and religious practices.

3. There is another form of expression which the objection against the State support of European education in India sometimes takes, *viz.*, that revenues mainly collected from the Natives of the country ought not to be spent upon Europeans. On this it must be remarked that Europeans are a class domiciled in India, are contributing to its revenue, and even if they did not, from causes too well known to require detail, occupy an exceptional position in India, yet on the score of equity, the application of public revenue to measures securing to every class no more than the kind and degree of State aid and protection indispensable to its well-being, is legitimate. And on the score of economy, it is plainly beneficial to all classes of the population that the European element in it should be so dealt with that it may become a class useful and productive to the State, instead of an useless and burdensome charge upon it. And the outlay on the suitable education of Europeans in India must be regarded not as a simply benevolent, but as a prospectively reproductive, expenditure. There is a large annual importation of European labour into India at a considerable cost to Government, to the Railway Companies, and to private persons, and there appears to be no reason why this should not be supplied, at a considerable saving, by the Europeans already in the country, if they were suitably instructed and trained for it.

But the position of the great majority of the middle and lower classes of Europeans in India must be considered exceptional, and to need exceptional treatment. A large proportion of them are subordinate officers in the several departments of the Government service, or employed by the Railway Companies; and in this capacity, the exigencies of their service prevent them from choosing their own places of residence to suit their own necessity, convenience, and interests; they must be posted, without regard to these considerations, to isolated stations in small communities, and are liable at any time to be transferred from one place to another.

This condition of their service renders it impossible for them to provide themselves with such institutions as suitable schools for their children, which, if they could live together in large and permanently settled communities, they would be more able to do; and it gives them a special claim for such provision upon their employers,—the State and the Railway Companies,—and upon the public generally in whose interest they are employed.

We consider therefore on every ground of equity, expedience, and necessity, that the charge of providing separate European schools should not be handed over solely to the action of private benevolence and race sympathy, but be dealt with as one which, subject to certain limitations, fairly belongs to the State, and ought to be spread over the whole community, as tending to the public benefit, and as being due to the European working classes in consideration of the public character of their work, and the exceptional position in which they must be placed to do it.

4. In direct opposition to the methods just discussed, it has been asserted

Must Government maintain  
all European schools?

that the Government should undertake the whole charge and control of European education, in the same manner as it has undertaken the education of Natives. We con-

sider that a parallel cannot be drawn in this respect between the European community and the Native, to whom the Western system of education was novel and foreign, and who had no agency competent to introduce and direct it. The fact too that nearly all the principal European schools now existing in India are denominational, would render it a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, for the State to undertake their entire charge and control; converting them from aided to Government schools: and we are of opinion that



the responsibility of the State for the suitable education of European children should be restricted by the following limitations:—

- (1) The moral obligation of the parents to pay for the education of their children to the level of their ability.
- (2) The duty of the wealthier classes of Europeans to contribute to the education of the poorer.
- (3) The difficulty which attends the direct and detailed administration by Government of European schools.

The principle therefore which it seems expedient and reasonable for Government to follow, and to carry out with more completeness, is the one which has hitherto guided its action, and which has always been adopted by the Home Government in providing for primary education of English children, *viz.*, that it should supplement by a system of adequate grants-in-aid the sums received from school-fees and local resources, and entrust the administration in detail of the schools to local committees or school-boards, subject to a carefully considered system of Government inspection, financial as well as educational.

And in the application of this principle we recommend that the rules affecting the standard of education, the mode of inspection, the assessment of the grants-in-aid, and the conditions required from the local school-boards, should be laid down by the Government of India, and made uniform for the whole Presidency; and also, that in the allotment of the gross educational grant to each Local Government and Administration a fixed sum, calculated with a direct and accurate reference to the needs of European schools, should be assigned separately and exclusively to European education within the Province and Administration, and applied in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government of India.

But while advocating in a general way the adoption of the grant-in-aid system, we are of opinion that certain kinds of schools should be regarded as exceptions, and as Government, rather than aided schools, the State undertaking the entire cost of their original establishment, and a large share of the cost of their maintenance, and entrusting their administration to local boards, officially appointed by Government after the precedent of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar. Such schools are—

- (1) Orphanages and free schools.
- (2) Military schools.
- (3) Technical and industrial schools.
- (4) A training college.<sup>1</sup>
- (5) A college to prepare Europeans of the better classes for departments of the Government service requiring special scientific qualifications.

The cost, character, and administration of each of these classes will demand a separate consideration in its proper place. It is sufficient for the present to note that, when such schools are designed for the use of the whole Presidency, the charge of their maintenance should be Imperial, and when for the separate use of a Province or Administration, it should be defrayed from the Provincial educational grant for Europeans.

In estimating the amount which the State may be expected to contribute in grants-in-aid towards the maintenance of a sufficient number of ordinary European schools of the different classes, and the proportion which the school-fees and local contributions should bear to it, it is difficult to form an exact conclusion, until fairly accurate returns have been made of the total number of children to be educated, and of the accommodation already provided for them in existing schools; it will also be necessary first to ascertain the financial position of these as well as their present teaching efficiency. But the following general remarks may safely now be made:—

I.—That in every class of European school the Government grant-in-aid must be somewhat higher than it now is, in order to secure their more general use, and a suitable and sufficient system of education. This is to be inferred—

- (1) From the present low standard of nearly all the primary schools in the presidency, of which the main causes are unskilled teachers and a deficient supply of school material;

<sup>1</sup> Only, however, if it be found impossible to conduct this on the grant-in-aid system.

- (2) From the fact that nearly all the more expensive middle and high schools, both day and boarding, have not their full complement of scholars, and that the average period of stay, especially in the boarding-schools, is short. The principal cause of this is, that parents cannot pay the school-fees. Masters of boarding-schools have many applications for admission at the commencement of the school-year, a large proportion of which come to nothing when the prospectus is forwarded, which shows the charges of the school.
- (3) From the great difficulty which nearly all the boarding-schools have in collecting their fees. There is scarcely one in the Presidency which has not a large amount of arrears, of which part has eventually to be written off as a bad debt.
- (4) From the precarious financial position of most of the larger European schools; they can only make both ends meet with extreme difficulty. Raising the fee lowers the number of scholars: they are unable to lay by anything like a maintenance fund, and any mishap, as an epidemic in the school, the illness of a master involving a return to Europe, or heavy repairs, plunges them into debt.

II.—In estimating the amount of the school-fee, as the main object of the Government must be to bring as many children to school as possible, although parents should be required to pay in some proportion to their means, it should be assessed not on an ideal scale of what the economical and wise parent would be willing to pay, but on the scale of what parents of the average type of the middle and lower class Europeans have been found by experience ready to pay in India for the education of their children. In England this has not been rated very highly for the analogous classes. An English working man, earning from £1 to £2 per week, can have his child educated, far better than he could be in one of the Indian primary schools, at the cost of 1*d.* or 2*d.* a week, which is considerably less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on his earnings. And in the higher class of English primary school, for 4*d.* or 6*d.* a week, or for an average of somewhat less than £1 per annum, the tradesman, the clerk, and the skilled mechanic, with incomes between £150 and £200, will obtain for his children an education superior to that given in the Indian middle school.

III.—And in estimating the amount likely to be provided by voluntary contributions, the present circumstances of European residence in India must be taken into account. Nearly all the elementary schools in England, except the few which had endowments, were supported prior to 1871 by voluntary contributions, which were of course much larger than they could be expected to be in India, the number of contributors being many, and these being influenced by ties of local attachment and obligation. But, even with this facility and inducement, the voluntary system was found unable to provide primary education for all the children of Great Britain, and the English Government determined upon the establishment of primary schools which should be maintained by an educational rate, in all places where the voluntary system did not, and could not, provide sufficient school-accommodation for the number of children of school-going years resident in the place.

In India it is still less to be expected that the voluntary system will be able to accomplish all that is required, in order that a suitable education may be given to every European child domiciled in India. The number of wealthy persons willing to give is smaller in proportion to the amount that must be given than it is in England. In the constant change and transfer, local attachments and obligations have scarcely any weight at all, and the increased cost of Indian life, the more frequent visits to England, the consequent nearer association with England, and English interests and responsibilities, and the proportionate weakening of feelings of duty and interest as regards India,—all tend to reduce the amount spent by the wealthier classes of Europeans resident here on the local institutions, and to lessen the hope that henceforth the sum that can be raised by voluntary contributions will suffice to meet the increase of expenditure necessary to put European education on a more complete and satisfactory footing than it is now.

IV.—It must be borne in mind, too, that this expenditure must be increased not only for primary education, but for what are termed middle and high schools, and not only for day, but for boarding schools, if any complete result is to be attained. In England State aid is given as a rule only to primary education; and it has been sometimes thought fit that this principle should guide the action of Government in India, and that the classes using the middle and high schools should defray their cost from their own resources. But it is forgotten that the circumstances of these schools and of the classes using them in England and in India are so different, that it would be impossible, without a most serious injury to European education, to apply the English rule to India.

(1) The higher class primary schools in England are at least equal to the middle schools of India. Their masters are as good if not better, being the picked men of their profession; their course of instruction is more advanced and varied than that of the Indian middle school, and they are largely used by the lower section of the middle class. In such schools, in addition to the ordinary subjects of education, including Geography of the world, History of England, and Arithmetic as far as Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal fractions, Government allows grants to pupils for the following specific subjects: English literature; Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations (inclusive); Euclid, Books I and II; Elements of Mensuration; Latin, Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I; Translation of English sentences into Latin; French and German Grammars, with some easy book in each language, and translation of conversational sentences; Mechanics; Animal Physiology; Physical Geography and Botany. A comparison of this course of instruction with the final standard of examination of an Indian middle school, which passes the scholar into a high school, leaves no doubt but that the English primary education goes fully as far as the Indian middle school; and it must be noted that the higher the primary education, the larger also is the grant-in-aid allowed under the English educational code.

(2) The education given in Indian primary schools, as already stated, does not ordinarily qualify European boys for the only means of livelihood open to them in India. It would be sufficient, if they could follow the various forms of manual labour in which the working classes of England gain their living; but these are already occupied by the Natives of the country, and the only occupations open to European boys holding out a fair prospect of independence require a more advanced education than is given in the primary schools. Middle schools, therefore, and for many boys high schools, are an absolute necessity as a condition of useful employment; and as in the Native schools and colleges the sons of Natives are educated up to a high standard, European boys would be placed at a great disadvantage in the competition for employment, if the Government withheld from them corresponding facilities for obtaining the higher education.

(3) In addition to the English primary schools, there is, in almost every town of any size in England, a Grammar or Collegiate School, established by old endowment, and used by the children of the well-to-do trading and professional classes. The education given in them is generally on a level with the standard of the Indian high schools. And their endowment takes the place of the Government grant-in-aid. Without it the education imparted by them could not possibly be given at the present charges, but by means of it, the sons of the well-to-do middle classes of England obtain in their own native town, sometimes entirely free, or at a merely nominal charge, a better education than Anglo-Indian children can obtain in the distant boarding-school to which they must be sent, and for which many of the parents have to pay from one-tenth to one-fifth of their entire income.

(4) And the European parent in India has not the free choice which the English parent has between a day and a boarding school. There is first the consideration of health, which renders a hill boarding-school a necessity; and very frequently his only choice is between a boarding-school for his boy from an early age, or no school at all. The cost of boarding is, therefore, to the Indian parent, in the majority of cases, not a matter of choice, but a necessary condition of the education of his children. There is no such necessity for the

generality of English parents, who have good day-schools for their children. Yet the class of Indian parents who are forced to use boarding-schools are, as a rule, less able to bear the cost than, perhaps, the larger proportion of those whose children are day-scholars at little or no charge in the endowed local schools of England.

(5) And in many, if not in most, schools of this class there are exhibitions, scholarships, or bursaries, as they are variously called, which pay in part the expenses of a considerable number of their scholars at the larger public schools and the universities. And the very wealthy endowments of these latter again lessen, by means of their scholarships and fellowships, very considerably the cost both of board and tuition to a large number of the sons of the middle and higher classes using them;—a number which would be found very large indeed, if the foundationers at every school and college in Great Britain were added together. Middle and high schools are, therefore, very largely aided in England, though not by the Government; but if their endowments had never originally been made, or were now withdrawn, State aid must be substituted, in order to maintain the middle and higher education of England at its present level.

(6) But in India, with the exception of some five or six schools, and some sixty scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem, tenable at one or other of the hill-schools, there is absolutely nothing of the kind. Nearly all the Indian middle and high schools are of recent establishment, several are still oppressed by the burden of a heavy building debt; and the extraordinary expenditure of importing teachers from England, and of their half-pay when on furlough and medical leave, must be added to their ordinary expenditure. Under these circumstances, the Government grant-in-aid is an absolutely indispensable condition of their existence, and their substitute for the wealthy endowments of the English middle and high schools. Its withdrawal from them would be equivalent to the confiscation of all the endowments of England, and necessitate the speedy closing of every State-aided school; for it is only the grant-in-aid which sustains them in their present unsatisfactory condition of precarious solvency, and there is no means of supplying its place. The domestic expenditure is most carefully calculated, the tuitional expenditure cannot be lowered without lowering the school's efficiency, nor the fee raised without a reduction in the number of the scholars. The inevitable result, therefore, of the withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid from the middle and high schools of India would be a large and annually accumulating debt, ending in bankruptcy and final collapse. We consider, therefore, that the principle of extending to middle and high schools the requisite measure of State aid, must be an integral part of a comprehensive scheme for European education, without which the benevolent purpose of His Excellency's Minute could never be attained.

It would be in vain to pretend that the establishment of the special schools noted above, and the maintenance at an improved standard of efficiency of a larger number of schools of all classes, will not demand an increased expenditure, the

extent of which can only be accurately stated when the necessary statistics have been obtained. But, as stated in His Excellency's Minute, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance which the whole subject of European education, with a view to profitable employment, has now assumed. It is no less certain that every year's delay only increases the difficulty and cost of dealing with the question, and the evil of postponing it; and that the plain alternative now before the Government of India is to deal with it at once in a practical and efficient way, or to give up the endeavour, and even the hope of ever dealing with it at all.

If the necessity of immediate action is admitted, the cost of it must be accepted as an inevitable fact; and the first question to be answered is, how is this cost to be defrayed, and who is to bear it?

We have already expressed our opinion that, except in the case of the special schools which were noted, it is not expedient for Government to take upon itself the whole charge of European education, recovering a portion of its expenditure by receipts from fees (which is the system generally adopted for

Native education), but that it should still retain the grant-in-aid system now in force, only more adequately and carefully applied; and that the charge of the ordinary European schools should be defrayed (1) by a grant-in-aid, (2) by fees of scholars, (3) by contributions from the European community.

It is unnecessary in this place to enter upon a detailed estimate of the scale of fees to be charged, or upon the precise mode of assessing and applying the grant-in-aid, which will be more fitly given when the several classes of schools are discussed. It will be enough now to say that, in our opinion, the Government contributions should be so regulated as to afford average grants per head of about Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 7 for all scholars respectively in primary, middle, and high classes; which sums, we believe, will represent approximately half the tuitional expenditure in each.

It is necessary however to consider here the third source of income of European schools, which is derived from the contributions of the European community, both local and general. For the experience of the last twenty years has shown that the voluntary principle, although it has done much, has not done enough to supply the largely increased educational requirements of Europeans in India, nor is it likely, from the causes already mentioned, that henceforth it will be better able to meet the still growing demand. Some measure therefore must be adopted which will supply the proved deficiency of the voluntary system, and elicit most easily, and at the same time most sufficiently, the increased amount required for the increased expenditure on the improvement and extension of European education. Various proposals have been made in this direction. One is, that all parents using European schools should have a deduction made upon their pay. This would remove every part of the charge of European schools from the class not using them, and, instead of relieving, would burden still more heavily the classes using them. Another has suggested that all Government and Railway servants with incomes of more than Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 per mensem should contribute a fixed rate per cent. upon their salaries to European education. Such a forced contribution would constitute in fact an Imperial tax upon all Government and Railway servants, which would be partial and unpopular, and would leave untouched all persons outside these classes, although they enjoyed the benefit of European schools; and if the contributions were extended to these, it would practically be an income tax upon the whole European population.

Discarding, therefore, these proposals as impracticable, yet convinced of the inability of the voluntary system to do the work required, we can only recommend a measure against which the least objection seems to lie, and for which there is a precedent afforded by the action of the Home Government in 1870, when it had to deal with precisely the same difficulty in England; *viz.*, that in all towns and stations where a school is required, but cannot be main-

tained by the voluntary system, a local educational rate sufficient to meet the local educational expenditure should be levied on the rental (being above Rs. 10 per mensem) of all property, house or land, owned or rented by Europeans. The following reasons have influenced us in recommending this measure:—

(1) There is the most urgent and immediate necessity of making a complete and satisfactory provision for the education of Europeans in India.

(2) This is the lightest and least vexatious, the fairest and most efficient, mode of making such a provision.

(3) It is not intended to abolish, but to supplement, the voluntary system.

(4) The State, besides providing out of the general revenue special schools for the benefit of Europeans, undertakes the charge of at least one-half of the educational cost of the ordinary schools, and may therefore reasonably claim that the European community should defray the other half of the latter charge from local sources.

(5) Besides the precedent already cited of the action of the Home Government for England, there are two precedents in India for this measure; (a) the educational cess paid by the Native community for Native education; (b) the municipal system of rating for meeting local wants, and effecting local improvements.



The following would be the mode of procedure in levying, collecting, and expending an educational rate :—

(1) The Provincial Government, having obtained the necessary statistics relating to children of school-going years, should determine, according to the number of children, whether a school is required in any given town or station, and of what kind it should be; and the cost of its establishment and maintenance should be estimated.

(2) If a school already exists there, the Government Inspector of Schools will report on its condition in respect of efficiency, accommodation, &c., and the cost shall be estimated of putting it on a footing suited to the requirements of the place.

(3) The initial cost of establishment should be defrayed by the Provincial Government; and with respect to future maintenance, the grant-in-aid allotted on the principle of payment by results should be so calculated as to meet half the tuitional expenditure.

(4) The Government having determined on the establishment, enlargement, or improvement of a suitable school at any town or station, and the cost having been ascertained, official notice of the same should be sent to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the town or station is situated, or, in the case of a cantonment, to the Cantonment Magistrate, with a statement of that portion of the probable cost of the school which would be a local charge.

(5) On receipt of this notice, the Magistrate above named, or the senior resident officer acting for him, should convene a public meeting of the residents, to decide whether the charge should be defrayed by voluntary contributions (in which are included municipal, railway, and charitable grants), or by a local educational rate.

(6) In the event of the latter being chosen, or in case of the failure at any time of the voluntary contributions to supply the necessary educational expenditure, a rate shall be levied on European property as detailed above, which, together with the school fees, shall suffice to meet the local charge.

(7) The rental of all property owned or rented by Europeans shall be charged with the rate, which shall be levied on the landlord.<sup>1</sup>

(8) The rateable district shall include the municipal district, the civil station, and cantonments.

(9) The rate shall be collected in the same manner as the municipal rate. If no special collecting officer is appointed, it shall be collected by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner for the civil station and Municipal district, and by the Cantonment Magistrate for the cantonment.<sup>2</sup>

(10) The rate when collected shall be paid into the civil treasury, and the Secretary of the Local School-board shall draw monthly bills on the treasury for the local educational expenditure; the aggregate of these must not exceed the limit of the rate.

(11) The charges on account of which such bills shall be drawn must be submitted to and allowed by the Government Inspector; if items of expenditure are disputed, an appeal shall be made to the Provincial Government.

His Excellency's Minute has demanded the careful consideration of a method of lessening or removing another hindrance to the more general education of European children, *viz.*, "the neglect of parents, and their unwillingness to take

The question of compulsory education.

any trouble, or incur any expense, for the education of their children." This is undeniably a cause of many European children growing up in absolute or partial ignorance, and it shows itself in two ways: first, in the omission of parents, chiefly of the poorer classes, to send their children to local schools which are either free, or charge no higher fee than they can well afford; and, secondly, in the refusal of parents of a better class, and with competent means, to send their children to suitable boarding-schools giving a middle and high education, because they prefer to keep them at home, or to use only the local primary school. In the present condition of ordinary primary schools this

<sup>1</sup> It will be of course in the power of a Native landlord to add the amount of the rate to the rent of an European tenant.

Or an equivalent grant from the cantonment fund may be made in lieu of the rate.

second evil is in its result almost, if not quite, as great as the first, producing as it does a number of half-taught youths, who will not follow the lower forms of employment, and are incapable of the higher. The chief blame of both is undoubtedly the parents' own; but they are not altogether without a plea. It is the testimony of some head-masters of boarding-schools that of late years the number of their pupils has diminished in consequence of European parents despairing of remunerative employment for them, and not caring to spend money upon the education of their children, when it apparently leads to nothing. A similar opinion is also expressed by several clerks in public offices of the Punjab in reply to questions in connection with European education. One remarks, "that the chief cause of clerks neglecting the education of their children is a prevailing idea that Government is more anxious to educate and provide for Natives, than to do the same for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. This feeling makes them apathetic and regardless of the future of their offspring, as they have little hope of their being successful in their competition with Natives." Another states, "It cannot be denied that those parents who can afford to send their children to schools, in many instances do not send them. And why? Simply because they see no prospect for them in the future, and save all the little they can to enable them to live after their being taken away. If, when this subject is brought to the notice of Government again, this matter will receive its most serious consideration, I have no hesitation in saying that the schools would be more crowded than all compulsory education would attain." This feeling, to whatever extent it may now be supposed to exist, will, it is hoped, altogether disappear, when it has been found practicable to improve the conditions of European employment. But, allowing it now to be more or less generally entertained, and to render European parents more indifferent than they would otherwise be about the education of their children, there are other and less pardonable reasons prevailing with a certain class of parents, which in the interest of the children the State must endeavour to overcome, even if necessary by legal compulsion. We do not consider that when suitable and convenient schools are established, free to those wholly unable, and in easy proportion to their means to those able to pay, that this class will be very large; and it is clear that, under the conditions of European life in India, compulsory education is neither so necessary nor so easy of application as in England.

*1st.*—Indian parents have not the inducement to keep their children out of schools, which is supplied to English parents by the possibility of both boys and girls contributing by their labour at a very early age to the support of the family.

*2ndly.*—In England suitable and cheap schools are within a very easy distance of the homes of all the children of the working classes, and the temperate climate presents no obstacles to a regular attendance. But in India, there is frequently no school at all, and the child must be sent to a distant boarding-school; or there is only a Native school, or a poor school in which the parent considers the education not worth the charge, or one too expensive for his means, or too distant from his home to admit of regular attendance during the hot weather and rains, unless carriage is also provided. In all such cases it would be difficult, not to say impossible, to apply compulsory education.

*3rdly.*—The greater number of the poorer and middle classes of Europeans in India are in the service of Government and of the Railway Companies, and the influence of their employers with respect to the education of children can be brought to bear upon them in a much more direct and efficacious manner than the influence of private employers upon the working classes of England.

It is necessary that due weight should be given to all these considerations before introducing a legal measure which, for one large section of the classes it would affect, may prove unnecessary, and for another inapplicable. Still, it may be considered certain that there will be extreme cases for which legal compulsion is the only remedy. We recommend therefore that, suitable schools having been provided for the children of the working classes, the influence of departmental control should be first applied to those to whom it extends, in order to reduce to the minimum the number of parents refusing to send their children to school; and that where this influence fails, or cannot be



applied, refusal without reasonable cause to send children to a suitable school be dealt with as an offence punishable by law. We suggest the following general rules for carrying out this recommendation :—

(1) That all local heads of departments in the Government and Railway services should be directed to encourage by their advice and personal influence all parents employed in their departments to provide a suitable education for their children.

(2) That the proper discharge of this duty by parents should be an element in the official estimate of merit and character; and, *cæteris paribus*, a ground of preference with regard to promotion in the department.

(3) That local heads of departments should, in case of neglect of parents to make such suitable provision, be directed to make enquiry into the causes of neglect, and, if there be no reasonable hindrance, to issue an order that the child or children be sent to a suitable school.

(4) That Magistrates of stations and districts should be empowered to make the same enquiry and to issue the same order in cases of similar neglect by parents not in the service of Government or of the Railway Companies.

(5) That the refusal of a parent, within a reasonable time from the issue of the order, (whether by the head of the department or the Magistrate), and without any reasonable hindrance, to provide a suitable education for his child or children, should be constituted a legal offence punishable by a fine for each commission, and that legal proceedings should be taken accordingly.

We consider it expedient for European schools of all classes, whether General administration of schools by School-boards. maintained or aided by Government, that there should be a local School-board, or administrative committee, as the channel of communication with Government, by its President or Secretary, which shall be responsible to Government for the proper administration of the school, according to the rules and regulations laid down by Government, or contained in the trust deed under which the school was established; and that the proceedings of this School-board or committee should be open to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools, or, if more convenient, of some other officer specially appointed by Government, as the nature of the school may determine. Such boards in a general way should be so constituted as to represent the founders and supporters of the school, and the classes in whose interests they have been established, as well as the Government by the aid of which they are maintained; and some of their members will be appointed *ex-officio*, others by election. Their functions will ordinarily be to act as trustees of school property, where such exists, to appoint or dismiss teachers subject to conditions of trust deeds and Government regulations; but these functions will be considered more in detail when the several classes of schools are described.

When a school is conducted in immediate connection with a religious body and under its direct control, as the Roman Catholic, and some non-conformist schools, this religious body, represented by its nearest chief officer, or some person deputed by him, may be accepted in lieu of a School-board, and its representative shall be the channel of communication with Government.

One most important branch of the administration of all European schools Religious administration of European schools. will be the mode of religious instruction. And it will be necessary, as nearly all of these are denominational, and most of them receive aid from the State; and as the religious character of a school influences very powerfully the choice of parents, that a system of education, framed with a view to include all Christian denominations, should be regulated by principles which violate neither the religious convictions of those for whom it is designed, nor the general impartiality of the State on the religious question.

In the settlement of this question we would recommend the application of the following principles, as best adapted to the existing condition and custom of European education in India :—

I.—That Christian instruction should be given in all ordinary European schools, maintained or aided by Government.

This principle we base—

(1) Upon the consent of the great majority of the European community of all denominations, and their dislike to a purely secular education.

(2) Upon the fact that all the existing European schools give religious instruction as an indispensable part of their course, and that nearly all are in receipt of State aid necessary to their maintenance. Their exclusion now from the Government scheme of education, and consequent loss of State aid, because religion is taught in them, would involve an injurious waste of means, and a great outlay to supply their place.

(3) Upon the greater necessity of Christian instruction in Indian schools than in English.

In England, if Christian instruction is omitted from the State-aided day-school, it can be supplied, at home, in the Sunday School, and at Church and Chapel. But a large number of Indian schools are boarding-schools, which for nine months of the year are home, school, and church to their scholars,—the sole channel through which they can receive Christian instruction. And Indian day-schools occupy nearly the same position in the stations where there is neither a resident Christian minister, nor a place of public worship, nor a Sunday School. Except home teaching, of which much cannot be said, the school and the school-master are in such stations the only agency of Christian instruction.

II.—That Christian instruction according to the distinctive tenets of any particular denomination should not exclude the school in which it is given from the receipt of State aid.

This is allowed under the English educational code, subject to the so-called "conscience clause;" and if it were disallowed in India, the disallowal would cut off nearly all the largest and most useful schools in the country,—Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Non-conformist.

III.—That in all ordinary State-aided denominational schools, the following conscience clause shall be observed for every denomination:—

On the written wish of parent or guardian, every child shall be exempted from receiving the distinctive religious instruction or attending the distinctive religious services, public or private, of any denomination; and shall be allowed, at a suitable time and place, to be determined by the School-board, to receive the religious instruction, or to attend the religious services, of a minister of the denomination to which he or she belongs.

IV.—That in all undenominational schools, both for day-scholars and boarders, whether aided or maintained by the State, similar regulations with respect to religious instruction to those now in force for regimental schools should be applied. That a fixed time on two mornings of the week, immediately at the beginning or at the end of the school-meeting, should be set apart for religious instruction: that during this time, the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian Chaplains of the station should be permitted to give religious instruction according to their respective formularies to the children of their own communion. In the absence of any one, or of all the above-named ministers of religion, some other approved minister may be appointed; and if there be none, the school managers may arrange for the religious instruction of the school, as they may determine best. Wherever a daily form of prayer, or of religious reading, is used at the opening or closing of the school, or of the day, by the master or mistress of an undenominational school at which the rules of the school require all scholars to attend, it shall be short, simple, and unsectarian.

V.—That no grants shall be made by Government in respect of religious instruction to any class of school; that it shall be no part of the duty of the Government Inspector of Schools to enquire into the religious instruction of a school, nor to examine any scholar in religious knowledge; and that the time devoted to religious instruction should not be counted as part of the time constituting a school attendance.

VI.—That non-attendance at any religious service or instruction of the school, or the attendance at other religious service or instruction, shall not forfeit any of the general benefits or privileges of the school.

*1st.*—Orphanages and free schools maintained by Government shall be classed as undenominational, and Christian instruction shall be given according to Rule IV.

*2nd.*—Military schools shall be classed as denominational, and the religious instruction given in them be subject to the conscience clause of Rule III.

The necessity for this distinction is based upon the following reasons :—

*A.*—The children of Roman Catholic soldiers will be educated in Roman Catholic schools, which are most strictly denominational, and are nevertheless aided by Government.

*B.*—Orphanages will have a much smaller number of boarders than the military schools, and being established in populous stations, their pupils can be instructed by the local ministers of religion, and attend their services. But a military school, besides being larger, must be an isolated and self-contained establishment with its own Chaplain and place of worship.

*C.*—As the children of Roman Catholic soldiers are provided for by Roman Catholic schools, a military school maintained by Government need only consult for the religious instruction and worship of Protestant children; and the form of the Church of England will be selected as the one most acceptable to the largest number of Protestant parents.

*3rd.*—Industrial schools for children under 16 years of age. In these religious instruction will be given according to Rule IV; or, as in military schools, subject to Rule III, as the size and locality of the school shall render fittest.

*4th.*—Technical and other special schools.

As the students in these will have previously received their general education, and will be of age to think and act for themselves, there will be less need of special religious instruction for them, which will form part of the religious charge of the local Chaplain or other resident minister.

*5th.*—Training college. The religious administration of this will be treated when the general nature of the institution is considered.

Classification of schools. Ordinary schools, as classified by the Government of India, are arranged in three grades :—

(1) Primary (Lower and Upper).

(2) Middle.

(3) High.

Commenting on this classification, we offer the following general remarks :—

(1) It is not necessary that these three classes of schools should be separate institutions; it will often be necessary to unite an elementary and a middle, or a middle and a high school, and sometimes all the three grades must be united in the same institution. But we consider that it should be the aim of an educational system to limit high schools eventually to middle and high education; first as more economical; secondly, as more conducive to good discipline and uniform treatment of pupils.

(2) It will very rarely be found necessary to attach boarding accommodation to primary schools, but it will generally be found necessary to some extent at middle and high schools.

(3) In view of the enormous advantages possessed by hill boarding-schools over those in the plains—

(a) In respect of health.

(b) Of sustained work all through the year.<sup>1</sup>

(c) Of the better discipline and supervision which can be obtained in a school where nearly all are boarders, than in one where nearly all are day-scholars.

And, being convinced that, with the increased facility of access afforded by railway communication, and the growing recognition by European parents of the overwhelming advantages of hill-schools for their children, the demand for boarding-schools in the plains will grow less year by year, we consider that it would not be expedient for Government to sanction or encourage great expenditure in adding to the existing boarding accommodation of plains schools. We rather recommend that this should be regarded only as a temporary and diminishing necessity, and that the efforts of Government should be concentrated upon the improvement, enlargement, and the reduction of cost of hill-schools. If this is done to a sufficient extent, we are sure that the great majority of European parents, who by any means can afford it, will in time

<sup>1</sup> During the hot weather months, in most of the plains' schools, the school-hours are from 6 till 9 or 10 A.M., and the energy and learning, power of the scholars flag very considerably.

send their children to them, in preference to either the day or boarding-schools in the plains.

(4) Before a school is placed upon the list for State aid and inspection, an application shall be made to the Local Government or Administration, which shall direct the Inspector of Schools for the district to report—

- (a) upon its necessity, *i.e.*, that there is a sufficient number of children in the place for whom no other suitable means of education exists;
- (b) that it already satisfies, or that its managers pledge themselves to satisfy the conditions on which Government aid is given;
- (c) what class of school is required.

(5) We consider that the aim of the Government should be to avoid all unnecessary multiplication of schools of every class, and to encourage the establishment of only one suitable primary school sufficient for the needs of the town or station, and one suitable middle or high school, with the requisite amount of boarding accommodation attached, for a district.

Exceptions to this general rule will be—

*A.*—Places where there is a sufficiently large Roman Catholic population to require a separate Roman Catholic school.

*B.*—Where separate schools are required for indigent children and for those of the better classes.

*C.*—Where the station or town is too large for the attendance at one school of all the poorer children.

*D.*—Where separate primary and high schools may be necessary.

*E.*—Hill-stations which are educational centres. The establishment however here of rival denominational or class schools should be discouraged.

But the general principle should always be kept in view, that it is better, both for economy and for efficiency, to have a few large, good, and well-filled schools, especially of the middle and high grades, even though longer travelling is necessary for their scholars, than many easily accessible smaller schools, half filled and poorly taught.

(6) The standard of education for each class of school should be that Standard of education considered. recently fixed by order of the Government of India, which we attach. But we would note some points in which we consider some slight additions and modifications to be desirable.

*A.*—That suitable text-books should be selected for each grade of school, and be uniformly used for all European schools.

*B.*—That the time of continuance in each class and in each grade of schools should not be invariably the same for every pupil, but that only a maximum continuance should be fixed, beyond which a scholar can earn no grant in that class or grade.

*C.*—That generally the promotion of scholars from a lower to a higher class of the same grade, or from a lower to a higher grade of school, should be determined at the annual examination of the Inspector of Schools; but that this rule should not be applied invariably, so as to keep back pupils of more than average ability and attainments; and that such may be promoted by anticipation during the year by the master, and earn the proportionate grant-in-aid from the date of such promotion, if they pass the next annual examination of the Government Inspector.

*D.*—That an infant class for children who have not passed their seventh birth-day should form a part of the lower primary school.

*E.*—That the geographical standard of the lower primary school should be the knowledge of a simple elementary manual of Geography, and a general acquaintance with the maps of Great Britain, Europe, and India. And in the middle school we suggest that Physical Geography should be included.

*F.*—Persian is the only language included among optional subjects for pupils of the middle school. But the Calcutta Entrance Examination, which is the final standard of the high school, includes Latin; and the Roorkee examination places on its list of subjects the *Æneid* of Virgil, four Books of Livy, and *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, which we believe to be as much Latin as is required for the Bachelor of Arts examination at Oxford. It will be generally impossible for a boy to acquire during the two years which he is supposed to spend in a high school a sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable him to pass either the

Calcutta Entrance or the Roorkee examination. If therefore Latin is allowed, or made compulsory for either of these, we would recommend that it should be included as a subject in the examinations of the middle school; and that at the final middle-school examination the pupils should pass in the 1st *Æneid*, or the first two books of *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*. As however the main end of European education in India must be, for some years to come, to fit boys for profitable employment; as the knowledge of Latin and Persian, however thorough, has rather a traditional and scholastic than any present and practical value; and as very few boys indeed are likely to attain in Indian schools a sufficient knowledge of either language, to be of either pleasure or profit to themselves in after-life, we should be disposed to substitute for Latin and Persian, or at least to add, with a higher number of marks, either Bengali, Hindi, or Pushtu as the optional subject in the final examinations of both middle and high schools, for those European boys whose education is then terminated; as the grammatical and accurate knowledge of these vernaculars will be of most material use to them, and in some departments a necessary condition of employment.<sup>1</sup>

G.—With reference to the education of girls, we  
Standard for girls' education. notice—

1st.—That sewing is not specially included either in the primary or middle schools; and as this is so very necessary for girls of all classes, we recommend that it should be included, receive marks at the Inspector's examination, and that a special grant be allowed for it.

2nd.—That in the middle school the standard of Urdu is left the same for girls as for boys, which appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of time, labour, and money; as a colloquial knowledge of Urdu, which will enable them afterwards to conduct their domestic arrangements and duties, is quite enough for girls; and, as a general rule, girls born and bred in India have that already. It is therefore quite unnecessary that girls should be taught Hindustani, and we are sure that the fact of its being made a compulsory subject would be repugnant to the feelings of most European parents, and cause them to avoid rather than select the schools in which their daughters must learn Hindustani. In the middle schools for girls, we consider it of especial value that some form of instruction in domestic economy should be given. This is taught in English schools under the following heads:—

- (1) Food, and its preparation.
- (2) Clothing, and materials.
- (3) The dwelling; warming, cleaning and ventilation.
- (4) Washing materials, and their use.
- (5) Rules for health, management of a sick-room.
- (6) Income; expenditure and saving.

Practical knowledge of a similar kind suited to the circumstances of Indian life would be most useful, as generally girls of the middle and working classes marry at a very early age, and enter upon domestic life without the slightest practical knowledge of its duties; and we would recommend its introduction in the place of Urdu.

The adoption of the above method of classifying schools, and of graduating the classes in each, of itself implies that the system of Government inspection should be more searching, and have a closer regard to the individual progress of every scholar than it has had hitherto. We are sure that no system of inspection will attain the object of Government,—a high standard of efficiency for schools,—which does not make the individual progress of the scholars a matter of profitable or honourable interest to the managers, the teachers, and the scholars themselves. And therefore, in the application of the Government grant-in-aid to European schools, we recommend the introduction of the principle of payment by results. This has been applied in the most carefully calculated manner to the primary schools of all classes in Great Britain, the higher of which, as already stated, have a standard of instruction at least equal to that laid down for the Indian middle schools, and it has contributed in the most marked manner, more than any other cause, to their success.

<sup>1</sup> An exception may be made in favour of Latin for young men who continue their education in a professional college, and intend to enter professions in which the knowledge of a vernacular language is less necessary.



We will briefly state the reasons which have led us to consider an improved system of Government inspection absolutely essential to any real improvement of European education.

1st.—The present mode of inspection does not provide a sufficient security that the money spent by the Government in aid of education is spent in the most economical and profitable manner.

The grants-in-aid to schools, being at present calculated *en-bloc*, solely with respect to their needs, and not to their merits, offer no inducement, either to managers or teachers to raise the teaching power and efficiency, nor yet to the scholars to increased diligence and study. They can only be regarded as benevolent donations made with no guarantee for a reproductive expenditure. The real blame or approval by the Inspector of the mode in which the school is conducted does not affect the amount of the grant-in-aid; and his judgment upon it, not being weighted by any pecuniary loss or gain to teachers and managers, and being unknown to the scholars, exercises extremely little practical influence upon the school.

To those who know the care, interest, and anxiety with which the annual visit of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools is looked forward to, and prepared for, by managers, teachers, and scholars of every English primary school, and the all-important result of his inspection to its interests and prospects; and can compare all this with the present working of Government inspection in the European schools of India, no further evidence of any kind is needed. But, if it be required by those who are unable to make the comparison, it will be supplied by the slow progress which has been made by European education during the last ten years, and especially by the present unsatisfactory condition of nearly every European primary school in the country.

2nd.—The three principal results obtained by the English system of inspection and payment are—

- (a) That every child for whom Government pays a grant-in-aid must have attended regularly.
- (b) That he must be fitly provided with all the necessary means and appliances of education, including good teaching, sufficient school-room, and suitable school-furniture and material.
- (c) That he should show, year by year, a definite measure of improvement.

Not one of these results is attained with any certainty or success, or indeed practically regarded, by the Indian system of inspection and allotment of grants-in-aid, which appears to have no other aim than to maintain the schools, to publish annual reports of their condition, and to make suggestions to teachers and managers, compliance with which does not increase, nor non-compliance decrease, the amount of the grant-in-aid.

The objection has been made that the English system is inapplicable to India, and would be injurious to its European schools—

Objections considered.

1st.—Because the irregularity of attendance so prevalent in India is irremediable, being due to the real and permanent causes of frequent sickness and changes of residence. But—

- (a) This objection applies only to day-schools. The regularity of attendances in boarding-schools, which already receive a large proportion, and should aim at receiving the great majority, of European children, is greater even than can be ordinarily attained in the English day-schools.
- (b) The irregularity really due to sickness and change of residence can be allowed for, either by requiring a lower number of attendances in the year, which can easily be fixed by counting up the average number of attendances made during the year by the more regular scholars; or by calculating attendance by the length of time a child has been in the school continuously, instead of by his number of daily attendances during the year. The former method is in our opinion preferable.
- (c) But a very active cause of irregularity of attendance is the folly and carelessness of parents, who are willing that their children should stay away from school on very slight pretexts. This is remediable,

and would, as has been proved by the actual experience of English schools, be remedied by the introduction of the English system. The school managers and teachers would have then a pecuniary interest, which they have not now, in securing regularity of attendance; and the grant-in-aid, being individually allotted, and in a manner earned for the school by the scholar, is regarded both by parents and by children in the light of a distinction and a prize; the former would be unwilling that the discredit of not earning it should rest upon their children, and the latter would be keenly stimulated to earn it by a natural spirit of emulation and rivalry.

2nd.—It has been objected that the present unsatisfactory teaching of most Indian primary schools is not suited to the system of payment by results. But—

- (a) the institution of a training college would provide a class of well qualified and certificated teachers to whom this objection would not apply; and
- (b) this objection is more truly a reason; for the direct result of the English system of inspection is to maintain and to increase the efficiency of the teacher, as the Inspector annually reports on his work, and endorses his certificate, favourably or unfavourably, according to the result of his inspection.

3rd.—A third objection has been offered, that the sufficient equipment of a school must be left to the school-managers, and that Government cannot interfere in the matter. But it is surely evident that Government has the full right to demand from every school, as a condition of its receiving a grant-in-aid, that it should provide a proper supply of books, maps, desks, and all other necessary appliances of teaching, as well as that it should have a good teacher. Accordingly, the English educational code has directed “that the total grant-in-aid may be reduced by not less than one-tenth, nor more than one-half, for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration, on the part of the teacher; or (after six months’ notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.”

It cannot of course be disputed that the substitution of a strict for a lax system of inspection will require some compensation, and the first introduction of the English system must necessarily be tentative. The scale of grants-in-aid must be so arranged that finally the aggregate sum which each scholar can earn by showing the required number of attendances and passes in sanctioned subjects, together with the sum earned by the school for good discipline, organization, and equipment, should be somewhat in excess of the sum which the Government has determined to contribute to his education. The rate of excess, at first, on account of the present faulty condition of schools, must be large, and therefore to avoid weakening the school, the grants-in-aid must be very liberally calculated. Or, instead of this method, a lump sum may be added to the more moderate and final calculation, for a reasonable period, until the system has borne fruit in increased regularity of attendance, and improved discipline, organization, and instruction. If the former method of compensation is adopted, a considerable proportion of the grant must be put upon attendance; but as the schools become more efficient, and every scholar able to earn more of the total sum obtainable, the scale may be lowered, and a larger share of the grant may be transferred from attendance to proficiency.

We therefore most strongly recommend the adoption of the English system of inspection and payment by results for European schools in India as essentially necessary to any sound and efficient system of European education.

We are of opinion that the inspection of European schools on this principle should be conducted by European Inspectors only, as more acceptable to managers, teachers, parents, and scholars, as having more influence with them, and as more competent to arrive at an accurate measure of the attainments of European children.

And we think that no fitter class of men can be found for the inspection of European primary and middle schools than the Sub-Inspectors of English



primary schools. They have been themselves trained and certificated masters, who have been selected as Inspectors for their success in teaching, and for general ability, and they would possess every professional qualification for the successful introduction of the English system of inspection,—a thorough acquaintance with its method, an accurate knowledge of the subjects in which they will have to examine, of the art of teaching them, and of ascertaining the exact amount of the pupils' knowledge of them.

The addition of two such Inspectors to the Educational Department, on initial salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem, would probably suffice for all European primary and middle schools in the Presidency; and the inspection of the more highly educated Inspectors, now employed in the Educational Department, might be limited to the more advanced pupils of the high schools.

The following scale of grants-in-aid has been already submitted to the Government of India by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and we offer it again here with some modifications, not for adoption either present or final, but as an illustration of the method in which the English system may be applied to European schools in India :—

#### I.—Primary schools—

	Per annum. Rs.
(a) Required attendance . . . . .	16
(b) Certificate of good discipline, organization, school accommodation, furniture and materials . . . . .	9
(c) Pass in reading and dictation . . . . .	6
(d) Pass in writing . . . . .	6
(e) Pass in arithmetic . . . . .	6
(f) Pass in geography, grammar, history . . . . .	9
(g) Maximum grant obtainable . . . . .	<u>52</u>

The average grant per head required is, as we have already said, about Rs. 36 per annum, or Rs. 3 per mensem. Every scholar will be examined individually, and the grant allotted accordingly. The following case may be supposed as an example of the method in which an Inspector will learn to regulate the standard of his examination, or to apportion the amount of the grants for particular subjects. He examines ten primary schools containing altogether 500 scholars, of which number he finds that—

75 per cent. only, or 375, show the required attendance.

5 only of the 10 schools earn the grant for good discipline, &c.

60 per cent. of the 500 scholars, or 300, obtain passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

40 per cent., or 200, pass in geography, grammar, and history.

The allotment of the annual grant will therefore be—

	Rs.	Rs.
For required attendance . . . . .	375 × 16 =	6,000
For good discipline in 5 schools of 250 scholars . . . . .	250 × 9 =	2,250
For passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at Rs. 18 for all three . . . . .	300 × 18 =	5,400
For pass in geography, grammar, and history . . . . .	200 × 9 =	1,800

**TOTAL ANNUAL GRANT . . . . . 15,450**

	Rs.	Rs. A.	P.
Annual grant per head . . . . .	$\frac{15,450}{500}$	= 30	14 5

	Rs.	A.	P.
Monthly grant per head . . . . .	$\frac{30 \ 14 \ 5}{12}$	= 2	9 2

In this case therefore the average grant of Rs. 3 per mensem has not been obtained, and the Inspector, in order to obtain it, must either lower his standard

a little to admit more passes, or increase one or more of the grants; but in a year or two he will arrive at a permanent *modus* and a higher standard.<sup>1</sup>

The same principle of calculation and arrangement will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the application of the grant-in-aid in middle and high schools.

## II.—Middle schools—

	Per annum. Rs.
(a) Required attendance . . . . .	24 <sup>2</sup>
(b) Every pupil passing Inspector's examination in all subjects with less than 33 per cent. of total number of marks (Urdu and optional subjects excepted) . . . . .	12
(c) Every pupil passing with more than 33, but less than 66 per cent. of total . . . . .	24
(d) Every pupil passing with 66 per cent. of total, or more . . . . .	36 <sup>2</sup>
(e) Special grant for Urdu pass . . . . .	12 <sup>2</sup>
(f) Special grant for each optional subject . . . . .	12
But total in optional subjects not to exceed . . . . .	24 <sup>2</sup>
Maximum grant attainable . . . . .	96

or Rs. 8 per mensem, but probable average grant about Rs. 5 per head on all pupils in the school.

III.—High schools.—The grant-in-aid would be similarly assessed, with the addition of a bonus for every pupil passing the Calcutta Entrance, the Roorkee, or any other professional examination for employment in India. The mean average grant including this should be about Rs. 7 per head. Both in middle and high schools the pupils should be examined in class.

### *Special remarks on the several classes of Schools.*

#### I.—Primary schools.

(1) No primary schools should receive a grant-in-aid which have a less average attendance than 12 children between five and fourteen years of age.

(2) No child under five and above fourteen shall receive a grant-in-aid in a primary school.

(3) Primary schools with an average attendance of 25 children may have an assistant or pupil-teacher. A considerable proportion of children in the smaller primary schools are under six years of age, very untaught and undisciplined, and the teacher, without an assistant to keep these in order, cannot pay the necessary attention to the elder children.

This necessity is acknowledged by the English educational code, which allows a grant of 8s. per annum for children between four and seven years of age, if they are taught as a class, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the elder children.

(4) The present instruction in nearly all primary schools is so defective that few can educate their scholars for the final upper primary examination which passes them into a middle school; nor is it probable that this standard

<sup>1</sup> The following table shows the percentage of scholars presented at examination, and passing in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the Manchester Board Schools, and the increase of passes and improved attendance under a good system:—

Presented at examination.		Percentage of passes in			Average percentage of passes.
		R.	W.	A.	
1874 . . . . .	88 per cent.	84	82	75	80
1875 . . . . .	89 "	85	73	59	72
1876 . . . . .	90 "	88	85	78	84
1877 . . . . .	95 "	89	87	85	87
1878 . . . . .	95 "	96	94	92	94

Throughout the schools of England and Wales the average percentage of passes in the year 1877-78 was 80. Considering the present low standard of primary education in India, 60 per cent. of passes is a high average for Indian schools.

<sup>2</sup> Figures composing the maximum grant.

can be generally attained, until trained teachers are provided at a moderate cost by an Indian training college.

(5) Fees assessed on a low scale, and proportionate to the income of parents, should be charged in all primary schools. It would be desirable that one uniform fee should be charged for all children of all classes in all stations, yet this is scarcely possible in India; the very poor East Indian, with a precarious income of Rs. 25 or Rs. 50 a month, cannot afford the same fee as the Eurasian clerk in a Government office, or the English employé on the railway, though he must send his children to the same school. We recommend therefore 8 annas as the lowest, Rs. 3 as the highest, fee for primary education.

(6) There will be generally two kinds of primary schools, the different circumstances of which require a distinct mention, and they will also be maintained from

different sources;—

(a) Railway schools,—i.e., schools in railway stations, for railway children.

(b) Schools in ordinary civil and military stations, for the children of the poorer classes of clerks, &c.

(a) The former are in receipt of a grant from the Railway Companies, and their administration is under the control of the local railway officials. The average amount of receipts and expenditure per head, calculated on eight railway schools, with an aggregate of 256 pupils, or an average of 32 for each school, is as follows:—

Receipts—										Rs.
Fees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Railway grant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.72
Government grant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.6
TOTAL										5.32
Expenditure—										Rs.
Tuitional	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.07
Establishment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.5
Contingent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.34
TOTAL										4.91

The profit on each pupil in a school containing 32 scholars is therefore Rs. .41, or 6 annas 6.72 pie per mensem. But in railway schools there is no charge for rent or repairs, as the Company, in addition to its grant, supplies a school-house, with rooms for the master or mistress. To improve the discipline of railway schools, and raise their standard of education to that of the upper primary grade, would necessitate a somewhat larger expenditure, principally on tuition; but we think that with a proper organization, and economy in the other items, the total cost of education need not exceed Rs. 6 per head per mensem.

It will be rarely, if ever, found necessary to have a local educational rate for the maintenance of railway schools, as its place is supplied by the railway grant, and by the higher fee which the parents of the scholars are able to pay.

(b) Primary schools for Europeans in such stations as Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Benares, Patna, Monghyr, Dinapore, &c., are generally much worse off than railway schools in every respect. Rent and repairs are added to their items of expenditure, and, with the very few exceptions in which the municipality makes a small grant, their only sure source of income is the Government grant-in-aid, which is generally less than two rupees per head. The income from voluntary contributions is both precarious and insufficient, and, the parents of the scholars being generally of the poorest class, the receipts from fees are little more than nominal. The standard of instruction is extremely low, and practically these schools are of very little use; indeed, they may be described as of no use at all, but rather injurious, as pretending to supply a want which they do not supply, and affording a pretext for inaction. A radical reformation is required in their organization, and a

Primary schools in civil stations and large cantonments.

considerably greater expenditure must be incurred to bring them up to anything like an efficient standard. If voluntary contributions will not supply this, recourse must be had in such stations to a local educational rate.

An instance of the necessity for Government to take some action in the establishment of schools, and of the insufficiency of the voluntary system, is afforded by Meerut. There were in that station, at the end of 1875, no fewer than 69 children of school-going years, with one or two exceptions, of the very poorest class, children of small pensioners, section-writers, and vagrants; there were also 17 children of a better class, whose parents could afford to send them to the Naini Tal school. There was no European school of any description in Meerut at that time, though several had been tried by private individuals at one time or another, all of which had failed. An effort was made to establish a local school; a meeting of the principal residents was called, and an application was made to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for a grant-in-aid, and the use of a house belonging to the Government as a school. For some cause or other the scheme fell through, and there is still no suitable school at Meerut for its 70 or 80 children. The cost of a good school for 50 children at such a station, even including the charge of rent, would probably not be above Rs. 6 per head; for the additional expenditure on that charge would be fully recovered by the decrease in the tuition charge per head for the greater number of scholars. The expenditure for 50 scholars would therefore be Rs. 300; and the receipts, by Government grant-in-aid, at Rs. 3 per head, Rs. 150, and by fees, at 8 annas per head (a low estimate), Rs. 25, in all Rs. 175—which would leave a monthly deficit on the schools of Rs. 125, to be supplied either by voluntary contributions, or by a local educational rate, as the residents of the station might prefer. There would also be a small educational expenditure, presently to be mentioned, in addition to the cost of the local school, falling upon the local funds, which may be expected to increase the total amount supplied by local effort to about Rs. 160 per mensem.

(7) The local administration of primary schools will be conducted by School-boards on the principles already laid down. There will however be some difference in the constitution of the School-boards for rate-aided and voluntary schools, including under the latter term schools partly maintained by the Railway Companies.

*A.*—In a rate-aided school, the senior civil officer will be *ex-officio* Chairman; the senior military officer (if any), the Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Chaplain, Members *ex-officio*, with three or four elected Members.

*B.*—In a voluntary school, the senior civil and military officers, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Chaplain, *ex-officio* Members, with three or four others elected. The Chairman to be chosen from the *ex-officio* Members.

*C.*—In railway schools, principal Railway Officer, *ex-officio* Chairman; Surgeon and Chaplain *ex-officio* Members, with two other elected Members.

Every Board shall appoint a Secretary to record its proceedings, and shall select one of its members, who ordinarily shall be the Chairman or the Secretary, to correspond with the Government. The minutes of the meetings of the School-board, and a detailed statement of annual expenditure and receipts, shall be submitted to the Government Inspector of Schools at his annual visit, or at whatever other time he may call for them.

The duties and functions of School-boards of primary schools shall be—The appointment and dismissal of teachers, both head and assistant, the approval and engagement of pupil-teachers, the provision of school material, the control of school expenditure, the assessment of fees, and remission or reduction of them to indigent scholars, the nomination to scholarships, and the arrangement of school-hours. In cases of dispute between a School-board and teachers, or parents, there shall be an appeal to the Government Inspector of Schools.

## II.—Middle schools—

(1) These should only be established where an attendance of 60 resident children, between six and sixteen years of age, can be obtained.

(2) So far as is practicable, middle schools in the plains should be restricted to day-scholars, *i. e.*, to the children of residents; and boarding-schools of this class should be situated in the hills, as being infinitely better for the health of the children, and very little, if at all, more expensive to the parent or to the State. This appears from the following statement for three middle schools at Allahabad, Lahore, and Nágpur:—

	Average fee for boarders.	Grant-in-aid per head.
	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad . . . . .	22.5	3.88
Lahore . . . . .	21.7	5.45
Nágpur . . . . .	21.25	3.75
Mean of three schools . . . . .	21.82	4.36

It will be shown that a large hill boarding-school, well conducted, of the middle standard, need not cost more than Rs. 20 per head per mensem, of which charge the parent, aided or unaided, pays Rs. 15, and the Government a grant-in-aid, averaging Rs. 5 per head. If this estimate be realized, the education of children at a school of the Naini Tal type will cost their parents even less than they now pay to board their children at Allahabad and Lahore, and the Government no more than the difference between Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.36, or 5 annas 9 pie per mensem.

There is, however, an apparent objection against Government contributing an average grant of Rs. 5 per head for all scholars of a middle boarding-school. The charge would be unobjectionable, if all scholars received an education of the middle standard; but in the present constitution of Indian schools, where primary and secondary education are given in the same school, it is probable that half, or nearly half, the scholars will be receiving primary education, for which Government appears to contribute an average grant of Rs. 5, or Rs. 2 in excess of the average grant that would be allowed in a primary school; and thus to violate the principle of payment by results. This difficulty is unavoidable in a school of the middle grade, which has also classes of the primary grade, and in which the charge to the parent, being reduced to the extreme minimum compatible with solvency, necessitates an average State contribution for all pupils of at least Rs. 5 per mensem. It is however more apparent than real, and there is no departure from the principle of payment by results. The grant-in-aid per head to the primary classes will still be calculated on the scale, that every primary scholar should earn an average grant of Rs. 3 by his attendance and passes. But we recommend that an extra grant of Rs. 1 per head per mensem should be allowed for every boarder, when all the domestic and sanitary arrangements of the school are satisfactory. This extra grant would be beneficial in itself and raise the average grant on every scholar receiving secondary education to Rs. 6, that of every scholar receiving primary to Rs. 4. But the average for all would be about Rs. 5, which is the same as, or rather less than, the grants now allowed per head for the middle schools at Darjeeling and Naini Tal. We would also extend this grant for satisfactory domestic and sanitary arrangements to high schools, in which the same difficulty from the combination of different grades of scholars exists.

(3) As the education given in primary schools is not sufficiently advanced to enable the majority of European boys to get their living in India, it is necessary to provide those resident in stations where there is only a primary school, or no school, and whose parents cannot afford the total cost of a boarding-school, with some means of obtaining the higher education necessary for them.

It would be possible to do this by attaching a middle school class to every primary school; but the objections are—

4.—That the number of boys in this class at one time would rarely exceed two or three; for the sake of whom, as a master of higher attainments than would otherwise be necessary must be engaged, the tuitional expenditure must be raised considerably for the whole school.

*B.*—As most of the primary schools are mixed (boys and girls), and under a mistress, the institution of a middle class would result practically in the establishment of a separate school under a highly paid master for, at the most, some half-a-dozen pupils, whose education would be inordinately expensive, and at the same time less efficient than it would be if the pupils of each primary school, as they came of an age to require secondary education, were transferred to some suitable boarding-school.

*C.*—And, as a vigorous constitution is fully as necessary a condition of profitable employment to an European boy as a good education, this boarding-school should be in the hills.

(4) The class of children for whom education in the hills is most necessary, and whose parents can afford to pay that portion of the cost of a boarding-school which must fall upon them, will be chiefly drawn from railway stations; a large contingent will also be furnished by the primary schools in civil stations; but there will be also a considerable number of very poor East Indian children, whose parents cannot pay their share of the cost of an ordinary hill boarding-school, and for whom therefore some other provision must be made in free schools.

(5) As regards the cost of a hill boarding-school we can only give an approximate estimate. At the Naini Tal school, with 88 pupils, the average monthly cost of a boarder in 1876 was Rs. 23-8-5. At the Murree Lawrence Asylum with 145 pupils in 1879, this was returned as Rs. 18-4-8. At the Sanawar Lawrence Asylum, with about 400 pupils in 1876, it was Rs. 27-15-1; which seems very high. On the whole, we are of opinion that the cost of a boy at a hill boarding-school need not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, in a school for 200 pupils, if all these conditions are fulfilled—

Cost of a middle school in the hills for boarders.

- (a) It must be situated in a locality where provisions and wages are cheap.
- (b) Very careful supervision and economy must be observed.
- (c) Repair of buildings and medical charge must be supplied by Government.
- (d) The school must be full, and no bad debts be allowed.
- (e) The school fees must be paid for the vacation as well as the school months.

We estimate the charge for a wholesome and nutritious dietary at Rs. 8 a month, or 4 annas a day for every pupil. Tuition with the under-mentioned staff of masters at about Rs. 8 a month:—

	Rs.
Head-master . . . . .	350 with rooms.
First assistant . . . . .	200 "
Second " . . . . .	150 "
Third " . . . . .	120 "
Fourth " . . . . .	100 "
Fifth " . . . . .	80 "
Sixth " . . . . .	60 "
Two pupil teachers . . . . .	20 "
Two Munshis . . . . .	50 "
Boarding allowance for 6 masters, at Rs. 30 . . . . .	180

TOTAL SALARIES, Rs. . 1,310

Establishment, including supervision and washing, . . . . .	Rs. 3 per head.
Stationery, and fuel and light, . . . . .	" 1 "
Renewals and contingents, . . . . .	" 2 "

This estimate represents a monthly charge of about Rs. 22, but this will be reduced to Rs. 20, as some of the items, *e. g.*, table expenditure, are only charged for ten months of the year, as will appear in the balance-sheet for the year to be given below.

<sup>1</sup> This staff is really larger than will be required, especially when the school is brought into good order under trained teachers. The fifth and sixth masters can then be dispensed with. On the other hand, additional expenditure must be incurred by increments to salaries after a fixed length of service. The salary of the head-master is moderate. A highly qualified master of a large English elementary rate-aided school sometimes receives a salary of £300 per annum.



Distribution of the cost.  
buted—

This charge of Rs. 20 per mensem will be thus distributed—

- (1) The parent pays Rs. 12 per mensem. *i. e.*, half tuitional salaries, Rs. 4, and the whole of boarding cost, Rs. 8.
- (2) Government arranges its grant-in-aid on such a scale that the amount earned by the school for good organization, discipline, school requisites, domestic and sanitary arrangements, *plus* the amount earned by the scholar for attendance and passes, should on the average be Rs. 5 per mensem.
- (3) A maintenance allowance, or scholarship, of Rs. 3 is provided for every scholar needing it—
  - (a) by the Railway Companies for the children of their own servants;
  - (b) by the local educational rate, or the fund raised by voluntary effort, where there is no rate, for all other children.
- (4) If the parent does not require such aid, he will pay Rs. 15.
- (5) It shall be competent for the local School-board to grant maintenance allowances of Rs. 5 in special cases.
- (6) Where maintenance allowances are provided by a local school fund, it will probably be found expedient that the parent should pay his portion of the school fee to the Secretary of the Local School-board, who will forward the whole amount of Rs. 15 to the boarding-school at which the child is placed.

Assuming the whole fee of Rs. 20 to be paid in one or other of these methods, the annual balance-sheet of a boarding-school for 200 children of this class will stand thus—

Receipts from fees, grant-in-aid and scholarships—	Rs.
On 200 scholars, @ Rs. 20 per mensem for 12 months . . . . .	48,000
<hr/>	
Expenditure—	
Salaries and allowances of masters for 12 months, @ Rs. 1,310 per mensem . . . . .	15,720
Establishment, @ Rs. 3 per head, on 200 scholars, for 10 months . . . . .	6,000
Reduced establishment, @ Rs. 2 per head, on 200 scholars, for 2 months . . . . .	800
Table @ Rs. 8 per head, on 200 scholars, for 10 months . . . . .	16,000
Stationery, fuel, and light for 12 months, @ Re. 1 per head, on 200 scholars . . . . .	2,400
Renewals and contingents, @ Rs. 2 per head, on 200 scholars, for 12 months . . . . .	4,800
<hr/>	
TOTAL COST OF SCHOOL . . . . .	45,720
<hr/>	
Receipts per annum . . . . .	48,000
Expenditure „ . . . . .	45,720
<hr/>	
Balance in favour of school . . . . .	2,280
<hr/>	

(6) It will also be necessary to provide middle schools for children whose parents cannot afford even the charge of such a boarding-school as the one just described. We think that, for these, special free schools should be established, and submit the scheme of their constitution and maintenance.

A.—The classes of European children for whom they are required are—

Orphans of non-military parents, left without any means of support.

Children of entirely indigent parents.

Children of parents with small incomes, who can afford to pay only a portion of the cost of education.

B.—They should combine primary and secondary education up to the final middle school standard, and include boarders and day-scholars. The former would be homeless orphans and children of poor parents living in stations where there is no suitable school. The latter would be children of poor parents living in the place where the school is established.



C.—It would be sufficient for the present to establish free schools of this class at Allahabad and Lahore, for the children, respectively, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Punjab, as the Calcutta Free School already, to a considerable extent, supplies the needs of the Lower Provinces, and may be enlarged, if more accommodation is required there for children of this class. It would undoubtedly be desirable to establish these free schools, as well as the superior class of middle schools which have just been described, in the hills; but the objection against this is, that there is a large number of resident poor children at Allahabad and Lahore who, if educated on the spot as day-scholars, will cost the State only about Rs. 3 per head, but if educated at a boarding-school in the hills, will cost the State not less than Rs. 12 each. The reasons for selecting Allahabad and Lahore are—

- (1) These cities have the largest number of poor resident children.
- (2) That, being provincial capitals, they are the fittest centres; and a better administration and supervision can be obtained there than anywhere else.
- (3) That institutions of this kind already exist there, only needing development and enlargement, Allahabad having a very good free school, with accommodation for 150 day-scholars, but without boarding accommodation; and Lahore an orphanage and free school, capable of receiving 62 boarders, *viz.*, 22 boys and 40 girls.

D.—We are of opinion that a free school for 180 boys and 120 girls would suffice for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that another for 120 boys and 80 girls would meet the present requirements of the Punjab. We take the Free School, Calcutta, as the model for these institutions, both with regard to their finance and their general administration; and we estimate the cost of each, at the rate of Rs. 11 per head for boarders, and of Rs. 6 for day-scholars; excluding all charge for the original cost of building, and for the importation of a head-master and head-mistress from England, but including all other charges.

This estimate is in excess of the actual monthly cost per head in the Calcutta Free School, on a total of 339 boarders and 30 day-scholars, as appears from the following statement of its expenditure for the year 1878:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Tuitional salaries . . . . .	2	15	11·5	p. m.
Supervision and servants . . . . .	1	6	0	„
Victualling . . . . .	4	0	9·6	„
Hospital charge . . . . .	0	3	7·2	„
Books and stationery . . . . .	0	3	1·25	„
Clothing (exclusive of shoes) . . . . .	1	1	7·4	„
Contingent :—Repairs, great and petty, taxes, gas, &c. . . . .	2	7	5·5	„
<b>TOTAL MONTHLY COST OF BOARDERS</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6·45</b>	<b>„</b>

The contingent expenditure in 1878 was unusually large; an allowance of Rs. 2 would probably be sufficient for ordinary years.

The total cost of a day-scholar includes only tuitional salaries, books and stationery, and contingent expenditure, and a portion of the cost of the menial establishment. For the Free School, Calcutta, the cost would therefore be as below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Tuitional establishment . . . . .	2	15	11·5	p. m.
Books and stationery . . . . .	0	3	1·25	„
Share of menial establishment . . . . .	0	4	0	„
Contingent . . . . .	2	7	5·5	„
<b>TOTAL MONTHLY COST OF DAY-SCHOLAR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6·25</b>	<b>„</b>

The tuitional salaries of a free school, of the size and character proposed for Allahabad, may be assessed as follows:—

Boys' school for 150 scholars—

	Rs.
Head-master, trained and certificated from England	250 with rooms.
First assistant	150 "
Second "	100 "
Third "	80 "
Munshi	25
One pupil-teacher at Rs. 10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>615 per mensem.</b>

Girls' school for 100 scholars—

	Rs.
Head-mistress, trained and certificated from England	180 with rooms.
Assistant	80 "
One pupil-teacher	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270 per mensem.</b>

Infant school for 30 boys and 20 girls—

	Rs.
Mistress	80 with rooms.
Senior pupil-teacher	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90 per mensem.</b>

	Rs.
Boys' school	615
Girls' "	270
Infant "	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>975 per mensem.</b>

Average cost per head for tuitional salaries . . .  $\left\{ \frac{975}{300} = \text{Rs. } 3\text{-}4 \right.$

The total cost of each boarder, calculated on a somewhat more liberal scale than that of the Calcutta Free School, may be stated approximately as follows:—

	Rs. A.
Tuitional salaries	3 4 per mensem.
Domestic establishment	1 8 "
Table	5 0 "
Medical charge	0 4 "
Books and stationery	0 4 "
Clothing, including shoes	1 4 "
Contingent, including all repairs	2 8 "
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 0</b>

There are now 110 free day-scholars in average daily attendance at the Allahabad Free School; it may therefore fairly be assumed that of the 300 pupils, 100 will be day-scholars. Computing therefore the monthly expenditure on every day-scholar to be in round numbers—

	Rs. A.
For tuition	3 4
Books and stationery	0 4
Contingent	2 8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 0</b>

the aggregate cost of the 100 day-scholars will be Rs. 600; adding to this Rs. 2,800 as the aggregate monthly cost of 200 boarders at Rs. 14 each, the total monthly cost of the school will be Rs. 3,400

In consideration of the class of scholars which will fill a school of this kind, and of the fact that they will be drawn from nearly every station in the province, which will render any other mode of providing for their cost extremely difficult, we propose

How the cost of a free school shall be provided.

that the Provincial Government should undertake the entire charge and administration of it, and receive all school-fees; and we suggest the following plan of meeting the cost:—

(1) That the Provincial Government should charge the gross annual estimate of the school against the Provincial grant for European education.

(2) That it should charge Rs. 8 per mensem for every boarder, and Rs. 3 for every day-scholar—

(a) against the parent or guardian of the child, if of sufficient means;

(b) against the school-rate or other local educational fund of the station from which the child is sent, if it be an orphan or of indigent parents;

(c) against the parent and the school-rate jointly, if the parent is able to contribute a part.

There will however be two exceptions to this rule.

First, the case of orphans, or entirely indigent children coming from small stations where there is neither school nor school-rate. If the cost of their education can be defrayed neither by the private charity of the residents, nor by any local fund; as it would seem unnecessary, for the sake of only one or two poor children, to introduce a school-rate where there is no school, such children shall be admitted entirely free.

The second case is that of children whose parents can afford to pay only a portion of the boarding-fee, and live in stations without school or school-rate. On receipt of a written statement of the circumstances, attested by a magistrate, or, in his absence, by two residents, such children shall be admitted on such payment as the parent can afford, not being less than Rs. 3 for each child; which sum the food and clothing of the child would cost, if it were kept at home.

The children in free schools would therefore, with respect to the mode of payment, be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Those for whom Government pays the total cost of education inclusive of board.

(2) Those for whom Government receives only a reduced boarding-fee, which we estimate to average Rs. 4.

(3) Those for whom Government receives the full boarding-fee of Rs. 8, either from the school-rate, or the parent, separately, or from both jointly.

(4) Those for whom Government receives the full day-scholar's fee of Rs. 3, from school-rate, or parent, separately, or from both jointly.

In all joint-payments it will be found expedient that the parent should pay his share to the School-board of the station which sends the child, and the Secretary shall make the payment in full to the free school.

It is scarcely possible to determine with any exactness what the aggregate receipts from the several classes will amount to; but we consider it a fair calculation that the entirely non-paying and the partly paying classes will amount each to 10 per cent. on the 200 boarders, or to 20 in number for each class.

The third class, for whom the whole boarding-fee is received, will therefore be 160.

And the fourth class, for whom the whole day-scholar's fee is received, will be 100. All these latter, being resident in Allahabad or Lahore, will be chargeable upon the Allahabad or Lahore school-rate, if they are indigent.

The receipts therefore from these four classes will be as follows:—

From first class of	20	at	Rs. 0	Rs.	0
„ second „ of	20	„	4	„	80
„ third „ of	160	„	8	„	1,280
„ fourth „ of	100	„	3	„	300

TOTAL FOR 300 . . . 1,660

Deducting this sum from Rs. 3,400, the gross total cost of the free school, its net total cost to Government will be Rs. 3,400 — 1,660 = Rs. 1,740, or Rs. 5-12-9·6 per head, for the Allahabad school.

It will be unnecessary to go through a similar calculation for the Lahore school; but it is probable that the cost of this will be somewhat higher per head, as the number of children is calculated at 100 less than in the Allahabad school.

It is a question, however, deserving the consideration of the Punjab Government, whether, as there is already the Mayo Girls' School at Simla, of precisely a similar character, with accommodation for 60 pupils, and costing only Rs. 14-10-3-6 per head, it would not be better to fill this up (there are at present only 37 girls), and enlarge it, if necessary, than to establish a free boarding-school for girls in Lahore. If the decision were in favour of the Simla school, boarding accommodation would then be required at Lahore only for boys, and the day-school for girls need not be so large. There would be little difficulty at Simla in providing the local share of the cost of maintenance.

This shall be entrusted to a School-board appointed by the Provincial Government, and consisting of the Directors of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, respectively, with such other officers as the Lieutenant-Governor of each province may appoint, among whom we recommend that the Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, and the Chaplain should be included. The Board should ordinarily consist of ten or twelve members, as officers are frequently unable to attend, and necessary business may be delayed from inability to collect a quorum.

Administration of free  
schools.

In addition to the ordinary functions of a School-board, they will have to examine all applications for admission, and to decide whether an applicant shall be admitted, and if admitted, on what terms. It must be remembered that the free school is designed to benefit only really poor, and not careless and parsimonious parents, and that admission to it should be strictly limited to those who have not the means of sending their children to other schools. When therefore applications are submitted by parents, and guardians to the School-board for admission, as day-scholars, from residents in Allahabad and Lahore, or as boarders, from residents in other stations, where there is no suitable school, such should be most carefully investigated, and a full statement of the parents' circumstances be required, before the admissions are approved. Ordinarily, the School-boards of Allahabad and Lahore, if there be vacancies, will entertain, without further investigation, all applications preferred by the School-board of another station, when accompanied by a certificate from its Secretary, that the case is needy and deserving; or from the Magistrate, or two residents, of stations which have no School-board. But these shall have no preference over applications preferred directly by parents, all cases being judged on their own merits. Applications from stations where there is a primary school should be accepted only in the case of children who have passed the upper primary standard in the local school, unless they are orphans. From stations where there is a middle school they should not be accepted at all, with the same exception of orphans. It shall be competent also for the School-board, in case of suspected misrepresentation on the part of parent or relative, to suspend for enquiry the application of another School-board, or of a Magistrate; and, in case of proved misrepresentation, to cancel any admission.

The religious instruction of children in free schools will be given in accordance with the principles already laid down. Experience will probably show that few, if any, Roman Catholic children will enter, at least as boarders; for it is the great praise of that Church that it has established boarding-schools for orphans and indigent children in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, to which Roman Catholic children will naturally be sent. If these are not already large enough to receive all orphans and poor children of the Roman Catholic communion, they can be enlarged with the assistance of Government. We consider that the same charge should be made upon a local school-rate for the admission of a Roman Catholic child to a Roman Catholic free school, as is made in the case of admission of any child to a Government free school.

<sup>1</sup> The Governors of the Calcutta Free School meet once a month for this purpose.

We do not think that there is cause for apprehending that the addition to the cost of maintaining a local school of the scholarships of Rs. 3 each, tenable at middle schools in the hills, and of the grants made for orphans and indigent children at the provincial free schools, will be too heavy an expenditure upon the local school-rate.

It has already been shown that the probable cost to the local school-rate of maintaining a school for fifty scholars will be Rs. 125; and we will endeavour here to estimate the probable additional amount which these extra charges will lay upon the rate. It may be calculated that in a school of fifty children, one-fifth, or ten, will require neither scholarship nor grant, some being children of parents who can afford the whole charge of a boarding-school, and some, of the poorest East Indian parents, whose boys, following manual trades, need no higher education than they can obtain in an upper primary school; nor is a more advanced standard necessary for their girls. There will remain therefore only 40 children, for whom it will be necessary to allow scholarships or grants. Assuming these forty to stay the prescribed period of five years in the school, one-fifth, or eight, will pass out yearly; for whom either scholarships to hill-schools, or grants to free schools, must be allowed. Dividing these equally between hill-schools and the provincial free schools, there will be four scholarships to the former of Rs. 3 each, and four grants for the latter, which we estimate at an average mean grant of Rs. 5 each, even including a full payment of Rs. 8, for an orphan among the four. The total amount therefore of these extra payments will be Rs.  $4 \times 3$  plus Rs.  $4 \times 5$ , or Rs. 32 per mensem; adding this to Rs. 125, the cost of the local school for 50 children, we arrive at a total of Rs. 157, chargeable upon the school-rate. As it is only in the larger civil and military stations, such as Meerut, Delhi, Patna, &c., that a school for 50 children will be required, and, as in these stations, there are many European residents of the wealthier classes, and a large number of rateable houses, a charge of Rs. 157 per mensem will not be thought excessive.

The local School-boards will collect the share of the cost paid by parents for the education of their children at a hill boarding-school, or a free school, and pay the whole charge monthly to the Secretaries of the schools where the children are placed.

The extra charge for scholarships and free school grants will be considerably less in a railway station. The number of children in the school will be smaller, and the proportion of parents able to pay the whole cost of their children's education larger; few, if any, will require free-school grants; and we do not apprehend that an objection will be made on the score of cost by the Railway Companies to thus helping their own servants in the education of their children.

When the cost of hill boarding-schools has been brought, by the measures above proposed, more within the means of European parents of the middle class,—especially if the prospect of advantageous employment for their children encourages them to incur a larger expense in educating them,—there can be little doubt that the hill-schools will be far more generally used than they are now, and that it may be necessary to add to their number.

But at present none of them have their full complement of scholars.

How the unused accommodation in existing hill-schools may be made available. Naini Tal school, which was established especially as a middle school for boys of the middle class, and has just been enlarged to receive 160 boarders, has only 88; and St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, which can at once be made to accommodate 140 boys, has only 64. These two alone can receive 118 additional scholars. A third school, intended especially for the children of railway employés, and with accommodation for 60 scholars, has been opened within the last few months by the Government of Bengal at Kurseong, but we do not know to what extent this has been filled. We advise however that the amount of unused accommodation in all the existing hill-schools of this class should be ascertained and filled up, before any steps are taken to establish a new middle school in the hills. The two schools at Naini Tal and Darjeeling are only half filled. Both, having large grounds, may be still further enlarged (Darjeeling almost to any extent), and both possess a great advantage in having a large space for play-grounds, which in the schools at Simla and Mussoorie is the great want.

But there would be some difficulty, in both of these, in passing over from the old to the new system, and compensating for the loss by reduction of the old fee, until the schools were well filled, and the loss was counterbalanced by the gain from the increased number of scholars.

At the Naini Tal school this difficulty would be slight. At the present time every boarder pays a fee of Rs. 20 per mensem for only ten months, or Rs. 200 per annum; and the Government allows a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5-10 per mensem for twelve months, or Rs. 67-8 per annum: the total receipt therefore on every boarder is Rs. 267-8 per annum. Under the new system of payment, it would be only Rs. 240 per annum, which would involve a loss of Rs. 27-8 on every boarder, or of Rs. 2,365 per annum for the whole number now in the school, which it would not bear. It will not however be necessary to extend the reduction at first to the scholars already in the school; the reduced scale being applied only to future admissions, and not to all, until the school is sufficiently well filled to bear the reduction, which we have calculated to be possible when the number of scholars approaches 200.

At the Darjeeling school the difficulty is greater. Its scholars are somewhat of a better class than those for whom a very cheap middle school is necessary, though the difference is not so great as to be a serious objection; and, although the education given in the school is as yet practically not beyond the standard of middle, yet it can teach to the standard of high schools, with its present staff of masters, whose salaries are therefore higher than they need be in a school of the middle grade.

Again, the reduction would be greater than in the Naini Tal school. The present mean receipts per mensem, on every boarder at Darjeeling, are as follows:—

Mean fee . . . . .	Rs. 24-2 for 12 months.
Share of grant-in-aid . . . . .	„ 5-12 „
Share of endowment . . . . .	„ 6 „
<hr/>	
TOTAL . . . . .	„ 35-14 per mensem.

or Rs. 430-8 per annum.

Under the new system, the receipt by fee and grant-in-aid on every boarder will be Rs. 20, and by endowment, (the number of scholars remaining the same), Rs. 6;—in all Rs. 26 per mensem, or Rs. 312 per annum. The loss therefore would be Rs. 118-8 per annum, and could not be so easily compensated for by the gain accruing from an increased number of pupils. For Darjeeling is much more expensive than the other hill stations, as regards supplies and servants' wages, and the present annual cost of each boarder, with a total of 64 in the school, is calculated at Rs. 401-4, or Rs. 33-7 per mensem.

This cost would undoubtedly be very considerably reduced were the number of boarders doubled; and a still further reduction may be expected, as soon as the easier communication with Calcutta and the plains lessens the expensiveness of the station. Making full allowance for both these events, it is possible that the total cost of a boarder in St. Paul's School may be reduced to Rs. 25 per mensem. But it must be remembered that the double number of scholars would halve the share of endowment credited to each, reducing it from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3; so that the total receipt on every boarder would be only Rs. 23 per mensem, *viz.*, Rs. 20 by fee and grant, Rs. 3 by endowment. But this sum falls short of the estimate of his total cost to the school by Rs. 2. It is impossible, therefore, if this estimate be correct, as we believe it to be, to make St. Paul's School a large middle school precisely of the same kind, and at the same charge as the Naini Tal school; the parent who sends his boys to Darjeeling must pay at least Rs. 2 in excess, on account of the greater expensiveness, and would have to pay Rs. 5 but for the school endowment.

But it is a question to be considered whether it is expedient that St. Paul's School should be merely a middle school of the same kind, and for the same class of children as the Naini Tal school. As already said, it has a staff capable of teaching up to the high school standard; its 64 pupils are the children of parents who can pay Rs. 25 per mensem; with quicker and easier means of access from Calcutta, and a growing appreciation of the advantages of schools



in a hill climate, the school may be filled by children of the well-to-do European classes in Calcutta and the other Bengal stations; and it may be found more to the public benefit to retain it as a combined middle and high school for these than to make it only a middle school for scholars of a somewhat lower class.

In this case, the school recently opened by the Government of Bengal at Kurseong would become the hill middle school of Bengal; and if practicable, it should be enlarged, as found necessary, to receive a larger number of pupils than the 60, for whom it has been constructed. Kurseong at present is scarcely less expensive than Darjeeling, and there are other present circumstances, as the absence of a resident minister of religion, which do not mark it out as a specially fit site for a large European school; but it is probable that these objections may be shortly removed, and, if they are, Kurseong will be perhaps a more suitable place for such a school than Darjeeling. As regards its finance, the Government of Bengal hopes that the total cost of a boarder will not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem.

The school having been opened only in August last, it is at present impossible to say whether this hope will be realised; should it prove well founded, its annual balance-sheet will present the same features as that already sketched for a middle school of 200 scholars, and its cost may be provided from the same sources and on the same plan, which would produce a considerable saving to the Bengal Government.

We have not made any special reference to the middle schools for girls either in the hills or plains. They are in very much the same position as the boys' schools, bear about the same relation as these to the educational wants of the European community, and may be dealt with on the same principles. There are generally fewer girls than boys at school, and the boys are kept a longer time under education, on account of its greater influence upon their future prospects. This is especially the case in the Diocesan Board schools in the hills; there are nearly twice as many boys in them as girls. This may however arise from the preference which many parents, although Protestant, have for the Roman Catholic convent schools, not so much because they consider that their daughters will receive a better general education there, but on account of the stricter care and supervision, and the superior teaching in "accomplishments" which they are generally thought to receive.

There are also a few private boarding schools in the hills for girls, kept by ladies for the education of children of the wealthier class of Europeans, at a higher charge than that of the schools connected with the Diocesan Board.

The Diocesan schools have been established at Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjeeling; like the boy's schools none have their full complement, and from the same causes. As it must be regarded equally important to European health that the girls, as well as the boys, should as far as possible, spend the years of growth in a hill climate, we think that similar facilities should be afforded to parents to send them there. We do not however think it necessary to establish new girls' schools in any one of the hill-stations just mentioned, as these four schools have, altogether, unused accommodation for 62 boarders. All that will be required is to reduce their cost to the parent, to improve, and where found necessary to enlarge them.

In this way we believe that provision may be made in hill boarding-schools without an addition to their number, for the education of European children, both boys and girls, in the North-Western Provinces, and in Bengal, exclusive of Assam.

If our estimate be found incorrect, and it prove necessary, in the course of a few years, to open another school in the North-West for the children of that province, and of the parts of the Punjab south of Lahore, especially for the children of the employés on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, and the State Railways in the North-West, Rajputana and Scinde, we should recommend Mussoorie for the site as the most easily accessible from the plains, the most centrally placed, and the least expensive of the hill-stations. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company have already opened a mixed school here for boys and girls, which has now 27 scholars, at the monthly average cost per head of Rs. 16-2-1-2 to the school, and of Rs. 12 to the

No immediate necessity of adding to the number of hill-schools in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.



parent; the deficit is made up, we believe, by private contributions, and by grants-in-aid from Government and the Railway Company. The educational staff is unsuitable for a large school, consisting only of a mistress on a salary of Rs. 100, and an assistant, who is also matron, on Rs. 50 per mensem. The site of the school is also badly chosen, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Mussoorie on the Rajpur road, which is very steep and stony, so that it is impossible that the children should attend any place of worship, except on rare occasions, or receive religious instruction other than that of the mistress and her assistant. Its distance from Mussoorie, and the extremely bad road down to it, will prevent the managing committee from exercising a proper supervision and control. On the whole, although the intention of this school is excellent, the execution is incomplete; and if it is to be made the nucleus of a larger one, we recommend that it should be transferred to a better site, and re-organized with a more suitable tuitional staff, and a general scale of expenditure laid down on the scale given on page 53.

There are however still four important districts of the presidency left unprovided for, from which complete educational statistics have not yet been forwarded. These are—

1. Orissa.
2. Eastern Bengal, with Assam.
3. Central Provinces.
4. Northern Punjab.

A general acquaintance with these districts and the condition of their European population, as regards education, enables us to speak with some certainty of the schools required for them, notwithstanding the absence of complete statistics; and we are of opinion that the undermentioned schools are necessary—

1. *Orissa*.—Middle schools at Cuttack, for boys and girls, with primary classes, for about 100 children, and with boarding accommodation for about 30. There is already a primary school in Cuttack, supported by voluntary contributions and a grant-in-aid; but insufficient, ill-maintained and ill-conducted.

In 1876, there was a total of 233 European and Eurasian children of school-going years in the town and district of Cuttack; but of these 68 were regimental, the children principally of drummers and bandsmen of the Native regiment. Of the remaining 165 children, only 62 attended schools, *viz.*, at—

Cuttack Christian school . . . . .	25
Roman Catholic school . . . . .	29
Baptist Mission (Native) . . . . .	3
Government school (Native) . . . . .	1
Boarding-schools . . . . .	4
TOTAL . . . . .	62

There were therefore 103 attending no school, of whom 34 were of the better classes, the majority of whom would only use the local school as preparatory for a higher education; 69 would attend the local school permanently, and on their account it should be a middle school.

2. *Eastern Bengal, with Assam*.—A middle school for about 80 children, with boarding-accommodation for about 20, at Dacca; and a boarding-school at Shillong for Assam children, of which nothing can be said until further information has been given as to the number and class of children for whom it is required; at present, according to the statement of the Chief Commissioner, “no means whatever exist in this province for the education of European and Eurasian children.”

At Dacca there were in 1876 no fewer than 115 European, Eurasian, and Armenian children of school-going years, of whom then 76 attended local schools, and 9 boarding-schools. The only European school now is a very unsatisfactory one, attended by about 40 or 50 children; and if the total number of children has not decreased since 1876, there must be more than 50 attending no school at Dacca. There is no other school, except a very insignificant one for some 10 young railway children

at Goalundo, in the whole of Eastern Bengal, and a good middle school at Dacca, as the fittest centre for the district, is most urgently required.

3. *Central Provinces*.—Middle boarding-schools at Pachmarhi for about 80 boys and 40 girls. The only schools now in the province are the Jubbulpore and Nagpur schools, of which the boarding accommodation is very limited, being only for 34 children. There are a large number of European children scattered throughout the province, especially at Khandwa, Hardah, and Sohagpur on the Great Indian Peninsula line; and there are many at Jubbulpore, for whom an accessible hill-school is most needed. Pachmarhi is only about 25 miles from the railway, and is an excellent situation for a central boarding-school.

4. *Northern Punjab*.—Boarding-schools for about 60 boys and 40 girls will, we consider, provide for all the children living in the stations between Multan, Lahore and Peshawar, including those whose parents are employed on the

Northern State Railway.

We cannot do more as yet than form this approximate estimate of the number of children for which each school should be established. The exact number however can be given as soon as more complete information has been received. We cannot estimate the cost per head of a boarder in these schools of 80 or 100 each, at so low a scale as in the larger schools. The necessity of teaching and boarding boys and girls in separate schools will of course make the number in each less, and raise the individual cost; we cannot therefore estimate this as less than Rs. 22 or Rs. 23.

It would certainly be much less expensive to educate these children in the larger central schools of the North-West and Bengal; but the distance would be so great, and from many parts of these four districts communication is so difficult, that the sum, saved to the parent on education, would be more than lost on the expense of travelling; many too would object to send their children so far from home. The establishment therefore of a local school for each of these districts seems unavoidable. In view of this, and of the fact that they are specially designed for all the stations within the district, and that these stations, having no local school, have also no local school-rate, we suggest that an educational rate should be raised on the European property in each district, from which the expenditure required for the maintenance of the district school, in excess of the parents' payment and the grant-in-aid, would be defrayed.

It is unnecessary to speak of the local administration of middle or high schools, as all those now established are administered either by school committees or what is equivalent, by religious corporations; and the administration of future schools will be conducted in the same method, according to the general rules already given.

We do not think that there will be any immediate necessity to increase the number of high schools either in the hills or in the plains. Nor is it likely that it will arise, until the conviction of the great advantage of hill-schools, in respect of health, becomes much more general and strong enough to induce European parents to overlook the greater cost of boarding-schools. When that occurs, the principal high schools at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore will send a large proportion of their scholars to the hills, and it will then become necessary to enlarge the existing hill-schools, and perhaps to add to their number. Notwithstanding the expense of this movement, we believe that it will be more than compensated for by the improved physique and capacity for work, both of mind and body, in the European youth of India, and is therefore to be encouraged. Its progress, however, must be left in great degree to the spontaneous action of the European community, and the only measures which appear to us practicable and expedient are—

1. To afford a freer scope to the preference for hill-schools by reducing their cost.

2. To exclude, eventually, primary education from them.

Both these ends, we believe, would be obtained by the application to them of the grant-in-aid system as already described.

The three high schools for boys in the hills are Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, with 7 day-scholars, and 110 boarders, and accommodation for 150; the Mussoorie school, with 9 day-scholars, and 79 boarders, and accommodation for 90—both of which are Church of England schools; and St. George's College, Mussoorie (Roman Catholic), of which the present number of boarders, and the extent of its unused accommodation are unknown; but in 1870, as stated in Mr. Lawrence's report, it had 76 paying boarders and 3 free.

The average total cost to the parent, exclusive of travelling expenses, clothing, and pocket-money, for each boarder at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, is Rs. 32; at the Mussoorie School Rs. 41-3-8; at St. George's College (according to Mr. Lawrence) Rs. 23 per mensem.

The actual total cost to the school of each boarder in it is at Bishop Cotton's School Rs. 35-2; at Mussoorie School Rs. 39; at St. George's College Rs. 27. Of this total, the portion spent only on tuitional salaries is at Bishop Cotton's School Rs. 14-12-5; at the Mussoorie School Rs. 20-15; at St. George's College Rs. 7 per mensem for every scholar. The high tuitional expenditure at the Mussoorie School is owing to two causes, (1), that the head and second masters have obtained the maximum of their salaries, and the third is within one step of it; (2), that it has a greater number of masters, in proportion to the number of scholars, than the others, *viz.*, 6 masters for 88 pupils; instead of 5 masters for 117 pupils, as in Bishop Cotton's School, and 4 masters for 79 pupils, as in St. George's College. The very small tuitional charge in the last arises from the fact, that its masters are generally members of a religious corporation who charge no more against the school than suffices for their maintenance.

In addition to the receipts from fees, which show a profit of Rs. 2-3-8 on every boarder, the Mussoorie School has an endowment of Rs. 2,400 per annum, averaging Rs. 2-4 for every one of its 88 scholars; but it does not receive a grant-in-aid from Government. The total profit then on every boarder is Rs. 4-7-8 per mensem, which hitherto has been spent on the erection of new, and the much-needed alteration and repair of old school buildings, but will henceforth be invested as a school maintenance fund. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, has also an endowment of Rs. 4,423-8 per annum, equivalent to an allowance for every one of the 117 scholars of Rs. 3-2-5 per mensem, together with a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,400 per annum, or Rs. 3-12-10 per mensem, if distributed among its present number of scholars. But a condition is attached to this grant, that 20 scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem should be founded for the benefit of pupils in the school whose parents stand in need of help, and by this condition the Government grant is reduced to Rs. 3,000 per annum, or to a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-2-2 for every one of the present number of pupils. The endowment and grant-in-aid together amount, therefore, for every scholar only to Rs. 5-4-7. The actual cost of a boarder to the school, as will have been seen above, is less than the school-fee by Rs. 3-2, and there is an additional sum of Rs. 2 per mensem to be charged against him, as his individual share of the annual instalment, with interest, of Rs. 2,800 in payment of the building debt. These two sums together amount to a loss on every boarder of Rs. 5-2, which is paid from the Rs. 5-4-7, the joint proceeds per head of the endowment and grant-in-aid; and the final gain on every boarder is two annas seven pie per mensem,—scarcely a sufficient guarantee for the permanency of the school.

According to Mr. Lawrence's report, the loss on every boarder in St. George's College, Mussoorie, was Rs. 4 per mensem in 1870, which, as there is no grant-in-aid allowed to the institution, must have been met from private sources.

It appears then from this abstract that financially the Mussoorie School is in a satisfactory, St George's College and Bishop Cotton's School in a precarious position, just able with difficulty to make both ends meet. As the numbers given above show, they all fall short of their full complement of pupils; but there can be little doubt that, if it were possible to reduce their charges, the number of scholars would soon be increased in all; and this reduction can only be effected by an increase of the Government grant-in-aid to Bishop Cotton's School, and

the extension of it to the other two institutions. But, as the Mussoorie School is fairly well filled with pupils, and in a financial condition, which stands in need at least of no present help, it may be well to leave it entirely unaided by Government, as a school for European children of the wealthier class, whose parents can pay for their education without State aid. It will be time enough to put this school upon a grant-in-aid when it cannot maintain itself, or, when it may be found expedient to reduce its charges, in order to bring education of the higher standard within the means of a larger number of European parents.

This cannot however be said of St. George's College and Bishop Cotton's School, both of which must have difficulty in carrying on their work, as they receive boarders at a lower charge than they cost the school, and the latter at least is only two-thirds full.

The entire absence of grant-in-aid in one, and its smallness in the other, school, precludes the reduction of the fee in both, and the want of funds hinders their improvement in other respects. We therefore recommend the extension of the grant-in-aid system to both cases on the principle, already described, of payment by results, which allows an average grant per head of Rs. 3 for primary, Rs. 5 for middle, and Rs. 7 for the higher classes, and would have the speedy effect of improving the quality of the education, and throwing open the schools to a larger number of scholars. Assuming these to be equally divided between the three classes, the mean average grant for every pupil would be Rs. 5; and we would also recommend an additional grant to the school of Re. 1 for every pupil, when all the domestic arrangements for cleanliness, neatness, good food and sanitation satisfy the Government Inspector. Attention to these domestic details we consider to be much needed in all European schools, and calculated to promote habits of order and neatness in the pupils, which they now decidedly lack. Adding this extra grant, the total average grant per head would be Rs. 6, only some four or five annas in excess of the grant now allowed for the pupils in the Naini Tal and Darjeeling schools in the hills, and Re. 1-10 higher than the mean grant allowed per head to the Allahabad, Lahore, and Nagpur schools in the plains.

The result of this measure would be, in Bishop Cotton's School at least, that with the full complement of 150 scholars, the monthly charge of a boarder might safely be reduced from Rs. 32 to Rs. 25. And this reduction for all future admissions would soon have the effect of raising the number of scholars to the full complement of the school. Although we have less acquaintance with the internal economy of St. George's College, we may safely venture the opinion, that a similar result would follow, and the governing body of the school would be able to give a better education to a larger number of scholars.

It may be objected that, in recommending only these two hill-schools of the highest grade for inclusion in the grant-in-aid system, the one for Roman Catholic, the other for Protestant boys, we are making too weak a provision for higher European education in a climate suited to the European constitution.

In reply to this, we state the reasons which, apart from the present exceptional position of the Mussoorie School, have influenced us in coming to this conclusion—

(1) We wish in a general way to proportion the character of European education to the probable position and occupation in their after-life of those who receive it. Warned by the precedent of Native education, we consider it unnecessary, and even injurious, to extend the highest education indiscriminately to all classes of Europeans in India, as producing a supply of highly educated young men far too large for the situations open to them, and at the same time unfitting the unsuccessful majority for the occupation which, with a less ambitious education, they might have filled contentedly, usefully, and honourably.

(2) The reputation and success of such institutions in the plains, as St. Xavier's and the Doveton Colleges, and the Martinière Schools, and the greater facility and cheapness of a high class education afforded by them, will probably for a long time outweigh, in the minds of many parents, the advantages in respect of health which hill-schools afford for their children. A too rapid addition to these or enlargement of them would therefore be premature.

(3) As the demand for hill-school education increases, it will be possible to enlarge the accommodation both at Bishop Cotton's School and St. George's College; to apply the reduced scale of fee, and the compensating grant-in aid to the Mussoorie School; and to raise the standard of education in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, above the present level.

(4) The aim of Government, gradually to restrict, as far as possible, high schools to high scholars, will be promoted by the interest of the parents, who will soon discover the inexpediency of paying a large fee to a high school for primary and middle education, which their children could obtain just as well, and much more cheaply, in a primary or a middle school; and, as this feeling comes into play, the places in high schools, now filled by junior, will be left open for senior scholars, of the age and class to receive the higher education.

We have not thought it proper to recommend that scholarships, tenable at Scholarships from middle schools to high schools. high schools in the hills, should be generally granted to scholars at middle schools, and charged against the local educational fund, whether raised by rate, or by voluntary contribution, and in this way that parents, desiring a higher education for their children, should have the relief which we have recommended for parents of the poorer class in sending their children from primary to middle schools in the hills. We consider that such relief in ordinary cases is not only unnecessary, but would be opposed to the general sentiment of European parents of the well-to-do classes; the far larger share, therefore, of the cost of the higher education will be borne, as a general rule, by the parent, the State only contributing the grant-in-aid.

But there will be two exceptions to the general rule—

- (1) Children belonging to the well-to-do class, who have been thrown into poverty by the death or sickness of parents, and are thus deprived of the means of continuing their education.
- (2) Children of a poorer class, from free schools in the plains, or middle schools in hills or plains, of exceptional merit and ability, to whom a high class education ought not to be denied.

The first exception, if it cannot be adequately provided for by the special private help of relatives and friends, may be aided by benevolent funds instituted for that especial purpose, as the Hill School Nomination Fund, and the Anglo-Indian Educational Fund.

The supply of maintenance allowances to middle schools from the local educational fund will considerably relieve these public funds, and enable them in a great degree to reserve their aid for children at high schools; but if, notwithstanding they prove insufficient, we can only recommend this subject as one which well deserves and fitly engages the benevolent consideration of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, and of the European community generally; in the hope that the present public educational funds may be so consolidated and enriched as to suffice for all cases of this class really needing and deserving help.

For the second class of boys we would venture to recommend the foundation by the Government of India of Imperial scholarships, analogous both in name and character to the Queen's Scholarships to Training Colleges, awarded by the Committee of Privy Council in England. They should be of Rs. 25 each,—the cost we have estimated for high education at a hill boarding-school under the new system; be awarded in the proportion of 2 per cent. to scholars in free and middle schools of the class which has already been described; and be competed for by boys in the 14th and 15th years of their age, at the annual examination of the Government Inspector of Schools. Ordinarily, such scholarships shall be tenable for two years only, at any approved high school in the hills; but, on the joint recommendation of the Inspector of Schools and the head-master, the tenure may at the end of that time be extended to the third year.

The foundation of Imperial scholarships will serve as a powerful incentive to diligence throughout the whole school, and at the same time will enable boys to receive the higher education, for which they are well qualified by their abilities, but from which they are excluded by their circumstances.

As the real improvement of European education in India is hopeless without a supply of well-trained teachers;—and as these Pupil-teachers; training colleges and certificates. will generally be drawn from a class unable to meet the



expense of the necessary professional education;—it will be found requisite to make special grants for this purpose—

*1st*—To scholars, who, having passed the final examination of an upper primary school, engage themselves as pupil-teachers.

*2nd*—To scholars, who, having passed the final examination of a high school, present themselves as candidates for admission into a training college.

We offer here a plan for the formation of a class of pupil-teachers, male and female; and of trained masters and mistresses for primary and middle schools, aided or maintained by Government. It is closely modelled upon the provisions of the English educational code, with only the necessary adaptations to the special circumstances of the European schools in India.

I. Pupil-teachers.

These shall be boys and girls engaged to serve in a school under the following conditions:—

- (a) That the school receives a favourable report from the Inspector, in respect of suitable premises, good organization, instruction, and discipline, adequate supply of school furniture and material, and probability of permanence for the period of engagement.
- (b) That the pupil-teachers, at the time of engagement, shall be not less than 13, nor above 16 years of age; shall have passed, if boys, at least the final examination of an upper primary school, and, if girls, the lower primary examination; and have received a certificate of good conduct from the master or mistress, and a medical certificate of freedom from any infirmity likely to interfere with the profession of teacher.
- (c) The engagement of a pupil-teacher of 13 years of age shall be for five years, if in a boys' school, the master of which is qualified to teach up to the Calcutta entrance examination; or in a girls' school, the mistress of which is capable of teaching up to the final middle-school standard; but the engagement shall only be for three years if the school be one of which the master is qualified to teach only to the final middle standard, or the mistress only to the final primary standard.
- (d) Pupil-teachers of this class shall be free to form, on the expiry of the third year of their service, a second engagement for two years with the managers of a school in which, if boys, they can be taught up to the Calcutta entrance examination, and, if girls, up to the final middle standard.
- (e) Pupil-teachers shall receive, from a duly qualified master or mistress of the school, at least six hours' special instruction during the week; of which hours not more than two shall be part of the same day; and such instruction shall be on the subjects in which the pupil-teacher will be next examined, pursuant to the syllabus laid down by the Government of India.
- (f) Pupil-teachers shall be annually examined by the Inspector of Schools; if boys, in the same subjects as the classes in a middle and high school, according to the length of their service; and, if girls, in the same subjects as the classes in an upper primary and middle school.
- (g) If a boy above 14, 15, or 16 years of age presents himself for an engagement as pupil-teacher, and can pass respectively the first, second, or third annual pupil-teachers' examination, his engagement shall not be, in the first case, for more than four, in the second, for more than three, and in the third, for more than two years. A similar rule shall apply to pupil-teachers in girls' schools.
- (h) Pupil-teachers shall serve under a duly qualified teacher during school-hours in teaching and keeping the school, but so, that they shall not be obliged to serve more than six hours on any one day, nor thirty hours in any one week.
- (i) Pupil-teachers shall receive as wages, Rs. 6 per mensem during their first year of service, Rs. 7 in the second, Rs. 8 in the third, Rs. 10 in the fourth, and Rs. 12 in the fifth.<sup>1</sup> If they en-

<sup>1</sup> This is considerably less than the English scale of payment, which is for the five years of service, respectively, £10, £12-10, £15, £17-10, and £20; or for the whole period of service £75 (Rs. 750), against Rs. 552 of the scale proposed for India. But it must be remembered that profitable employment may be obtained at a much earlier age in England than in India.

- gage under clause (g), they shall receive the pay of the second, third, or fourth year, according to the examination which they pass.
- (k) The increase of pay shall depend upon the pupil-teacher passing the annual examination of the Inspector.
  - (l) Pupil teachers may be dismissed without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively. And the engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or, in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the pupil-teacher's salary for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.
  - (m) The parties in the engagement shall be the managers of the school and the pupil-teachers; the Government confines itself to ascertaining through its Inspector whether the conditions prescribed by it are fulfilled. A memorandum of the engagement, giving full details, shall be drawn up in a form approved by the Government of India, signed by both parties, and attested by one witness for such party.
  - (n) The number of pupil-teachers in a school shall not exceed the number sanctioned by Government; and the engagement or dismissal of a pupil-teacher shall be notified to the Government Inspector.
  - (o) A grant of Rs. 36, or Rs. 48 per annum, shall be made to a school, fulfilling the conditions under clause (a), for every pupil-teacher who shall pass the Inspector's annual examination "fairly," or "well," respectively,—half of which grant shall be paid over by the managers to the master or mistress by whom the pupil-teacher has been instructed.
  - (p) At the close of their engagement, in the absence of any special agreement with the managers of the school in which they serve, pupil-teachers are perfectly free in their choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education and have completed their engagement with credit, they may become assistant teachers in elementary schools; or may be examined for admission into a training college; or may be provisionally certificated in the third class, for immediate service in charge of small elementary schools, with not more than 20 scholars. But in this case the provisional certificates must be changed before the completion of the 25th year of their age for permanent certificates obtained by examination, or they will be cancelled. A provisional certificate is not the issue of any certificate to the pupil-teacher, but the entry of his name in a register kept by the Inspector.
1. A training college includes (a) the boarding, lodging, and instruction of candidates for the office of certificated teachers of primary and middle schools; (b) a practising school, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession. This school, if possible, shall form a part of the training college, otherwise it shall be conveniently near to it.
  2. The number of students shall be at first limited to forty; the staff shall consist of a principal and assistant, and, if the practising school is a part of the college, of a normal master. Lessons in music and drawing shall be given by the assistant and normal masters, if qualified; otherwise by non-resident teachers.
  3. Admission into the training college.
    - (a) All candidates shall have passed the 2nd class Calcutta Entrance examination.
    - (b) They shall certify that they intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of a teacher in a primary, middle, or other certified school (*i.e.*, subject to Government inspection, or approved by the Government Inspector, and to complete the period of probation prescribed for obtaining a certificate.
    - (c) If they have been pupil-teachers, they shall have successfully completed their engagement.



(d) If they have not been pupil-teachers, they shall have passed their 19th birthday before the date of their admission. This rule shall also apply to those whose engagements as pupil teachers have terminated by mutual consent, and without discredit to themselves, under clause I, (l); page 77.

(e) They shall produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the head-master of their school, or if privately taught, by a minister or magistrate; also a medical certificate that they are free from serious bodily infirmity, or defect, or deformity.

(f) The examination for admission shall commence on or about the 5th of December, and shall be conducted by a Government Inspector of Schools. The successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit; and such shall be termed Imperial or Government scholars, and receive, free of charge, in the college, board, lodging, and training for the profession of a teacher.

(g) Candidates on admission shall sign a declaration that they will comply with the regulations of the college; and upon proof by the authorities of the college of gross, or repeated non-compliance by any student, the scholarship grant shall cease, and he shall quit the college.

#### 4. Grants made to a training college.

(a) The grant-in-aid to a training college shall be an Imperial grant, and paid monthly.

(b) It must not exceed<sup>1</sup> 75 per cent. of the total annual expenditure of the college, certified in such manner as the Government of India may direct; nor Rs. 600 per annum for every Imperial or Government scholar in residence for continuous training throughout the year, *i. e.*, from February 15th to December 15th.

(c) If there is an excess or defect of expenditure on either limit, the balance shall be adjusted as soon as the annual accounts of the college have been closed, audited, and passed by the Inspector.

(d) A grant of Rs. 1,000 is placed to the credit of the college for every master trained in it for two years, who shall have been continuously engaged as teacher in the same school for at least 15 months, and has obtained within that period two favourable reports from the Inspector, with an interval of one year between each. If the service has been less than 15 months, he must obtain a third favourable report.

(e) Every Imperial or Government scholar who retires from the profession of a teacher, except on medical certificate, or with the sanction of Government, within two years after the date of his leaving the training college, shall pay to Government a fine of Rs. 600; and one retiring within four years from the same date, shall pay a fine of Rs. 300. An agreement to this effect shall be signed by every candidate before admission.

(f) Students, paying their own expenses, may be received into the training college on such terms as shall be agreed on with the authorities of the college, but no grant shall be made for these during residence. If, however, they have successfully passed the final college examination, and completed their probation as teachers, a grant of Rs. 1,000 shall be credited to the college. Such independent students may enter the college only for one year's training, and on these having successfully passed the first year's examination, and completed their probation as teachers, a grant of Rs. 500 shall be credited to the college.

#### 5. Examinations in a training college.

(a) The annual examinations of the resident students shall be held by the Government Inspector immediately after the examination of candidates for admission, and before the close of the college term on December 15th.

(b) The syllabus for each year of training shall be of the same kind and standard as that adopted in English training colleges, with the addition of<sup>2</sup> Urdu as a necessary, and another vernacular as a voluntary, subject.

<sup>1</sup> This is the limit in English training colleges, but the grant allowed for every male Queen's scholar is £50 per annum.

<sup>2</sup> It is of special importance that trained European teachers should be qualified to teach a vernacular grammatically and accurately—

(1) Because the ordinary Munshi is a very poor teacher, with scarcely any power of explanation, or of imparting a grammatical and intelligent knowledge of his subject.

(2) Because he has no authority over European scholars, unless an European master is present at the lesson, which involves a waste of labour.

(c) The examination shall include the actual teaching of a class before the Inspector, as well as written lessons on given subjects.

(d) Every student must have taught two months in the practising school during each year of his training.

(e) No student shall be admitted to examination but such as fulfil the conditions under II, (3), and have been resident through the scholastic year; and no such student may be left out.

(f) Students who pass successfully through two years of training receive special mention thereof on their certificates.

(g) Students who fail in the first year's examination shall take up the first year's subjects again at the end of their second year; if they pass successfully in both years' subjects, their certificate shall be of the same class as above, but without the special mention.

(h) Students who fail at the second year's examination, but pass in the first year's subjects, shall receive a lower certificate; and for such students the grant credited to the college after they have undergone their probation shall be only Rs. 500.

6. The cost of a training college for 40 students we estimate as follows:—

Principal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs.	600 with house.
Assistant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	450	with quarters.
Normal Master	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400	"
Drawing, Music, and Munshi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	"
TOTAL TUITIONAL EXPENDITURE								1,600	per mensem.
Board, service, fuel, and light, at Rs. 16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	640	"
Repairs, renewals, books, stationery, at Rs. 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160	"
TOTAL COST PER MENSEM								2,400	

7. It will be seen that a training college on the plan sketched above, although so largely subsidised and controlled by Government, is in the position of an aided school, rather than of one maintained by Government; but we consider that, if practicable, a college instituted on this plan is preferable to one entirely maintained by Government—

*First.*—On the ground of economy—

(a) As Government will pay only three-fourths of the cost instead of the whole, the remaining one-fourth being provided from other sources.

(b) The training college can on this plan most easily be connected with the most suitable of the existing denominational schools as its practising school. This arrangement will lessen the cost most materially; the normal master of the college being head-master of the practising school, or *vice versa*; and the students, teaching by rotation in the schools, will lessen the number of assistant masters required in it.

Religious administration of  
the training college.

*Secondly.*—Because this plan appears to offer the simplest solution of the religious difficulty.

(a) As nearly all the most important of the European schools are denominational, and all include religious teaching as a part of their system, and as the great majority of European parents desire that their children should receive Christian instruction in their schools, it is necessary that their teachers should be duly qualified to impart it; and this qualification is more surely and conveniently attained and guaranteed in a training college connected with some religious body, and aided only by the Government, than in one unconnected with any religious body, of which Government undertakes the entire charge and control.

(b) As the Roman Catholic communion is able to provide trained teachers for its schools from the members of its own religious corporations, we recommend that the Church of England should be accepted, as the most suitable form of Protestant Christianity to undertake the establishment and charge of a training college for the whole presidency—

1. Because it is the wealthiest and most influential body, and can best bear the charge, and guarantee permanent maintenance,

2. Because of all the Protestant denominations it has the greatest number of members, and would be most generally acceptable.

3. Because the largest number and the most important of the Protestant schools are connected with it.

4. Because the school best suited in every respect to be attached as a practising school to a training college, *viz.*, the Naini Tal Diocesan School, is connected with the Church of England.

But we would extend to the training college, if this selection were made, the same conscience clause as we have recommended for denominational schools, and the provision that religious knowledge shall not be a subject in the annual examination of the Inspector, nor in the examination for admission; and that non-attendance at the religious services, or lectures of the college, or attendance at other religious services or lectures, shall not deprive the student of any of the general benefits or privileges of the college.

It shall, however, be obligatory upon all candidates for admission to make a declaration that they profess the Christian Faith; and, for those of them who profess themselves to be members of the Church of England, to declare that they will attend the religious services and lectures of the college.

We would not advise the establishment of more than one training college for masters, until the results of the general scheme of education finally adopted by the Government of India become apparent. It is probable, however, that there will then be a greater demand for trained and certificated teachers than can be expected at first. The number and size of schools will probably be increased, and many of the present teachers in European schools, failing to satisfy the conditions of the Government, will retire, and their places must be filled up. If this expectation be realised, a training college for 40 students, which, at the most, can turn out only 20 certificated teachers per annum, will scarcely meet the increased demand, and it may then be found expedient that Government should encourage the establishment of a second training college, on the same conditions as the first, to meet more specially the requirements of non-conformists and undenominational schools.

The following reasons have directed us to the choice of the Naini Tal School, as the one best suited for a connection with the training college, if the consent of its trustees and governing body can be obtained:—

1. It is in the hills, and more centrally situated than any other suitable school.

2. It is the grade of school most needed in India for the middle class of domiciled Europeans, and the one, in which teachers will best learn the duties they will have to discharge, as they will be taught their profession with the same class of boys as they will afterwards have to teach.

3. It has large grounds, in which we believe that a training college could be established without any undue crowding, or in any respect injuring the present school. Indeed, we are rather of the opinion that the connection will be as great an advantage to the school as to the training college.

4. As stated above, this is the least costly mode of establishing and maintaining a training college. The site and the school-building are already there, and the only building expenditure required will be for the college.

This plan, however, depends on the consent of the Naini Tal School's Committee and Trustees, and on the ability of the Church of England to contribute one-fourth of the cost of the maintenance of the college. If these conditions are not fulfilled, considering that a training college is essentially a necessary part in any complete scheme of education, we can only recommend that the Government of India should itself establish one, and undertake its entire charge and control on such principles of administration as will make it most generally useful.

It will also be necessary to establish a college for training female teachers in girls' and the smaller mixed schools. The number of the students, whom it will be necessary to accommodate, will probably at first be somewhat less than in the college for masters. And, if the precedent of English colleges for female teachers may be followed, the cost will also be somewhat less. The annual grant allowed for a Government or Imperial scholar may be, for girls, estimated at Rs. 400, instead of Rs. 500, and the final grant made for every passed and

Training college for female teachers.

certificated teacher after probation for the prescribed period, at Rs. 700 instead of Rs. 1,000.

The teaching staff for a training college of 30 or 40 female students should consist of a married principal, with two certificated school-mistresses from England, as assistant and normal mistresses. The Naini Tal girls' school would be a suitable practising school, and, with the consent of its managers, might be connected with the training college. There would, however, be a greater difficulty as regards the college-building, the Naini Tal girls' school not having in this respect the advantages possessed by the boys' school.

In view, however, of the greater cost of starting the two colleges at once, of the more immediate necessity to provide trained teachers for boys' schools, and of the expediency of making a first experiment single, it may be thought wiser to delay the establishment of a female training college, until the college for masters has been at work, and serves for future guidance.

Certificates shall be awarded to students in training colleges, and to acting teachers in schools, in general accordance with the provisions of the English educational code.

Award and issue of certificates to teachers.

1. Teachers, in order to obtain certificates, must be examined, (with the exceptions hereafter noted), and must undergo probation by actual service in school.

2. The examination will be held annually, in the beginning of December, either at the training college, or at some other suitable centre.

A syllabus of the subjects of examination for male and female candidates, respectively, may be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction for the province in which the examination is held, to whom also all intending candidates must send in their names, on or before the 1st of October preceding the examination.

3. The examination for certificates is open to—

- (a) Students, who have resided for at least one year in the training college.
- (b) Candidates, being upwards of 21 years of age, who have—
  - (1) completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily;
  - (2) or obtained a favourable report from an Inspector;
  - (3) or served as assistants for at least six months, under certificated teachers.

Candidates, not being students of the training college, attending the examination, may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second year's students.

4. The names of successful candidates, whether students or acting teachers, are published in a list, arranged in four divisions for the first year's examination, and three divisions for the second year. The division in which each candidate passes will be recorded on the certificate.

5. The certificate will be issued after the successful candidate has had the same probation, and fulfilled the same conditions, as are required, before a grant for a passed student can be paid to the training college [see II. 4 (d) and (f)].

6. Certificates are of three classes. No certificate is originally issued above the second class; in which all who have been placed by examination in the first three divisions are ranked.

The second class certificates can only be raised to the first class by good service for ten years from the date of their issue.

Certificates of the third class include those who have been placed in the 4th division by examination, and special certificates for teachers of infants and small schools; and can be raised only by examination.

7. Special certificates of the third class may be granted without examination, upon the report of an Inspector, to acting teachers who satisfy the following conditions:—

A.—They must, at the date of the Inspector's report,—

- (1) be above 25 years of age;
- (2) have been teachers of elementary schools for at least five years;
- (3) present certificates of good character from the managers of their schools.

*B.*—The Inspector must report—

- (1) that they are efficient teachers;
- (2) that not less than 15 children, who had been under their instruction during the preceding six months, were individually examined: and
- (3) that at least ten of the passes made by these scholars in reading, writing, or arithmetic were made in the final standard of the lower primary school.

But in schools attended by infants only (under 7 years of age), and in schools with less than 15 scholars, the conditions of B (2) and (3) are not required to be fulfilled; but the certificates thus issued will not entitle their holders to take charge of any other school.

8. The managers of the school must annually state, of a certificated teacher, whether his conduct, character, and attention to duty have been satisfactory; and the Inspector reports on each school visited by him, whether it is efficient in organization, discipline, and instruction. If the statement of the managers and the Inspector's report are unsatisfactory, the certificate may, at any time, be recalled, suspended, or reduced.

9. Schools and classes, taught by masters who have passed the Calcutta First Arts examination, or hold a degree of an European University, which they have obtained by examination, shall receive grants-in-aid.

10. It is not necessary that the mistresses of girls' schools, giving middle or high class education, should in all instances be certificated; the Inspector shall decide whether a certificate may be dispensed with; and his decision shall be based, both upon the character of the school and the efficiency of the mistress.

11. If the system of training colleges and certificated teachers receive the general sanction of the Government of India, such provisions under it, as may be finally approved, and affect present teachers, shall not come into force until three years from the date of first publication.

12. But after that time no school with an uncertificated principal teacher, or teachers, for its high and middle classes, shall be capable of receiving a Government grant-in-aid, except the schools noted in clauses 9 and 10.

13. Nor shall any Government grant be made in respect of pupil-teachers, but to schools taught by certificated masters, or included under clauses 9 and 10.

We have, in this scheme, endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to comply with the requirements of His Excellency's Minute, only so far as they refer to ordinary education; and have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, a system of ordinary schools which, we hope, will at least prepare and fit the European youth of this country to get their living independently and usefully,

Present scheme only of ordinary schools.

We regret that delay in forwarding the detailed statistics (requested now nearly three months ago) from most of the largest European stations has prevented us from being able to

Delay of statistics.

add to this scheme, as we hoped to do, a detailed statement, either of the total cost which it involves, or of the total number of children for whom additional accommodation in the several classes of schools must be provided; or of the localities in which it will be necessary to establish new, or to enlarge and improve old, schools. It may be expected, however, as reminders have been sent, that this delay will not be unnecessarily prolonged; and on receipt of this information, and with a<sup>1</sup> more exact acquaintance with the present state of European schools, in regard of teaching efficiency, financial soundness, suitable buildings, and sufficient supply of school material, (only to be gained by personal inspection) it will, we hope, be easy to form a fairly near estimate of the total expenditure required to maintain a sufficient number of suitable European schools for this presidency, and to state the several localities in which, and the purposes for which, this expenditure must be applied.

<sup>1</sup> We have already obtained information from nearly all the European schools of the presidency (except those in Calcutta, which will be considered separately) as to their present number of scholars, and extent of unused accommodation.

If the suggestions offered by us in this scheme are thought worthy to receive the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, we propose that the European schools of the presidency should be inspected during the ensuing cold weather.

We do not, however, think that further information need be waited for, with respect to the free schools and training college which we have advocated, and which, although we have classified them as special, we have included in the scheme for ordinary schools, because they are so essentially necessary to its completeness. Their necessity, as implied in His Excellency's Minute, is so universally felt and confessed, they will confer so direct and immediate a benefit upon the European community, and there is so little risk of running into unnecessary or unprofitable expenditure in establishing them on the moderate basis proposed, that we consider it would be perfectly safe to undertake them at once, with no further delay than the exigencies of Government necessitate.

And, in submitting finally, for the consideration of the Government of India, the three measures, hitherto untried in this country, but tried so successfully at home, of (1) a more searching system of Government inspection, and the payment of the grant-in-aid by results, for all European schools; (2) of compulsory education, applied as a last resource; (3) of a local educational rate, locally expended, and auxiliary only to the voluntary system,—we can only repeat our conviction that they are all essentially necessary to a sound educational system :—the first, to ensure, both for the State and for parents, that a full return is obtained for the money expended on education; the second, to protect children, in extreme cases, against the carelessness and selfishness of parents; and the third, to secure for schools which are only aided by Government that settled and sufficient measure of public support which is absolutely necessary to their maintenance, but which the system of fluctuating and inadequate voluntary contribution has, by itself, failed to give. And we venture to recommend them for early and careful consideration of the Legislature.

His Excellency's Minute also makes mention of subjects which have only been named, or alluded to, in the scheme we now submit, *viz.*, military, industrial, and technical schools; and the efforts to be made for engaging European youths, when fitly educated, in profitable employment.

With the permission of the Government of India, we will offer, in a separate memorandum, such suggestions on these subjects as we feel qualified to make, with our present measure of knowledge, and after a careful review of the various documents referred to us, and of the facts before us. As the result of that review, we may find ourselves able to submit a statement of the objects to be aimed at and of the measures, and general principles of action to be adopted, which, in our judgment, the documents and facts indicate for the guidance of Government, in dealing with the many important and difficult questions connected with European employment. But it will be beyond our power to propose detailed schemes (such as we have permitted ourselves to propose for ordinary schools), of the cost, method, and administration of professional schools, or of organized modes of employment. For these, a professional knowledge is required which we do not possess. It will be necessary, therefore, to employ such special and professional knowledge, in order to work out, in their practical details, the suggestions which we feel able and warranted to make, and which the Government of India shall think fit to accept as worth a practical trial.

J. BALY,

*Secretary to Committee of Enquiry  
on European and Eurasian Education.*



*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—(Education),—No. <sup>5</sup>302—319, under date the 22nd November 1879.*

**READ—**

A Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 25th March 1879, on the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India.

**READ—**

A memorandum by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly on the subject of the steps that should be taken to promote the education of the children of the poor classes of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

**RESOLUTION.**

In the year 1874 the Local Governments were asked for detailed information as to the number of European and Eurasian children who attended and who did not attend school, and were invited to report what measures were needed, and could be undertaken from provincial resources, for promoting the education and prospects of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians. The replies to that call disclosed the following facts :—

- (1) that out of an estimated total of 26,619 European and Eurasian children of school-going age, 15,067 were actually under instruction; about 56 per cent. were boys and 44 per cent. were girls;
- (2) that Government spent on these schools about Rs. 1,75,000;
- (3) that there were two large classes of children who received no education, namely, the children of the very poor in the Presidency and other large cities, and the children of European and Eurasian employes at out-stations which could not support a school;
- (4) that the Local Governments, though they admitted that further measures were in some instances needed, were yet unable to set aside from their provincial grants further sums for children of these classes, without injustice to the vast Native populations for the benefit of which those provincial grants had been given.

2. It appeared that many of the existing schools for this class of children were inefficient, and that one chief cause of their ill success was the want of competent masters and mistresses. During the last few years the subject has undergone a good deal of consideration and discussion by the Government of India, and several valuable reports were received from the Venerable Archdeacon Baly on the condition of schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the Bengal Presidency early in the present year. The Minute quoted in the preamble of this Resolution was recorded by His Excellency the Governor General, and subsequently Archdeacon Baly was invited to draw up a report upon the best measures for giving effect to the views of His Excellency in consultation with Dr. J. M. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Mr. Rawlins of the Civil Service. Archdeacon Baly has now submitted an elaborate memorandum, which, though it has not yet been fully considered or adopted by his colleagues, appears to the Governor General in Council to contain valuable suggestions which are deserving of careful consideration, and it raises questions on which further and more precise information is needed. It has accordingly been deemed expedient to publish the paper and to circulate it to the several Local Governments and Administrations in the Presidency of Bengal, and also to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in order that the various recommendations contained in it may be fully considered and reported upon by competent officers of the several educational departments, and by other persons who have given attention to the subject to which it relates. Among the suggestions made by Archdeacon Baly there are two, *viz.*, the proposals to establish at an early date a training college for teachers for European and Eurasian schools in the Bengal Presidency and to extend the Free Schools at Allahabad and Lahore, upon the expediency of which no doubt can be entertained. In regard to others, such as the suggestions to impose a special local rate upon the classes interested in schools of the nature of those now under consideration, and, under certain circumstances,



to compel European and Eurasian parents to send their children to school, opinions will probably differ; but it is desirable that these and other suggestions, and the grounds upon which they are urged, should be fully discussed and considered.

3. In the meanwhile the Venerable Archdeacon has offered to devote the whole of the present cold season to visiting various stations in the Bengal Presidency and to completing his information on the present condition of European and Eurasian schools and on the educational requirements of those classes of the community, conferring with the local authorities as to the steps to be taken. Of this offer, which has been approved by the Bishop of Calcutta, the Governor General in Council gladly avails himself; and he trusts that the Archdeacon's further enquiries will enable the Government to deal in a comprehensive manner with this most important subject. The Archdeacon will make his proposed tour on behalf of the Government of India in the capacity of "Secretary to the Committee for enquiring into European and Eurasian education." His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to allow the Archdeacon to visit any army schools which he may desire to inspect in the course of his tour. The Archdeacon will be requested to consider, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, what practical steps should be taken for the early establishment of a training college for the Presidency of Bengal at a suitable place in one of these Provinces, and with the two latter officers the arrangements which it is desirable to make for extending the Allahabad and Lahore Free Schools. He will be good enough to submit the results of his enquiries to the Government of India. It will be desirable that separate reports should be furnished on the question of the proposed training college and on that of extending the Free Schools at Allahabad and Lahore.

4. The Archdeacon's enquiries have not extended to British Burma, or to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, but a copy of this Resolution, with copies of the papers read in the preamble, will be furnished to the Chief Commissioner of Burma for report; as well as to the other Local Governments of the Bengal Presidency, and also to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in case they should see fit to make similar enquiries in their territories.

5. The Local Governments will be asked to consult selected educational officers, the Bishops of the respective Dioceses, the Archbishops and Vicars Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, Managers of Railways, and other persons interested in, or acquainted with, the subject, and will be requested to furnish their opinions on the matter by some date not later than the end of next March.

6. The Governor General in Council desires, in conclusion, to tender to Archdeacon Baly the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India for his valuable memorandum and for the zeal and ability with which he has devoted himself to this important work.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with copies of the Venerable Archdeacon's report, be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, to the Military Department, with reference to paragraph 3, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishops of Calcutta, Lahore and Rangoon, to the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, and to the Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,  
*Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. BUCK'S REPORT ON TOBACCO OPERATIONS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES  
DURING 1878-79.

No. 2150A. dated Cawnpore, the 1st October 1879.  
CCCLXVII.2.

From—E. BUCK, Esq., Director, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. P. and Oudh.  
To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In compliance with G. O. No. 1799, dated 11th August 1879, instructing me to submit an annual report on the operations connected with tobacco experiments at Gházipur and Púsa, I have the honour to submit the same for the year 1878-79.

2. *General progress in 1878-79.*—The tobacco enterprise has, during the year under report, made extensive and encouraging progress; and I believe that the account which I can now place before Government will show that practical advance has been made towards placing Indian in competition with American tobacco. This is the object which I have always submitted to Government as the ultimate aim of the efforts which have been made, and which has been the leading idea that has, from the first, guided the action taken both by this department and by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland. It is necessary to bear this in mind. The operations at Gházipur and Púsa have been misunderstood both in India and England, in consequence of a wrong supposition as to the objects in view; and it is desirable, therefore, to preface my account of the year's operations with a clear exposition of the leading idea which has guided the enterprise, *viz.*, the competition of Indian with American tobacco.

3. *European and American staff.*—I now revert to the history of the year. Five Europeans or Americans are at present engaged at Gházipur and Púsa; namely, Mr. Wishart, manager on behalf of the firm; Mr. Williamson, of Virginia, whose name I have so often mentioned in previous reports, and to whom the establishment of the business on the sound footing it now occupies is chiefly due; Mr. Cabaniss, of Virginia, who joined in April 1877, and two English assistants, of whom one (placed originally as an apprentice at the Gházipur farm at the expense of Government) has had three years' training in the business, and is now able to superintend operations.

4. *Ill-health of Mr. Williamson.*—As reported in previous years, one of the great difficulties which has had to be contended with, almost from the commencement of operations at Gházipur, has been the ill-health of Mr. Williamson, who suffered the great strain thrown upon him under the exceptionally trying seasons of drought and heat at Gházipur. Twice, with the consent of the firm, I brought him to the hills at Government expense; and in 1877 joined with the firm in sending him to Java, where he had an opportunity of studying "the Javan system" of curing tobacco. But more was required, and at the commencement of 1878 he was allowed nine months' leave to America. This time the firm paid his expenses, and instructed him to bring out the newest machinery for manufacturing tobacco, a task which he executed, as will be presently explained, with great success.

5. *Classification of operations.*—The operations of the year will be divided under the following heads:—

- I.—Disposal of crop of 1877-78.
- II.—Cultivation in the year under report, 1878-79.
- III.—Curing ditto ditto.
- IV.—Manufacture ditto ditto.
- V.—Present position and prospect of the enterprise.

Operations at Gházipur and Púsa are now so intimately connected and dovetailed in together that I must describe operations at both under each head.

I.—DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCE OF 1877.

6. The period from the time of seed-sowing to the final disposal of a crop occupies about a year and a half. 1877 was the year of drought and added

one more trying season at Ghazipur, which has thus been most unfortunate in the exceptionally bad weather to which it has been subject throughout. 1877 was the worst of a series of bad seasons, and only 77 acres could be placed under tobacco. Fortunately matters were different at Púsa. The alarming drought which devastated so large an area of India in 1877 spared this portion of Bengal, and an area of about 200 acres was cultivated with fair success. The leaf of the smaller area at Ghazipur was better cured than that of the larger at Púsa, owing to the greater experience of the Ghazipur establishment and the more forward condition of the curing houses, the consequence being that the net outturn of Púsa in saleable leaf was (per acre) very much smaller than that of Ghazipur. The following table shows the outturn in lbs. of saleable leaf, and the manner of its disposal:—

*Ghazipur.*

	<i>lbs.</i>	
Broken leaf sold locally . . .	20,000	Sold at Rs. 4 a maund.
Manufactured at Ghazipur . . .	18,650	Used in the manufacture of smoking tobaccos at Púsa or sold at Ghazipur.
Sent to Púsa for manufacture . . .	18,280	Ditto ditto ditto.
	56,930	

*Púsa.*

	<i>lbs.</i>	
Broken leaf sold locally . . .	11,700	Sold at Rs. 2-8 a maund.
Sent to England . . . . .	{ 15,000	Sold at 3½d. a lb.
	{ 7,000	Unsold.
Sent to Australia . . . . .	75,000	For manufacture or for local sale.
	108,700	

A good deal of the worst of the broken leaf (technically called "trash") has not been included in the above table. It was utilised as manure for seed beds, for which purpose it has a special value.

Further remarks on the final results obtained by the sale and manufacture of the 1877 crop will be made in the concluding section of this report.

## II.—CULTIVATION OF 1878-79.

7. The cultivation of 1878-79 was conducted under more favourable circumstances at Ghazipur, notwithstanding that the rains closed at the end of August. Mr. Williamson had however adopted the plan of sowing very early, and the bulk of the crop was actually raised with only one irrigation, whereas under the ordinary system it would have required several waterings. At Púsa, seedlings were planted at the ordinary time, and owing to the long stoppage of the rains the crop was small, stunted, and gave a light outturn per acre. The following were the areas at each farm:—

*Tobacco cultivated in 1878-79.*

<i>At Home farm.</i>	<i>By cultivators.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ghazipur . . 33 acres.	66 acres.	99 acres.
Púsa . . 140 „	None.	140 „
GRAND TOTAL .		239 acres.

8. *Successful introduction of pumps.*—It will be interesting to notice here the successful employment at Ghazipur of pump irrigation. I have in earlier reports noticed how, when the farm was under my own management, I collected the drainage of the surrounding country into a system of tanks, which were subsequently completed by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, and introduced a chain hand-pump which, with others made on the same pattern, was utilised by the manager of the farm in raising water from the tanks. On the failure of rain in the autumn, these were found of such service that the cultivators begged to be allowed to use them at night, when they were not required by the farm

manager, and their employment greatly added to the success of the Gházipur-tobacco crop, water being carried by their means for distances not less than a quarter of a mile. Their success was so well established that cheap wooden pumps of the same pattern are now being constructed and distributed to the farm tenants.

9. *Arrangements with cultivators.*—The system on which tobacco has hitherto been taken from cultivators has been explained in previous reports. Plants are sorted as brought in and priced according to quality under a settled classification. But a new arrangement has now been tried at Púsa, which promises to be better than the old one. The cultivator is, as hitherto, supplied with seedlings raised from Virginian seed, and cultivates as before under instructions from the farm managers. But when the crop is ready, one-third of the area of each field is taken by the firm, who are permitted, under the terms of an agreement with the tenant, to select which third they may consider to contain the best plants and take the produce as rent. The remaining two-thirds may be sold by the cultivator in the market, or to the firm, as he chooses. The system now described prevents the petty disputes liable to occur under the first system.

10. *Javan system of cultivation to be tried.*—The method described in the last paragraph can be readily extended to dealings with cultivators outside the farm area as soon as the firm is prepared to extend operations. Mr. Williamson's visit to Java is likely to bear good fruits in one respect. He saw there a system of dealing with cultivators which, he hopes, may be followed eventually by the firm. This consists in constructing curing-houses at different centres in the district, from which centres seedlings are sent out, and to which the plants, when ripe, are brought by cultivators. The curing is then conducted by native overseers under the superintendence of a travelling manager. When once such a system has taken root, the firm would be released from undertaking the responsibility and cost of cultivating any area under their own management, since the land round each centre would be independently cultivated by the tenants or land-holders who might own it. The only restriction would be that a prescribed method of cultivation should be followed.

11. *Necessity of early planting.*—It has been almost proved by experience at Gházipur and at Púsa that early planting is of great importance, though much more so at Gházipur than at Púsa, partly because there is less moisture at the former place and irrigation is wanted very soon after the rains cease, and partly because the dry heat which renders curing difficult sets in earlier after the cold weather at Gházipur, the hot winds both scorching and filling the leaf with dust, which, on account of the gummy nature of tobacco, can never be quite removed. It is now the object of the farm manager to get in the whole of the crop before the end of January at Gházipur, and before the end of February at Púsa; arrangements however are so made that the crop ripens by instalments, so as not to concentrate any one operation over the whole crop at one time. The whole period of harvest occupies from two to three months. This year the removal of plants from the field commenced at Gházipur in November and was completed before the end of January, and at Púsa it commenced in January and completed by the end of March.

### III.—CURING OF 1878-79.

12. *System of curing.*—Four systems of curing tobacco were described in the pamphlet issued by the Department in 1877—

1. Air-curing.
2. Sun-curing.
3. Fire (wood) curing.
4. Flue-curing.

That bright golden coloured leaf which is so esteemed by many smokers, and which fetches a higher price in the market than any other class of tobacco, can only be produced by rapid drying at a certain stage, in heat of something like 150°F. Such results can be produced to different extents by either of the three methods, sun, wood, or flue-curing.

But *wood-curing* (which means burning wood *inside* the same house as the tobacco) is expensive and smokes the leaf, while it is more uncertain in results as regards regularity of colour. The manager is now therefore setting up *flues*

which are heated from *outside* furnaces, and the plan has been found so successful that it is to be more largely adopted at both farms in future. *Sun-drying* gives a regular coloured, sweet and mild tobacco, but not so bright as that cured by flues.

*Wood-firing* is generally employed to produce the brown "shipping leaf" which has hitherto formed the bulk of American export to England; Americans themselves prefer and retain tobacco produced by the other methods, sending the wood-cured leaf to England, but English taste is now said to be following that of America, in a general preference for bright-coloured tobaccos, and the Americans are therefore preparing to meet this change in the English demand by substituting flue-curing and sun-drying for wood-curing. This circumstance justifies the assumption that the regularity of the Indian season in the cold, *i.e.*, the curing months, and the greater strength of the sun's rays in this country will give India a great advantage in the success of a sun-curing system, which, conducted as it is in the open air, is liable to failure when the climate is subject to irregular rainfall.

*Sun-curing*.—The samples sun-cured by Mr. Williamson proved very successful. The question assumes an important aspect when it is considered how much more cheaply a field of tobacco can be cured under this system than under any other; all that is required being some bambu scaffolding in the field itself with a shed for shelter in case of rain or for temporary storage. In America (where showers are, as in England, frequent) sun-drying occupies two or three months in consequence of frequent removals to the shed, and is precarious and expensive. At Púsa sun-drying only occupied three weeks.

The employment of sun-drying in India has an advantage in the heat of its sun, but it must be remembered that sun-drying cannot be extended late into the year, since it must always cease as soon as the air becomes foul with dust, and it is therefore specially necessary for this system that cultivation should be early.

*Air-drying* is not so suitable for tobacco leaf, unless required for cigars, as any of the other three methods. All systems have been tried this year, with the result that it is now anticipated that eventually the bulk of the curing will be effected by flues, supplemented by sun-curing.

13. *Curing-houses*.—It should be mentioned that the idea of utilising abandoned stud stables as curing-houses, which had much to do with the choice first of Gházipur and afterwards of Púsa, as localities for the commencement of operations, has been very fully justified by experience. It is certain that progress could not have been nearly so rapid had not these buildings been available. They have had to be closed and modified, but not to any difficult extent. Púsa has a further advantage in possessing large bambu plantations, which furnish scaffolding on which to hang the plant. There is one point on which the construction of curing-houses differ at Gházipur and Púsa; at the former place excavation to a depth of some feet below the surface is found to keep the house cool and moist, whereas at Púsa the climate is already so damp that excavation becomes injurious.

14. *Outturn of cured leaf in 1878-79*.—The outturn of cured tobacco from the crop of 1878-79, raised on the acreage shown in paragraph 7, is as follows:—

Gházipur.	Púsa.	TOTAL.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
80,000	85,000	165,000

The outturn is an estimate only, since the crop, although at this moment harvested, cured and bulked, cannot be weighed until it is fit for handling after the rains. The whole of the leaf was taken down from the curing racks at the beginning of the rains, when it became moist and pliant enough to handle. It was heaped in bulks, from which it is now being sorted and packed in hogsheads ready for export, if required.

It may be noted in this place that a very great deal of hard work has devolved on the manager at Púsa this year in having the curing-houses refitted in time for the operations for the year. All is now in good working order for future years.

#### IV.—MANUFACTURE OF 1877-78.

15. *Purchase of machinery.*—In March 1878, Mr. Williamson went to America; in November he returned, having selected and shipped all requisite machinery, of which the most important portion consisted of hydraulic presses. In December it arrived, and so soon as April last, machinery rooms had been constructed and machines erected at Púsa. This fact is another proof of the energy and ability of Mr. Williamson. During the last few months natives have been instructed in the various and complicated details required for manufacturing by Mr. Williamson himself, and at the present time every class of manufactured tobacco is being turned out. There is no kind of tobacco, smoking mixture, or cake which cannot be manufactured of a quality equal to that of the same class of American, while for this country the Indian brands are likely to prove superior to the American, since it is well known that America does not ship her best qualities to the Indian market.

16. *Capabilities of factory.*—The factory is now turning out about 500 lbs. a day of all classes, the greater part of which is black cavendish and honey-dew, intended for sale to the army. The finer smoking mixtures are only turned out in quantities required to meet the more limited demand for refined tobaccos.

The whole of the manufactured tobacco has hitherto been the produce of Gházipur, raised there in 1877-78; and an appendix giving an abstract of some of the opinions received by the manager of its quality indicates its success.

The machinery is capable of turning out 3,500 lbs. a day as soon as a sufficient number of hands have been properly trained; and when it is understood that it takes 12 months to train a factory hand in America, the progress being made must be considered satisfactory, and proves that Gházipur itself is no failure, however much the climate of Púsa may enable the latter farm to take the lead.

#### V.—PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

17. The main object in view of entering Indian into competition with American tobacco has been explained. The following table of the imports into England of the years 1873 and 1874 will prove at once what a much larger field is open in this competition than in any other:—

##### *Import of tobacco into the United Kingdom.*

From	1873.	1874.
	lbs.	lbs.
Germany . . . . .	687,720	856,646
Holland . . . . .	5,429,511	7,856,798
France . . . . .	1,436,985	1,712,839
Greece . . . . .	330,712	84,161
Turkey . . . . .	1,430,572	696,132
British India . . . . .	3,068,109	2,359,987
Philippine Islands . . . . .	171,803	780,098
China . . . . .	2,136,637	1,398,467
Japan . . . . .	4,846,892	2,948,036
Spanish West India Islands . . . . .	295,654	242,804
New Granada (United States of Columbia) . . . . .	2,199,885	1,617,573
Argentine Republic . . . . .	340,787	663,940
United States of America . . . . .	57,598,826	53,567,555
Other countries . . . . .	1,404,640	1,890,679
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>81,382,733</b>	<b>76,175,215</b>

18. *Comparison of Indian and American prices.*—Hitherto no Indian tobacco has realised any valuation approaching that of American tobacco. Taking the average price of the American leaf which is called shipping tobacco as 5d. to 6d. a lb., higher classes of bright leaf from Virginia realise as much as 7d. to 13d. a lb., the price of Indian tobacco has generally been from 1d. to 2d.



a lb. But for the last year an excessive stock and a new tax have driven down the market for American tobacco to exceptionally low rates, and the lower-priced shipping leaf did not fetch more than 4d. to 5d. It was at this time that the leaf raised in 1877 (the year of drought) reached England. The amount sent, as stated in para. 6, was 15,000 lbs. of Púsa leaf.

The consignment was, however, packed in rather damp order, and contained a quantity of moisture which caused it to be assessed under the highest rate of the new tariff which imposes 3s. 10d. duty on tobacco with moisture over 10 per cent. against 3s. 6d. on tobacco with moisture under 10 per cent. This being a new regulation, passed after the shipment of the consignment, made a considerable difference in the value of the tobacco, a difference estimated indeed by the English broker at 1d. a lb. Had the regulation been promulgated earlier, the loss could have been easily avoided. The price obtained was 3½d., which would have been 4½d. had the tobacco been dryer, and the sale has been followed by a telegram from England to prepare for despatch of large shipments.

19. *Prospect of better prices.*—I may add here that when the smaller samples of the previous year reached England, i.e., the tobacco of 1876, an offer was made by an English firm to take a regular supply of a large quantity at 4½d., a price refused by the Calcutta firm, who are satisfied from the report of the Americans that higher prices can be obtained. The prices quoted above ought indeed to be below the prices which will be obtained in future for three reasons—

*Firstly*, to quote the words of one of the English correspondents of the firm, manufacturers are conservative, and, with American tobacco so exceptionally plentiful and cheap, disinclined to try novelties.

*Secondly*, in the opinion of Mr. Williamson, cured leaf of 1878 now ready is worth 25 per cent. more than that of last year sold in England.

*Thirdly*, the market was more than 25 per cent. below its normal rate, and is now fast improving, partly in consequence of a bad season in America.

20. *Satisfactory result of prices obtained.*—The high prices, however, realised both for the best samples of the 1876 and 1877 crops indicate very strongly that an Indian leaf can be turned out of equal quality to the best shipping tobacco from America. A tierce of strips from the 1876-77 crop from Gházipur sold for 7d. a lb., and the greater part of the rest for 5d. or more, while a portion of the Púsa leaf of 1877-78 was actually valued at 5d. when the market was, as already observed, 25 per cent. below normal rates. These facts seem sufficient to guarantee future success, since year by year the quantity of the higher classes can be largely increased, and the greater portion of the crop brought to the same higher level. The chief point to be ascertained was *whether a sufficiently high level could be attained at all. It has been attained.* The cured leaf of 1878 is, indeed, very much superior to any which has been hitherto turned out, specially that from Gházipur. In all, 165,000 lbs. are now lying in "bulk" in the curing-houses, of which from 50,000 to 100,000 lbs. will be shipped round the Cape at the end of the rains, and must, for the reasons already given, realise much higher prices than the consignment of 1877.

21. *New market in France.*—A new market is not unlikely to open in France. The French Government have already asked for and received samples, which they have pronounced to be better than any they have had from India before, and they have shown their practical appreciation of its quality by asking for a larger consignment for trial, to the extent of 1,000 or 1,500 lbs.

22. *Reason why cigars not manufactured.*—No mention has yet been made of cigars. The firm have most properly determined not to take up cigars until they have thoroughly established the curing and manufacture of leaf of the American classes, and meanwhile not to enter into competition with Java or other countries for the preparation of cigar wrappers. All this will come in time; at present they have made a most serious attempt to meet the most important competition in the field, and they are wise to reserve for some time to come their forces for this main struggle.

23. *Reasons for manufacturing smoking tobacco.*—It is necessary to explain why, if the principal object in view is competition with American leaf,



manufacture of smoking tobacco for Indian consumption has occupied so large a share in the operations of the year. The reason is simple. The Indian market, though small, pays far more handsome profits than the English market. The price paid for reasonably good American manufactured tobacco in this country ranges from one to three rupees a lb. The Gházipur and Púsa tobacco is sold at just one-half that price, at a much higher profit than can be obtained by sending cured leaf to England. Profits will remain larger until competition at some future period brings down prices of manufactured leaf in India to a lower level, and although for many years Messrs. Begg, Sutherland must hold the position of monopolists, this time will probably come.

In the meanwhile, it can be understood that the firm who have, in the importation of cures, in the construction of buildings and in the charges of establishment, sunk a considerable amount of capital (more than two-thirds of a lakh of rupees) in the enterprise, are naturally anxious to get in some return from the Indian sales, which will enable them to embark, with greater security on the larger export trade.

24. *Success of smoking tobaccos.*—The success which is being obtained in Indian sales is as satisfactory as it could possibly be. Buyers are numerous in all parts of India, and in the majority of cases a first order has been followed by others from the same purchaser. Tradesmen are beginning to make large wholesale demands, and numerous testimonials have been received to the excellent quality of the tobacco. An appendix containing an abstract of some of these is subjoined. The quantity sold in India has been in the last three months more than 3,000 lbs. The business could have pushed far more extensively if the firm had not wished to hold back pending the preparation of larger stocks of leaf and the education of factory hands.

25. I may add that orders have also been received from Australia, and that arrangements have been made to send consignments to New Zealand of the manufactured smoking tobaccos.

26. While, therefore, Indian *cured* leaf can find a sale in the English market at prices which will enable it to compete there with American *cured* leaf, Indian *manufactured* leaf is proved to compete successfully with American *manufactured* leaf in India itself, with a fair prospect of success in a similar competition in the colonies.

27. *Estimate of price obtainable.*—I refrain purposely from giving exact details of the cost of preparing cured and manufactured tobacco, but I may state in general terms, that a price of 4*d.* a lb. for cured leaf in England, and from 6 annas to 10 annas for manufactured leaf in India, will secure sufficient or even handsome profits. Now the Americans do not hesitate to say that they can raise the price of the cured leaf to more than 5*d.* a lb. in years of normal rates, while experience has proved that they can readily sell manufactured tobacco at wholesale rates of 8 annas to 1 rupee a lb., which prices, whether for cured leaf in England, or for manufactured leaf in India, will more than command success. The opening for profits will perhaps be better understood if it is explained that 1*d.* a lb. represents an asset of about £5 an acre.

28. *Use of factory in consumption of broken leaf.*—A secondary use of the factory for smoking tobacco must be explained. A large part of the leaf cured in India is broken either in handling, or by hail, or in carriage to the factory. This broken leaf is just as good in quality as whole leaf, but does not sell so well in England. The factory affords therefore a means for turning the broken leaves to the best possible advantage. I may state here that all refuse or really injured leaf is sold in the bazar, where it fetches a price sufficient to cover expenses of cultivation. It is one of the first maxims at the factory to use none but the best leaf.

29. *Advantage of cheap labour.*—The one great advantage which India has over America is the cheapness of labour. It is now proved that the leaf is, for all practical purposes, as good as the American leaf, and there is hardly any doubt that the high price of labour must handicap America, which cannot afford to send home leaf at the price at which India can sell. The prices of this year in England actually caused loss to many American exporters and growers, whereas they never reached a limit which does not leave a margin of profit to India.

## VI.—SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

30. *Scheme proposed in 1875.*—I desire now to recall to Government the fact that when I was required to take up the question of tobacco industry in this country and ascertain the best form in which it could be developed in 1875, I placed before Government as the right problem for solution the question whether Indian cured leaf could be brought up to the same level as American cured leaf. I consider the problem as now solved, and solved successfully.

Although the time and capital required for its solution have somewhat exceeded (owing to causes denoted below) original anticipations, on the other hand, results have been more thorough and satisfactory than I expected. I will give, in conclusion, a brief sketch of the course which has been followed, the difficulties which have had to be overcome, and the cost which they have entailed.

31. *Importation of curer and treaty with Begg, Sutherland.*—In the same year in which I received my instructions, I advised the importation of Virginian curers and a treaty with a private firm. Other advice was given to His Honour, Sir John Strachey, to keep the experiment in the hands of Government, but my advice was eventually taken, and a treaty made with Messrs. Begg, Sutherland to occupy the stud lands at Gházipur, which were then available.

32. *Preparation of Gházipur farm under Agricultural Department.*—In 1875 and 1876 I settled villages on the stud lands and prepared the farm for the reception of the American curer. The reasons I gave for selecting Gházipur were mainly—

(1)—That it was below the frost line, and that it was surrounded by good cultivators.

(2)—That stud buildings were available for curing-houses.

The firm were in 1876 extremely anxious to begin at once on a large scale. I recommended and secured a more cautious beginning, and, as events proved, wisely, for as it turned out, the difficulties of meeting new conditions in a trying climate almost broke down the enterprise. 1876 and 1877 were unfortunately exceptionally bad seasons, and financial results were discouraging; but through all the difficulties and failures which occurred, a gleam of hope shone in the fact that the American curer pronounced some samples of cured leaf to be equal to American qualities.

Mr. Williamson worked with the most self-sacrificing zeal, tried every kind of experiment, and gradually taught the cultivators how to raise the leaf he required, and instructed himself in the system most suited to the climate.

33. *Appointment of European Assistant by Government.*—Meanwhile, my own efforts were chiefly directed to the organization of the cultivating system, and (as I have often explained) to keeping Mr. Williamson's head above water at a time when the firm were obliged to refuse the expense of doing so. I provided him with an Assistant, who, as a trained hand, has now proved most useful to the firm, and who, by his assistance, lightened Mr. Williamson's work when its weight was, in the Doctor's opinion, likely to prove fatal. I took him twice to the hills, then sent him to Java, partly at Government expense, and eventually used my influence with the firm to send him to America. He more than once nearly succumbed to the climate and to his trying work, but is, I am glad to say, now fairly recovered. He is really the pivot on which the success of the whole enterprise has rested, and if he had failed, the whole enterprise would have been broken up and abandoned.

34. *Púsa obtained by Agricultural Department from Bengal Government.*—Meanwhile I continued to have misgivings whether tobacco could be largely developed in Gházipur or anywhere in the North-Western Provinces, on account of both dryness and frost. Tobacco cultivation already, by natural selection, had found its suitable climate in Upper Bengal, and I therefore advised Government, and I advised the firm, to extend operations in that direction. I knew that they had been once anxious to obtain the Púsa stud farm. The request of the firm for Púsa, which Sir Ashley Eden desired me to instruct them to make, was acceded to, and the two farms were, in October 1877, brought under one management. A second curer was in the same year brought from America, and operations pushed with great industry at both localities.

35. *Concluding remarks.*—I have sufficiently explained in preceding paragraphs what development has been made up to the present time, and how thoroughly hopeful, in the opinions of the Americans, prospects have now become. Cultivators have been taught to raise tobacco in the proper method; a system has been worked out under which indefinite extension is possible; the Americans have ascertained, after many difficulties and trials, how to meet Indian conditions, and there is now an assured prospect of India being able to under-sell America.

I doubt if, in consideration of the extremely untoward seasons at Gházipur, more rapid progress could have been made, or at a less cost. I am positive that if the experiment had remained in the hands of Government alone, it would have either been a failure or far behind the stage it has now reached. Government would probably have grudged the time and capital, and would certainly not have had the advantage of the business relations in England which have done so much to promote the success of the firm. I therefore consider I was right in advising Government gradually to resign management to the hands of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland.

The cost of the enterprise has not been small. The firm have embarked not less than three-quarters of a lakh, and Government have already subscribed in the rental of the estates about a quarter of a lakh, besides giving a prospective rental to the firm of 8,000 or 10,000 a year.

But the tide has now begun to turn. The manager is assured that after this year the firm will be required to expend no more capital, and that from the present time profits will rapidly increase. To obtain profits is, of course, the object of the firm. The object of Government is different, but equally likely of fulfilment, *viz.*, to launch for India a new agricultural export of great magnitude. Under this view the fate of the tobacco of 1878-79 now about to be exported becomes important. If it realises in England a price of  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  a lb. or upward, the success of the enterprise will be assured, and no reasonable limit need be placed to the prospective extension of the tobacco trade of India with England. The report for the ensuing year must therefore be awaited with great interest. I have named  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  as the price, because, although  $4d.$  will bring sufficient profits, yet  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  will offer such large interest on capital invested that capital must quickly flow into and extend the trade.

36. *Reason for summary of Government operations.*—I have thought it right to give the above explanation of the course followed by this Department, under the orders of North-Western Provinces Government, in connection with the enterprise, because statements have been made which under-value the action which has been taken by the North-Western Provinces authorities. I am convinced that no other course so successful as that which has been followed could have been adopted, and that unless it had been taken, the establishment of the tobacco industry would have been at least delayed for many years. Messrs. Begg, Sutherland have never once flinched in carrying out their part of the programme; and without their steadfast determination, the present progress could not have been made. But they are the first to acknowledge that, without the support of the North-Western Provinces Government, and the direction of this Department, they could not have launched or continued the undertaking, and that the prospects of tobacco trade would, as far as they are concerned, have remained unaltered if they had not received the liberal and constant aid of this Government which Sir George Couper has never for an instant withheld.

GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF I

### Prices Current of Food-grains through

[illegible]

INDIA.  
CE AND COMMERCE

ia for the 1st half of November 1879

[illegible]

*for the 1st half of November 1879 — continued*

[illegible]



### Prices Current of Food-grains through

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 13, 1978

for the 1st half of November 1879—concluded

[illegible]

IA.  
3 AND COMMERCE.  
BER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306 AND 1307 OF THE SUPPLEMENT  
D 22ND NOVEMBER 1879.

[illegible]



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1879.

## No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years . . . . .	9	9	18	7	4	11	8	9	17	24	22	46	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
From 2 to 10 years . . . . .	32	18	50	32	20	52	26	20	46	90	58	148	
„ 10 to 20 „ . . . . .	82	21	106	96	21	117	79	26	105	257	71	328	
„ 20 to 30 „ . . . . .	235	85	320	271	70	341	193	91	284	699	246	945	
„ 30 to 40 „ . . . . .	15	2	17	12	3	15	24	5	29	51	10	61	
„ 40 to 50 „ . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Above 50 „ . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	373	138	511	418	118	536	330	151	481	1,121	407	1,528	

## No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . . . .	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
Western Bengal . . . . .	2	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	6	1	7	
Central ditto . . . . .	7	2	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	2	11	
Eastern ditto . . . . .	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Behar . . . . .	61	17	78	79	22	101	108	43	151	248	82	330	
N.-W. Provinces . . . . .	218	93	311	211	51	262	203	100	303	632	214	846	
Oudh . . . . .	41	18	59	103	43	146	14	4	18	158	65	223	
Central India . . . . .	19	4	23	8	1	9	4	4	8	31	9	40	
Punjab . . . . .	10	1	11	6	...	6	...	...	...	16	1	17	
Nepal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. . . . .	10	2	12	3	...	3	1	...	1	14	2	16	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	373	138	511	418	118	536	330	151	481	1,121	407	1,528	

## No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste . . . . .	66	10	76	67	18	85	5	8	13	138	36	174	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
Hindus { Agriculturists . . . . .	110	39	149	127	36	163	138	71	209	375	146	521	
„ { Artizans . . . . .	15	5	20	12	3	15	21	1	25	48	12	60	
„ { Low castes . . . . .	102	50	152	129	35	164	115	51	166	346	136	482	
Mussulmans . . . . .	77	33	110	83	26	109	50	17	67	210	76	286	
Christians . . . . .	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	373	138	511	418	118	536	330	151	481	1,121	407	1,528	

MEMO.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	...	907	330	1,237
2. Mussulmans	...	210	76	286
3. Christians	...	4	1	5
TOTAL	...	1,121	407	1,528

C. BERNARD,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

*Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of September 1879.*

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN CANAL.				KHURDEEP.				RUBBEE.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second.		Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second.		Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second.		Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second.		Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second.		Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	675-97	76	35,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pamoondee ...	...	...	...	10,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level ...	675	327-26	316	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1st Section ...	1,200	524-00	670	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2nd Section ...	660	345-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Total of the month	...	...	1,432	1,445	96,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	4,681	79,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	675	901-00	3,017	34,861	63,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchkoraah ...	300	230-00	746	4,113	10,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	3,802	38,964	83,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone.	Shahabad ...	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	675	54,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Western Main ...	4,312	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah ...	1,660	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gya & Patna ...	1,466	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.	Grand total of the month	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	4,465	40,442	190,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	5,379	132,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. B. HORN,  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.			
	WEST.								EAST.								No.	Indian Value.
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA ADEN.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent . . .	1,109	6,500 7	86	311 1	53	279 2	3,433	12,081 0	...	...	821	2,486 13	121	438 0	207	480 5	5,830	23,206 1
Received . .	835	6,575 0	85	316 3	56	405 8	3,139	10,656 9	...	...	826	3,035 8	95	298 6	144	272 2	6,790	20,687 3
TOTAL	1,944	12,075 7	171	627 4	109	684 10	6,572	22,737 9	...	...	1,647	5,522 5	216	734 5	351	752 7	11,010	43,793 16
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received { Via Madras .	10	40 2	38	129 0	22	65 4	2,054	11,761 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,024	15,006 3
{ Via Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Via Lathinga .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80 4
From West to East—																		
Sent { Via Madras .	322	1,252 8	30	155 10	17	59 10	2,813	13,249 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,182	14,747 4
{ Via Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Via Lathinga .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 12
From West to West—																		
{ Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	8 4	1	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10 8
{ Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 14
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	332	1,331 5	73	207 12	40	127 2	5,770	24,052 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,214	29,808 13
GRAND TOTAL																	17,224	73,602 12

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES  
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1879.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran . . . . .	835	1,109	1,944	20.29	23.69	22.10
{ " Turkey . . . . .	85	86	171	2.07	1.83	1.94
{ Persian Gulf via Karachi . . . . .	56	53	109	1.36	1.15	1.24
RED SEA . . . . . Via Suez . . . . .	3,139	3,433	6,572	76.28	73.33	74.72
TOTAL . . . . .	4,115	4,681	8,796	100.00	100.00	100.00

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has again fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency, but none has fallen elsewhere. Want of rain is felt in Orissa, and in a less degree in the Punjab and parts of the Deccan. Cotton, tobacco, and pulses have been somewhat damaged by frost in Western, Central, and Northern India. The autumn harvest has mostly been gathered in, and the spring crops promise well. The general health is improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Dec. 6th)	...	<i>Ragi</i> 25·87; harvest of early dry crops; sowing second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 28·50; paddy being harvested; blight in two taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 29·41.
Kistna ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 25·47; later dry crops where damaged by storm being re-sown in places; standing crops improving; harvest of black paddy, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full; 29 inches of water over ancient.
Chingleput ( " " ) (Madras)	60 (average of 8 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 23·11; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting in three taluks; in parts of four taluks crops somewhat injured by insects; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ( " " )	14 (average of 2 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25·33; crops fair but withering in parts of three taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> in seven taluks; outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ , others $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	68 (average of 12 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26·19; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	22 (average of 4 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24·17.
Malabar ( " " )	92 (average of 2 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 19·72; second crop progressing.
Travancore ( " " )	1·27	Prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
<b>Bombay—(Dec. 10th)</b>		
Kurrachee	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad	...	Cotton and tobacco injured by frost in two talukas, young <i>rabi</i> crops damaged by locusts in one; mortality amongst camels and horses in two talukas.
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest over; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; fever continues.
Baroda	...	Crops good; fever abating.
Surat	...	Crops generally good; fever throughout district.
Nasik	...	Ague and cattle disease still continue; <i>rabi</i> coming up well.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Average abnormal temperature three degrees cool; wind normal.
Poonah (Dec. 7th)	...	Prices of <i>jowari</i> falling.
Ahmednagar	...	Rain wanted in district; crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore	...	Part of <i>kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> generally good, but cold weather caused injury in places; public health good.
Dharwar	...	Reaping of early crops nearly completed; rat-killing continues; cattle disease in Hargal taluka.
Kanara	...	Harvest continues above ghat; fever prevails; cattle disease subsiding.
Rajkot	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops promising; health generally good; weather cold; prices declining.
" " "		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crop prospects good; damage by frost and locusts in parts of Sind, and by rats in Ahmednagar; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
<b>Bengal—(Dec. 9th)</b>		
Chittagong	A few drops.	Weather cloudy and somewhat warm; harvesting progresses; crop good, except in cyclone-tracts, where cholera continues unabated.
Dacca	Nil	Prospects of crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Sowing of winter crops and reaping of <i>amun</i> going on; prospects fair; an average outturn expected; ordinary fever in many places.
Moorshedabad	Nil	<i>Haimanti</i> paddy being harvested; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; isolated cases of fever; a few small-pox cases reported from thana Bharatpore; small-pox amongst cattle still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cutting of <i>dhan</i> fast going on; sowing of spring crops being vigorously pushed on, and prospects good; general health good, but sporadic cases of fever and cholera.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crop prospects very good; health fair.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; fever still prevalent.
Bhúgalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Estimated outturn of crops for sudder and northern parts 16 annas, for rest of district 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> sowings still going on; paddy everywhere being cut; cholera only in a few villages, apparently abating; rivers now drying up.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Aghani dhan</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> promises well; prices falling; general health good; some cattle in south starving.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; crops on ground doing well; food-grains cheap; health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> , too late for rice; small-pox and fever prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during week; in Cuttack it is much wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops, but too late for rice, which on unirrigated high lands damaged partially; rice being rapidly harvested, yield expected very fair in most parts of province; <i>rabi</i> crops generally doing well, and prospects favourable; in cyclone-stricken tracts of Chittagong cholera continues unabated, and crop prospects not favourable; prices comparatively much fallen, and still falling in some places; public health on the whole fair, but fever still continues in some places, and a little cholera and small-pox reported here and there.
<b>N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Dec. 9th) ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; <i>aghani dhan</i> being cut; fever abating.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	Frost still damaging <i>arhar</i> and cotton crops, weather otherwise seasonable; health improving; a little late rice left on the ground, other <i>kharif</i> harvested; wheat 13½, coarse <i>chawal</i> 19½, unhusked <i>dhan</i> 37 seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 10th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects very favourable; fever rapidly decreasing.
Jhánsi ( " 11th ) ...	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> being sown; sickness abating.
Agra ( " 9th ) ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> has been harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops progressing well, but <i>arhar</i> and cotton has partially suffered from frost; weather seasonable; health improving.
Bareilly ( " 10th ) ...	...	Frosty nights; sky clear; health better.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	...	Cold unabated; cotton and <i>arhar</i> suffering in consequence; prices unchanged.
Kumaun ( " 9th ) ...	...	Weather fine; very cold; crops good.
Lucknow ( " 10th ) ...	...	Prospects good; fever prevalent, but abating.
Partabgarh ( " 8th ) ...	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Sitapur ( " 10th ) ...	...	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> promising.
Fyzabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Irrigation going on.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain; weather cold; health improving; some damage done to cotton and <i>arhar</i> by frost in Allahabad, Agra, and Meerut.
<b>Punjab—(Dec. 9th)</b>		
Delhi ...	...	Prices of food grains have fallen slightly this week; fever still decreasing.
Hissar ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving, but rain required; prices stationary; health generally good.
Umballa ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> promising; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops now require rain; prices rising slightly; health satisfactory.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; health fair; fever about.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	...	No report received.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Pesháwar ...	...	Standing crops affected by frost; rain wanted; prices have risen.
Mooltan ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowing still in progress.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week, but is now wanted; clouds have gathered and dispersed; prices generally steady.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nágpur (Dec. 10th) ...	...	Cold; backward <i>kharif</i> crops damaged by frost; <i>rabi</i> favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cotton and <i>tur</i> damaged by frost; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	<i>Pulse</i> damaged by frost; cotton-picking progressing, outturn poor; <i>rabi</i> favourable; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Cold severe; cotton injured somewhat; <i>rabi</i> favourable.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cotton outturn below average; prices rising.
Raipur (Dec. 6th) ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> being gathered; <i>rabi</i> favourable; cotton below average; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ( " 5th) ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> being gathered; prices stationary; small-pox slight.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Clear and cold; <i>kharif</i> harvest continues; cotton and pulses in northern districts slightly damaged by frost; <i>rabi</i> favourable; health improving; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>British Burma—</b> (Dec. 10th)		
Akyab ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 224.06; public health and agricultural prospects good; sporadic cholera in Naaf township.
Rangoon ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 113.69; slight fever still prevalent in some parts; a few fresh cases of small-pox; otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; crops good; reaping commenced in parts of Hluawbee and Hpyoungleng townships.
Bassein ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 98.49; public health good; slight cattle disease in Thaboung township; reaping commenced.
Prome ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 44.83; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 171.25; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 76.42; public health and prospects of crops good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General health good; slight cattle disease; reaping general; reports of crops satisfactory.
<b>Assam—</b> (Dec. 10th)		
Gauhati ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; mornings foggy; <i>sali dhan</i> being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable.
Sylhet ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Latter part of the week cloudy; reaping progressing; prospects good.
Cachar ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer owing to approaching rain; prospects of crops very good; common rice 16½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of <i>sali dhan</i> continues; rain wanted for mustard; district healthy.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—</b> (Dec. 10th)		
Bangalore ... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Crops in good condition generally; wet crops under small tanks in some parts have partially failed; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ... ..	...	} No report received.
Mercara ... ..	...	
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—</b> (Dec. 10th)		
Amruti ... ..	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving.
Akola ... ..	...	<i>Rabi</i> promises well; <i>kharif</i> reaping progressing.
Hyderabad... ..	<i>Nil</i>	Crops flourishing; fever slightly prevalent.
<b>Central India States—</b> (Dec. 10th)		
Indore ... ..	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ... ..	...	No report received.
Satna ... ..	...	Prospects good; <i>jowar</i> 26 seers.
Ratlam ... ..	...	Weather clear and cold; <i>Rabi</i> and <i>jowar</i> good.
Neemuch ... ..	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; weather cool.
Chhindwara ... ..	...	Crops excellent; health good; wheat 12½ seers.
Bhopal ... ..	...	No report received.
Agar ... ..	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ... ..	...	No report received.
Munpur ... ..	...	Fever abated; <i>tur</i> crops slightly injured by cold; prices of <i>jowar</i> and <i>mukha</i> falling.
<b>Rajputana—</b> (Dec. 10th)		
Alm ... ..	...	Cold; fever decreasing.
Serohi ... ..	...	No report received.
Marwar (Nov. 29th) ... ..	...	Tanks and wells almost full; fever abating; <i>rabi</i> sowings still in progress; rain crops being gathered; prices stationary.
Meywar (Dec. 5th) ... ..	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harcottee ( „ 6th) ... ..	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ( „ 4th) ... ..	...	Fever abating; prospects good.
Ajmere ... ..	...	} No report received.
Jeypore ... ..	...	
Bhurlpore ... ..	...	
Ulwur ... ..	...	

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. (*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Town-duties and Tolls Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 17th December 1879.*

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, at 9-30 P.M., on the evening of Thursday, 8th January 1880.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting not later than the 5th January, after which date no cards will be received, and to bring with them to the Drawing Room the two cards which will be sent to them,—one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, are requested to send

their cards with their address and the name of the lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting by the 1st proximo, if possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress with trains. Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable.

The carriages of those who have the Private Entré will enter by the South-east Gateway and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-east Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-west Gateway.

By Command,

ARTHUR CROOKSHANK, *Major,*

*Offg. Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 18th December 1879.*

**No. 32.**—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 24th instant, at noon, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 15th December 1879.*

**No. 2257.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the exemption of residents in the French town and territory of Pondicherry, being Europeans, from the payment of import duty on their guns, when holding pass-ports from their own authorities (countersigned by the proper British Magistrate) certifying that they are entitled to carry such arms for sporting purposes.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 2292.**—PROCLAMATION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the 28th Vic., Cap. 17, Section 4, and by Act XXI of 1836, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the villages mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be transferred from the Chief Commissionership of Assam to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and shall form part of the District of Rungpore, with effect from the 1st of January 1880 :—

*Schedule.*

Names of Villages.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Name of District.
Sunbunda (Khulsikuri) . . .	Tarreja . . .	Goalpara.
Keddar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
Bahar Keddar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
Jhow Kuti . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
Pakdanga . . . . .	Ghoorla . . . . .	Do.
Ramraikuti (Arazi Pakdanga)	Do. . . . .	Do.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 655.**—Mr. R. J. Richardson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd November 1879.

**No. 659.**—APPOINTMENTS.—Moreswar Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, to be sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, with effect from the 7th August 1879, *vice* Madho Rao Ram Chandra, transferred to the Baroda State.

Rai Bhog Chand is confirmed sub. *pro tem.* in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Moreswar Rao.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 517, dated 11th September 1879.

## MEDICAL.

*The 15th December 1879.*

**No. 614.**—The services of Surgeon P. W. Daltzell are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

**No. 618.**—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their names :—

Names.	To what grade promoted.	Date of promotion.
Doorga Dass Sen . . .	2nd Grade . . .	July 15, 1879
Ramrich Paul . . .	Ditto . . .	Nov. 1, 1879
Isban Chunder Roy . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Tarucknauth Gangooly . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Luthfull Khabeer . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Rutty Kanta Ghose . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Jadub Kristo Sen . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

*The 16th December 1879.*

**No. 622.**—The services of Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Pal are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 413.**—The Reverend J. Williamson, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd November 1879.

The Reverend A. Ferrier, M.A., Officiating Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd November 1879.

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

*Fort William, the 19th December 1879.*

**No. 101 G.-M.**—The following promotions in the Bhopal Battalion are made, with effect from the 1st November 1879 :—

Jemadars Rye Singh and Shumsher Singh to be Subadars, *vice* Subadars Meer Abdul Kurreem and Soomrun Doobey, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildars Benee Pershad, Rutton Singh, Ragho-nath Singh, and Sendial Pandey to be Jemadars, *vice* Jemadars Murdun Singh and Sewburn Singh, transferred to the Pension Establishment, and Jemadars Rye Singh and Shumsher Singh, promoted.

## POLITICAL.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 1380 G.-P.**—With reference to Notification No. 516 P., dated 10th February 1879, Mr. J. Eisenlohr, Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 10th December 1879.

*The 18th December 1879.*

**No. 1756 I. P.**—The following Notification from the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 14th October, is re-published for general information:—  
Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, with reference to their Indian Possessions.

*Signed at Lisbon, December 26, 1878.*

*[Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, August 6, 1879.]*

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, being equally animated by the desire to draw closer the ancient ties of friendship which unite the two nations, and to improve and extend the relations of commerce between their respective dominions, and judging it convenient to substitute for the privileges accorded to Portuguese commerce at Surat a system more in harmony with the fiscal interests of British India and those of Portuguese India, Their Majesties have resolved, with these objects to establish a Customs Union between the possessions of their respective Crowns in India, and to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Extradition for the said possessions.

And for these purposes have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Robert Burnet David Morier, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at the Court of His most Faithful Majesty, &c., &c., &c.

And His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, Senhor João de Andrade Corvo, Councillor of State, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Professor in the Polytechnical School of Lisbon, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Knight Grand Cross of the Ancient, Most Noble and Illustrious Order of St James for the reward of Scientific, Literary, and Artistic Merit, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, Companion of the Military Order of Aviz, Effective Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of France, of Leopold of Austria, of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy, of the Royal Order of Charles the Third of Spain, of the Order of the Polar Star of Sweden, Officer of Public Instruction in France, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

#### ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce, navigation, and transit, between the Indian dominions of the High Contracting Parties.

Such freedom of commerce, navigation, and transit shall not extend to contraband of war, or to articles of which the exportation or importation is prohibited by this Treaty, or by any law not inconsistent therewith, now or for the future in force in the Indian dominions of either Party.

#### ARTICLE II.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to enter into and to travel and reside in the Indian dominions of the other; to hire and own lands and houses therein; to open warehouses and wholesale and retail shops, and otherwise to trade with perfect freedom therein.

Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da Índia, e Sua Magestade Fidelíssima El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, igualmente animados do desejo de estreitar os antigos laços de amizade que unem as duas nações, e de melhorar e promover as relações commerciaes entre os seus respectivos dominios, e julgando conveniente substituir os privilegios concedidos ao commercio Portuguez em Surate por um systema mais em harmonia com os interesses fiscaes da Índia Britannica e da Índia Portuguesa, resolveram para este fim estabelecer uma União Aduaneira entre as possessões das suas respectivas Corôas na Índia, e levar a effeito um Tratado de Commercio e Extradicação nas ditas possessões.

E para esse fim nomearam seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:—

Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido do Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da Índia, a Senhor Roberto Burnet David Morier, Cavalleiro da Muito Honrada Ordem do Banho, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica junto do Sua Magestade Fidelíssima, &c., &c., &c.;

E Sua Magestade Fidelíssima El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, o Senhor João de Andrade Corvo, Conselheiro d'Estado, Par do Reino, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, Professor da Escola Polytechnica de Lisboa, Tenente-Coronel d'Engenhueiros, Gran Cruz da Antiga, Nobilíssima e Esclarecida Ordem de São Thiago, do Merito Scientifico, Litterario, e Artistico, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, Cavalleiro da Ordem Militar de Aviz, Gran Cruz Effectivo da Ordem da Rosa do Brazil, Gran Cruz da Legião de Honra de França, de Leopoldo da Austria, de São Mauricio e São Lazaro de Italia, da Real Ordem de Carlos Terceiro de Hespanha, da Ordem da Estrella Polar da Suecia, e Official de Instrução Publica em França, &c., &c., &c.;

Os quaes, depois de haverem trocado os seus respectivos plenos poderes, que acharam em bôa e devida fôrma, convieram nos seguintes Artigos:—

#### ARTIGO I.

Haverá reciproca liberdade de commercio, navegação e transitto entre os dominios das duas Altas Partes Contratantes na Índia.

Essa liberdade de commercio, navegação, e transitto não será extensiva ao contrabando de guerra, ou a quaesquer objectos cuja exportação ou importação fôr prohibida pelo presente Tratado ou por qualquer lei que lhe não seja contraria, actualmente, ou de futuro, em vigor nos dominios na Índia de qualquer das Altas Partes Contratantes.

#### ARTIGO II.

Os subditos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contratantes terão direito de entrar, viajar e residir nos dominios da outra na Índia: de arrendar e possuir terras e casas; de abrir armazens e lojas para a venda por grosso e a retalho, bem como de exercer qualquer outro commercio com perfeita liberdade n'esses dominios.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties availing themselves of the above permission shall enjoy in the Indian dominions of the other, in respect of commercial and industrial pursuits, all privileges, immunities, and other advantages which are or may be accorded to the subjects of the other, and shall not be liable to any general, special, or local imposts whatever, except those which are or may be imposed on such subjects; but they shall be in all respects amenable to the general laws and statutes in force in such dominions.

### ARTICLE III.

The ports, harbours, roadsteads, basins, creeks, and rivers in the Indian dominions of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the subjects of the other, on the same conditions as those on which they are open to the subjects of the Party in whose dominions they are.

The coasting and carrying trade between one port and another in the Indian dominions of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be open to the vessels of the other, without any restriction except such as is or may be imposed upon national vessels.

No vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be subjected by the other to any harbour or navigation dues of any description whatsoever, or to any regulations for stationing, loading, unloading, or otherwise, to which national vessels are not equally subject, or shall be denied any privilege which is accorded to such vessels.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves respectively the right of retaining, increasing, modifying, and abolishing the dues and charges on navigation in their respective Indian dominions, and of establishing new dues and charges of a like nature.

### ARTICLE IV.

The privileges and engagements comprised in Articles I, II, and III, of this Treaty shall extend to Native States which, by Treaty with Her Britannic Majesty or otherwise, may be entitled to be placed, in the matters referred to therein respectively, on the same footing as British India. The Governor-General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor-General of Portuguese India a list of such Native States.

### ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties agree to use their best endeavours to establish between their respective systems of moneys, weights, and measures the harmony desirable for the development of commercial relations between their respective dominions.

The detailed measures to be adopted shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed within two years from the date when this Treaty comes into force.

### ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties, being equally animated by the desire of procuring for their respective subjects new facilities of communication, and of extending the external commerce of India, agree to the following stipulations:—

(a) Whenever His Most Faithful Majesty shall give notice to Her Britannic Majesty

Os subditos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contratantes, prevalecendo-se das supranencionadas concessões, gozarão nos dominios da outra na India, no tocante a assumptos commerciaes e industriaes, de todos os privilegios, immunidades e outras vantagens que tenham sido já, ou possam vir a ser concedidas aos subditos da outra, e não estarão sujeitos a quaesquer, contribuições geraes, especiaes, ou locais, com excepção d'aquellas a que estejam já, ou possam vir a estar os mencionados subditos; mas ficarão a todos os respeitos subordinados ás leis geraes e regulamentos em vigor n'esses dominios.

### ARTIGO III.

Os portos, ancoradouros, estaleiros, angras e rios nos dominios na India de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes estarão abertos ao commercio e navegação dos subditos da outra nas mesmas condições em que o estiverem para os subditos d'aquella em cujos dominios se acham situados.

O commercio de cabotagem entre um e outro porto nos dominios da India de qualquer das duas Altas Partes Contractantes será permittido aos navios da outra sem restricções algumas, exceptuando as que tenham sido já ou possam vir a ser impostas aos navios nacionaes.

Nenhum navio de qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes será sujeito pela outra a direitos de porto ou navegação de qualquer natureza, ou a regulamentos de ancoradouro, carga, descarga, ou outros quaesquer, a que os navios nacionaes não estejam igualmente sujeitos, nem lhe será negado qualquer privilegio concedido a esses navios.

As Altas Partes Contractantes reservam-se respectivamente o direito de conservar, augmentar, modificar ou abolir os direitos e encargos sobre a navegação nos seus respectivos dominios na India, e de estabelecer novos direitos e encargos de identica natureza.

### ARTIGO IV.

Os privilegios e estipulações comprehendidos nos Artigos I, II, e III d'este Tratado serão extensivos aos Estados Nativos que por Tratado com Sua Magestade Britannica, ou por outra forma possam ter direito a ser collocados, nos assumptos ali mencionados respectivamente, nas mesmas condições que a India Britannica. O Governador-Geral da India Britannica communicará de tempo a tempo ao Governador-Geral da India Portugueza uma lista d'esses Estados.

### ARTIGO V.

As Altas Partes Contratantes concordam em empregar todas as diligencias para estabelecer entre os seus respectivos systemas de moeda, pesos e medidas, a harmonia desejavel para o desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes entre os seus respectivos dominios.

As medidas especiaes que tem de ser adoptadas serão assumpto de uma Convenção em separado entre o Governador-Geral da India Britannica e o da India Portugueza, a qual será levada a effeito dentro de dois annos a contar da data em que o presente Tratado começar a vigorar.

### ARTIGO VI.

As Altas Partes Contratantes, animadas do desejo de proporcionar aos seus respectivos subditos novas facilidades de communicação, e de dar maior extensão ao commercio exterior da India, concordam nos seguintes estipulações:

(a) Quando Sua Magestade Fidelissima informar Sua Magestade Britannica que se acha

that a joint stock company has been formed for the construction of a railway from the port of Marmagaum to the town of New Hubli, and that His said Majesty proposes to give to the said company a concession of powers and facilities for the construction and maintenance of the portions of the said railway lying within Portuguese India, and the rendering of the said port safe and suitable for purposes of commerce, Her Britannic Majesty engages, upon being satisfied that such concession is suitable and sufficient, and that the capital necessary for the undertaking is forthcoming, and upon the said concession being actually granted by His said Majesty, to enter into a contract with the said company providing for:

1. The grant, upon the same terms as those upon which land has been granted to guaranteed railway companies in British India, of whatever land may be temporarily or permanently necessary for the construction and maintenance of the portion of the line lying within British territory.

2. The use of Her Majesty's best endeavours to obtain from any native State whose territory the line is intended to traverse, the grant on the same terms of whatever land may be so necessary for the said purpose, but subject to Her Britannic Majesty's Imperial jurisdiction and sovereignty.

3. The affording of all usual and reasonable facilities for the making and working of the line.

4. The conveyance by the said company, on the whole line of railway between Marmagaum and New Hubli, or any part thereof, upon terms similar to those on which the same are conveyed upon the guaranteed railways in British India, of Her Britannic Majesty's mails, post-office officials, police, artisans, and stores, and also (subject in the case of transit through His Most Faithful Majesty's territory, to the provisions of Article XVIII of this Treaty) of her troops, arms and munitions of war.

5. The right of Her Britannic Majesty to construct and maintain an electric telegraph on such whole line, or any part thereof.

6. The right of Her Britannic Majesty to construct from any point or points of the said whole line a line of railway to Karwar, and lines to any other places in British India, and the use, with engines, carriages, and otherwise, for the purposes of any such lines, of the whole or any part of the company's said whole line, and the stations, works, watering places, and conveniences thereof upon such terms and considerations as may be mutually agreed upon or settled by arbitration.

7. The exercise by Her Britannic Majesty, in respect of the portion of the said whole line situated within British India, of all powers usually exercised, or provided to be exercised, over any of the guaranteed railways aforesaid, and the subjection of the said company to any enactment for the regulation of the affairs of railways which may be passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of British India.

(b) In the event of a contract, as contemplated in clause (a) of this Article, being entered into within two years from the date of this Treaty coming into force, or otherwise previous to the completion by Her Britannic Majesty of an Imperial State railway between the towns of New Hubli and Bellary, Her Britannic Majesty further engages

organizada uma companhia por ações, para a construção de um caminho de ferro do porto de Mormugão á cidade de Nova Hubli, e que Sua Magestade se propõe conceder á dita companhia auctorisação e facilidades para a construção e conservação da parte do dito caminho de ferro situada na India Portuguesa, e para tornar o referido porto seguro e accommodado para fins commerciaes, Sua Magestade Britannica obriga-se, uma vez persuadida de que tal concessão é adequada e sufficiente, e que não faltará o capital necessario para a empresa, e depois de feita por Sua Magestade Fidelissima a referida concessão, a contratar com a sobredita companhia nas seguintes condições:

1. Concessão nos mesmos termos em que tem sido concedidos terrenos na India Britannica a companhias de caminhos de ferro garantidas, de quaesquer terrenos que possam ser temporaria ou permanentemente necessarios para a construção e conservação da parte da linha situada em territorio Britannico.

2. Emprego por parte de Sua Magestade de todas as diligencias para alcançar de qualquer Estado Nativo, cujo territorio a linha tenha de atravessar, a concessão, nos mesmos termos, de quaesquer terrenos que para o dito fim possam do mesmo modo ser necessarios, mas sujeita á Imperial jurisdicção e soberania de Sua Magestade Britannica.

3. Concessão de todas as facilidades usuaes e razoaveis para a construção e exploração da linha.

4. Transporte pela dita companhia por toda a linha de caminho de ferro entre Mormugão e Nova Hubli, ou parte d'ella, das malas e empregados do correio, da policia, e dos operarios e material no serviço de Sua Magestade Britannica, e tambem (sujeito no caso de transitio pelo territorio de Sua Magestade Fidelissima ás estipulações do Artigo XVIII d'este Tratado) de tropas, armas, e munições de guerra de Sua Magestade Britannica, nos mesmos termos em que são transportados pelos caminhos de ferro garantidos na India Britannica.

5. Direito por parte de Sua Magestade Britannica de estabelecer e explorar um telegrapho electrico em toda a linha ou parte d'ella.

6. Direito por parte de Sua Magestade Britannica de construir, a partir d'um ou mais pontos de toda a dita linha, uma linha de caminho de ferro para Karwar, e linhas para quaesquer outros logares na India Britannica, e o uso, com locomotivas, carruagens, ou por outra forma, para o serviço d'essas linhas, de toda ou de parte da totalidade da linha da referida companhia, e das estações, obras, depositos d'agua, e accessorios da mesma linha, nos termos e condições em que mutuamente concordarem, ou forem determinados por arbitragem.

7. Exercicio por Sua Magestade Britannica, no que respeita á parte de toda a dita linha situada na India Britannica, de todos os poderes usualmente exercidos, ou que possam ser exercidos sobre qualquer dos sobreditos caminhos de ferro garantidos, e sujeição da dita companhia a qualquer disposição legal para regular os negocios de caminhos de ferro que fôr decretada pelo conselho Legislativo do Governador-Geral da India Britannica.

(b) No caso de se celebrar um contracto, como se acha estipulado na clausula (a) d'este Artigo, dentro de dois annos a contar da data em que este Tratado começar a vigorar, ou, mesmo, antes da conclusão por Sua Magestade Britannica de um caminho de ferro Imperial do Estado, entre as cidades de Nova Hubli e Bellary, Sua Magestade



to include in such contract, should the said company so desire, the further right to complete and maintain the line of railway between the said towns, upon the same terms as those applicable to the line between the Portuguese frontier and New Hubli, together with the addition of an engagement on the part of the said company to take over on equitable terms to be mutually agreed upon or settled by arbitration, any portion of the said line then completed or under construction, and the works, stock, or appliances appertaining thereto.

(c) Whenever either of the High Contracting Parties may be desirous of ascertaining the feasibility and expediency of constructing a railway from the port of Marmagaum to the town of New Hubli, and the advantages of such a railway to commerce generally, as compared with a railway from the port of Karwar to the said town, the said parties shall, in concert, appoint a Mixed Commission under the provisions of Article XVI of this Treaty, which shall cause a thorough survey to be made of the routes available, and any other investigations which may be necessary, and shall submit a report on the question. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay the salaries of its own engineers or officers engaged on the Commission or investigations, together with the expenses which the Commission may occasion in its own territories.

(d) In the event of His Most Faithful Majesty not finding it practicable or expedient to grant a concession to any joint stock company as contemplated in clause (a) of this Article, but of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (c) of the same establishing to the satisfaction of both Governments that a railway can be constructed from Marmagaum to New Hubli at a reasonable cost and with fair prospects of becoming remunerative, and that such a railway would be preferable, in the interests of commerce generally to one from New Hubli to Karwar, the High Contracting Parties engage to adopt, in concert, such measures as may be compatible with their respective financial circumstances, with the view to insure the construction thereof at as early a date as may be practicable.

#### ARTICLE VII.

In order further to carry out the desire of the High Contracting Parties that their respective Indian dominions shall become one territory in all matters relating to commerce, it is agreed as follows:—

All Customs duties, whether on import or export now levied on the frontier lines between the Indian dominions of the High Contracting Parties, shall be abolished, and all Customs establishments connected therewith shall be discontinued. All articles of commerce, of whatever origin, which, according to the provisions of this Treaty, may be imported into or exported from the Indian dominions of either party, shall pass freely into or out of such dominions across such frontier lines, without being subject to any import, export, or transit duty, and shall be in all respects treated not less favourably than similar national products.

All goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Indian dominions of one of the High Contracting Parties, or which have been legally imported into such dominions, may be conveyed by sea out of such dominions into the Indian dominions of the other without payment of duties of Customs.

Britannica obrigase ainda a incluir n'esse contrato, se a companhia o desejar, o direito adicional de completar e manter a linha de caminho de ferro entre as ditas cidades, nas mesmas condições que são applicaveis á linha entre a fronteira Portuguesa e Nova Hubli, juntamente com a addição de um compromisso por parte da dita companhia, de receber nos termos equitativos que mutuamente se assentarem, ou que forem determinados por arbitragem, qualquer parte da dita linha, então completa ou em construcção, assim como as obras, material, e todos os seus pertences.

(c) Quando alguma das Altas Partes Contratantes desejar certificar-se da possibilidade e conveniencia da construcção de um caminho de ferro do porto de Mormugão á cidade de Nova Hubli, e das vantagens d'esse caminho de ferro para o commercio em geral, comparado com um caminho de ferro do porto de Karwar á dita cidade, nomearão, de accordo, uma Comissão Mixta, conforme as estipulações do Artigo XVI d'este Tratado, a qual mandará fazer um exame completo das diferentes directrizes que se possam adoptar, e quaesquer outras investigações que se reputem necessarias, e apresentará um relatorio sobre a questão. Cada uma das Altas Partes Contratantes pagará os ordenados dos seus engenheiros e empregados da dita Comissão, ou dos empregados nas ditas investigações, e bem assim pagará as despesas que a dita Comissão tiver a fazer dentro do seu proprio territorio.

(d) Se o Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima não julgar possivel ou conveniente fazer uma concessão a qualquer companhia por acções, como se menciona na clausula (a) d'este Artigo, mas se o relatorio da Comissão nomeada na conformidade da clausula (c) provar de modo que satisfaça ambos os Governos, que se póde construir de Mormugão á Nova Hubli um caminho de ferro por um preço razoavel, e com boa perspectiva de vir a ser remunerativo, e que esse caminho de ferro é preferivel, no interesse do commercio em geral, ao da Nova Hubli a Karwar, as Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a adoptar, de accordo, as medidas que forem compatíveis com as suas respectivas circumstancias financeiras para assegurar a construcção d'esse caminho de ferro no mais breve prazo possivel.

#### ARTIGO VII.

A fim de levar por diante o desejo das Altas Partes Contratantes de que os seus respectivos dominios na India formem um só territorio em todos os assumptos relativos ao commercio, fica estipulado que:—

Todos os direitos das Alfandegas, quer sobre importação, quer sobre exportação, actualmente cobrados na linha da fronteira entre os dominios na India das duas Altas Partes Contratantes, ficarão abolidos, e todos os postos aduaneiros para a sua cobrança e fiscalisação deixarão de existir. Todos os artigos de commercio de qualquer origem que, nos termos das estipulações d'este Tratado, forem importados ou exportados dos dominios da India de qualquer das Altas Partes Contratantes, entrarão n'esses dominios e delles sairão livremente pela linha da fronteira, sem que fiquem sujeitos á direito algum de importação, exportação, ou transito, e não serão a qualquer respeito tratados com menos favor do que os productos nacionaes similares.

Todas as mercadorias originarias dos dominios da India de uma das Altas Partes Contratantes ou nelles produzidas ou fabricadas, ou que hajam sido legalmente importadas n'esses dominios, poderão ser d'ahi transportadas por mas para os dominios, na India da outra sem pagamento de direitos de Alfandega.

With the view of preventing injury to the joint interests of the High Contracting Parties by the passage, free of duty, of dutiable articles across those frontiers of Portuguese India which march with Native States not entitled to the same Customs' privileges as British India, and by the import from, and export to, such States, by sea, of such articles, the Government of Portuguese India will levy, on all goods passing such frontiers, or so imported or exported, duties at the rates for the time being in force under this Treaty in respect of similar goods respectively imported into, or exported from, Portuguese India from or to foreign countries.

The Governor-General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor General of Portuguese India a list of the Native States entitled to the same Customs' privileges as British India.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

In order to insure that the complete freedom of intercourse between their respective Indian dominions, which it is the desire of the High Contracting Parties to provide, shall produce beneficial results, without prejudice to the financial interests of either, it is hereby agreed that there shall be a Customs Union between the said dominions on the following terms:—

The laws and regulations relating to the levy of Customs duties on goods exported or imported by sea, and the administration of the Department of Customs, shall be uniform throughout the said dominions, in so far as the High Contracting Parties, acting in concert, may deem practicable after taking into consideration any special circumstances which may exist in the case of the dominions of either of them.

The Tariff of Customs duties to be levied on goods exported or imported by sea shall, except as hereinafter provided, be uniform throughout the said dominions.

The Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall come into force upon the same date as the Treaty itself.

#### ARTICLE IX.

In order that each of the High Contracting Parties may preserve its legislative independence as regards its own dominions, without interfering with either the interests of the other or the objects of the Union, it is agreed as follows:—

(a) His Most Faithful Majesty reserves to himself the right to increase, reduce, or abolish the export duties on any articles grown, produced or manufactured in Portuguese India. The Portuguese Indian origin of any articles for which any such privilege is claimed shall be duly established at the Custom-house of the port of exportation.

(b) His Most Faithful Majesty also reserves to himself the right to increase, reduce, or abolish the import duties on such quantity of any articles as may be *bona fide* required for consumption within Portuguese India.

The quantity so required shall be from time to time determined by a Mixed Commission. The Commission shall be guided in its decision either by the consumption in the said dominions previous to the Union, with an augmentation, if

A fim de evitar prejuizo aos interesses reunidos das duas Altas Partes Contractantes, pela passagem, livre de direitos, de mercadorias a elles sujeitas pelas fronteiras da India Portuguesa que confinam com Estados Nativos sem direito aos mesmos privilegios aduaneiros que a India Britannica, e pela importação e exportação dessas mercadorias por mar para os ditos Estados, o Governo da India Portuguesa cobrará sobre todas as mercadorias que passarem por essas fronteiras, ou forem da referida forma importadas ou exportadas, direitos pelas tarifas estabelecidas na conformidade d'este Tratado para as mercadorias, similares respectivamente importadas na India Portuguesa de paizes estrangeiros, ou d'ella exportadas para esses paizes.

O Governador-Geral da India Britannica comunicará, de tempo a tempo, ao Governador-Geral da India Portuguesa uma relação dos Estados Nativos, que tem direito aos mesmos privilegios aduaneiros que a India Britannica.

#### ARTIGO VIII.

Para certeza de que a completa liberdade de relações entre os seus respectivos dominios na India, que as Altas Partes Contractantes desejam estabelecer, ha-de produzir beneficos resultados, sem prejuizo dos interesses financeiros de nenhum a d'ellas, fica estipulado que haverá uma União Aduaneira entre os referidos dominios, nos seguintes termos:—

As leis e regulamentos relativos á cobrança de direitos d'Alfandega sobre mercadorias exportadas ou importadas por mar, e á administração das Alfandegas serão uniformes nos referidos dominios, tanto quanto as Altas Partes Contractantes, procedendo de accordo, o julgarem praticavel, depois de tomar em consideração as circumstancias especiaes que possam darse nos dominios de qualquer d'ellas.

A Pauta dos direitos das Alfandegas que deverão ser cobrados sobre mercadorias exportadas ou importadas por mar, será uniforme em todos os ditos dominios, exceptuando o que adiante fór determinado.

A Pauta annexa a este Tratado começará a vigorar na mesma data que o Tratado.

#### ARTIGO IX.

A fim de poderem manter no que respeita aos seus dominios a sua independencia legislativa, sem quebra dos seus interesses ou detrimento dos fins da União, concordam as duas Altas Partes Contractantes no seguinte:—

(a) Sua Magestade Fidelissima reservase o direito de augmentar, reduzir ou abolir os direitos de exportação sobre quaesquer artigos originarios da India Portuguesa, ou ali produzidos ou manufacturados.

A origem Indo-Portuguesa de quaesquer artigos para os quaes se reclama o beneficio d'esta reserva será devidamente comprovada na Alfandega de porto de exportação.

(b) Sua Magestade Fidelissima igualmente se reserva o direito de augmentar, reduzir ou abolir os direitos de importação sobre a porção dos artigos que possa ser *bona fide* necessaria para consumo na India Portuguesa.

A mencionada porção será de tempo a tempo determinada por uma Comissão Mixta. A Comissão regular-se-ha na sua decisão, quer pelo consumo nos ditos dominios antes da União, com um augmento, se for necessario, em rasão do sub-



necessary, for subsequent increase of population and resources, or by the consumption per head of population in other parts of India, the circumstances of which are generally similar.

The whole quantity of any such articles which may be imported shall, in the first instance, be subjected to the payment of duty, and the amount of duty recovered upon any quantity for which exemption has been granted under the provisions of the preceding clauses shall, at the end of the year, be handed over out of the common receipt to the Government of Portuguese India, to be by them refunded *pro rata* to the several importers.

(c) A fixed quantity of the wines of Portugal, intended exclusively for consumption in His Most Faithful Majesty's Indian dominions, shall be admitted into the said dominions, on payment of the same import duty as at present, that is to say, at the rate of two xerafins and two tangas per almude, or two annas nine pies per gallon. The quantity entitled to this privilege is now fixed at 500 pipes or 41,500 imperial gallons, but shall, so long as this Treaty remains in force, be open to revision by a Mixed Commission, at the expiration of successive periods of three years.

(d) Wines of Portugal intended for consumption in British India shall not be subjected to duties different from, or higher than, those to which the wines commonly known as "Claret and Burgundy" may, from time to time, be subjected.

(e) Subject to the reservations contained in clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Article, His Most Faithful Majesty engages to give effect, in all Custom-houses in Portuguese India, to any modifications in the Tariff which the Government of British India may deem necessary: Provided always, that if the said modifications reduce or abolish duties on importation, and His Most Faithful Majesty does not concur in them, the amount of loss of duty occasioned thereby on the quantity of any articles *bonâ fide* required for consumption within Portuguese India, as compared with the duty previously levied on such quantity, shall be added to the share of His Most Faithful Majesty in the common receipt which may be determined under the fourth paragraph of Article X of this Treaty. The said quantity shall, in the event of any difference of opinion, be determined under clause (b) of this Article.

#### ARTICLE X.

The produce of the said Customs duties at the ports of British India and at the ports of Portuguese India, or at all of such ports as may from time to time be found to be practically affected by the present Treaty, shall constitute a common receipt.

The said common receipt, after deduction of refunds (if any), but not of expenses of collection, shall be divided at the close of each year, upon the principle of securing to His Most Faithful Majesty the whole of the duties collected, at both British Indian and Portuguese Indian ports, on all dutiable articles consumed in or produced in Portuguese India.

Such registers and accounts of traffic shall be kept at the Custom-houses, of both the High Contracting Parties, and upon any railway which may now or hereafter serve to connect their respective Indian dominions, as may be necessary to facilitate the division of the said common receipt.

sequente acrescimo da população e recursos, quer pelo consumo por cabeça da população n'outras partes da India, oujas circumstancias sejam em geral semelhantes.

A quantidade total d'esses artigos que podem ser importados será primeiramente sujeita ao pagamento de direitos, e a importancia dos direitos cobrados sobre a quantidade pela qual a isenção for concedida, segundo as disposições das clausulas precedentes, será, no fim do anno, entregue, da receita commum, ao Governo da India Portuguesa para ser por elle reembolsada *pro rata* aos diversos importadores.

(c.) Uma determinada quantidade de vinhos de Portugal destinada exclusivamente ao consumo nos dominios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima na India, será admittida nos ditos dominios, pagando os mesmos direitos de importação que actualmente, isto é, na razão de dous xerafins e duas tangas por almude, ou duas annas e nove pies por gallão. A quantidade com direito a este privilegio é agora fixada em 500 pipas ou 41,500 gallões imperiaes, mas, em quanto este Tratado estiver em vigor, será sujeita a revisão por uma Comissão Mixta no fim de periodos successivos de tres annos.

(d.) Os vinhos de Portugal destinados ao consumo na India Britannica não ficarão sujeitos a direitos diversos nem superiores áquelles a que os vinhos communmente conhecidos por "Claret" e "Burgundy" possam estar sujeitos em qualquer tempo.

(e) Salvas as reservas contidas nas clausulas (a), (b), (c), e (d) d'este Artigo, Sua Magestade Fidelissima obriga-se a pôr em vigor em todas as Alfandegas da India Portuguesa as modificações que o Governo da India Britannica julgar necessario fazer na sua Tarifa: com a condição, porem, de que se as ditas modificações reduzirem ou abolirem direitos de importação, e Sua Magestade Fidelissima não concordar n'ellas, a totalidade do prejuizo nos direitos causado por ellas sobre a quantidade de artigos *bonâ fide* necesarios para consumo na India Portuguesa, comparada com o direito anteriormente imposto a essa quantidade, será adicionada á parte de Sua Magestade Fidelissima na receita commum, que poderá ser determinada nos termos do paragrapho quarto do Artigo X d'este Tratado. A dita quantidade, havendo qualquer differença de opinião, será determinada segundo a clausula (b) d'este Artigo.

#### ARTIGO X.

O producto dos sobreditos direitos de Alfandega nos portos da India Britannica e nos portos da India Portuguesa, ou em qualquer porto que de tempo a tempo se achar affectado praticamente pelo presente Tratado, constituirá receita commum.

A dita receita commum, feita a deducção dos reembolsos (se os houver), mas não das despezas da cobrança, será dividida no fim de cada anno, tendo em vista assegurar a Sua Magestade Fidelissima a totalidade dos direitos cobrados, tanto nos portos Britannicos como Portuguezes na India, sobre todos os artigos sujeitos a direitos que forem consumidos ou produzidos na India Portuguesa.

Haverá nas Alfandegas de ambas as Altas Partes Contratantes, e em qualquer caminho de ferro que possa servir agora ou no futuro para ligar os seus respectivos dominios na India, os registos e contas de trafico necesarios para facilitar a divisão da sobredita receita commum.

The said division shall be practically effected either in accordance with the actual ascertained traffic from year to year, or upon the basis of the estimated consumption per head of the population of Portuguese India, or otherwise, as the Governments of Bombay and of Portuguese India may from time to time determine, after full and fair consideration of all the circumstances of the case. In the event of any difference of opinion between them on the subject, the question shall be determined by a Mixed Commission.

The share of His Most Faithful Majesty in the common receipt, as thus ascertained, shall be augmented from the said receipt by three-fourths of its amount, the remainder shall constitute the share of Her Britannic Majesty.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves respectively the right to maintain, modify, increase, or abolish all internal duties of excise, or otherwise on production, manufacture, or consumption existing in their Indian dominions, and to establish new duties of a similar nature: provided always that the products of the Indian dominions of the one shall not be subject, in the Indian dominions of the other, to any duties except such as may be imposed on similar national products.

The High Contracting Parties recognize, however, that in the case of all products subjected to a duty sufficiently heavy to cause a serious difference in the price to the consumer, it is highly important to adopt in their respective dominions, as far as may be practicable, a uniform system of administration and duties.

Consequently, and with the view as well of preventing injury to the revenues of Her Britannic Majesty from a diversity of systems, as of securing for His Most Faithful Majesty's Indian dominions the advantages of uniformity, the High Contracting Parties respectively engage to carry out the following stipulations regarding salt, spirits, and opium.

#### ARTICLE XII.

His Most Faithful Majesty engages to grant to Her Britannic Majesty's Government of Bombay, for the period during which this Treaty may remain in force, the exclusive privilege of regulating or undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India under the following conditions:—

(a) The proprietors or tenants of salt-works may, under the direction of the agents of the said Government, and subject to conditions mutually agreed upon between them, continue to manufacture salt on their own account, or manufacture salt on account of the said agents, or farm out their salt-works to them.

(b) If the said proprietors or tenants cannot arrive at a voluntary agreement with the said agents, the Government of Portuguese India will take such measures as may be necessary to let the said salt-works in farm to, and under the direction or administration of the said agents, so that the said agents may be able to cause salt to be made there in such manner as they may judge most suitable: provided that when, on the expiration of the farm, the said proprietors obtain possession of the salt-works, they shall be entitled to compensation for damage (if any) resulting thereto from the farm, but shall not be liable to payment of

Essa divisão far-se-ha conforme o trafico actualmente verificado, anno a anno, ou segundo o consumo calculado por cabeça da população da India Portuguesa, ou por qualquer outra forma que pelos Governos de Bombaim e da India Portuguesa fôr de tempo a tempo determinada, depois de haverem pesado todas as circumstancias d'este negocio. No caso de haver a este respeito divergencia de opinião entre ambos, a questão será resolvida por uma Comissão Mixta.

A parte de Sua Magestade Fidelissima na receita common assim verificada será augmentada, do producto da dita receita, com mais tres quartas partes da sua importancia: o resto constituirá a parte de Sua Magestade Britannica.

#### ARTIGO XI.

As Altas Partes Contratantes reservamse respectivamente o direito de manter, modificar, augmentar ou abolir todos os direitos internos sobre consumo (excise), ou outros sobre a produção, fabrico, ou consumo, existentes nos seus dominios na India, e de estabelecer novos direitos da mesma especie, uma vez que os productos dos dominios da India, de uma d'ellas não fiquem sujeitos nos dominios na India da outra a quaesquer direitos, a não serem os impostos sobre os productos nacionaes similares.

Com respeito aos productos sujeitos a direitos sufficientemente elevados para causar sensivel differença de preço para o consumidor, reconhecem comtudo as Altas Partes Contratantes que é altamente importante que se adopte nos dominios de ambas, tanto quanto seja possivel, um systema uniforme de administração e direitos.

Consequentemente, no intuito de evitar diminuição nos rendimentos de Sua Magestade Britannica pela diversidade de systemas, e para assegurar as vantagens da uniformidade nos dominios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima na India, as Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a executar as seguintes estipulações relativas ao sal, bibidas espirituosas, e opio.

#### ARTIGO XII.

Sua Magestade Fidelissima obriga-se a conceder ao Governo de Bombaim de Sua Magestade Britannica, por todo o tempo que este Tratado estiver em vigor, o privilegio exclusivo de regular ou emprehender a fabricação e venda do sal nos dominios Portuguezes da India debaixo das seguintes condições:—

(a) Os proprietarios ou renderiros das marinhas poderão, sob a direcção de agentes do dito Governo, e sujeitos ás condições mutuamente pactuadas, continuar a fabricar sal por conta propria, ou fabricar por conta dos ditos agentes, ou arrendar-lhes as marinhas.

(b) Se os ditos proprietarios ou renderiros não puderem chegar a accordo voluntario com os ditos agentes, o Governo da India Portuguesa adoptará as medidas necessarias para que as ditas marinhas sejam arrendadas aos ditos agentes, e fiquem sob a sua direcção ou administração, de modo que elles possam mandar ali fabricar o sal pela maneira que julgarem mais appropriada, com tanto que, quando, ao terminar o praso do arrendamento, os ditos proprietarios voltarem á posse das marinhas, fiquem com direito a ser indemnizados pelos prejuizos (se os houver) resultantes para as marinhas do arrendamento, mas não obrigados a pagar indemnisação

compensation for improvements which may have been effected therein.

(c) The agents shall have the right to use the land adjacent to all salt-works for the purpose of transporting or depositing salt or other operations connected with the manufacture, provided that they do not interfere with the cultivation of the same. The proprietors or tenants of the said land, on their part, shall have the right to derive from the salt-works the same advantages, in respect of the cultivation of rice or other crops, as they have enjoyed hitherto, provided that they do not interfere with the manufacture of salt. The relations in this matter between the said proprietors or tenants and the said agents shall be determined by special rules made by the Government of Portuguese India.

(d) The Government of Portuguese India will cause the suppression of any salt-works which, in the opinion of the said agents, may be difficult to superintend or guard, or cannot be worked with profit.

(e) The Government of Portuguese India will secure to the said agents the acquisition, at a fair and reasonable price, of all the salt existing, or in course of manufacture, in Portuguese India at the time this Treaty comes into force: provided that if the said agents do not wish to purchase the whole of the said salt, the owners thereof shall have the right of selling it locally, or of exporting it under the same conditions as hitherto.

(f) His Most Faithful Majesty will prohibit the manufacture and sale of salt, the collection of salt spontaneously produced, and the transit and exportation thereof both by sea and land, by any persons not delegated in this behalf by the said agents, or who have not obtained from the said agents a permit in due form, and he will adopt in Portuguese India the procedure and penalties in force in British India for the repression of smuggling and contraband practices in respect of salt, with such modifications as the Portuguese Indian system of legislation and administration, or the diversity of circumstances, may necessitate.

(g) In order to insure the effective exercise of the privilege granted by this Article, His Most Faithful Majesty invests the said agents with the right—

(1) To enter and inspect at any time any salt-work, or any warehouse or premises used for storing salt, or any vessel which has been or is proposed to be laden with salt.

(2) To search all persons, animals, carriages, vessels, goods, and packages in or upon which they may have reason to believe contraband salt to be, or to be concealed.

(3) To arrest any person found in the act of smuggling or contraband practices, and any accomplice present, provided that such person or accomplice shall be immediately delivered over to an officer appointed under paragraph (6) of this clause, or to the nearest revenue or police station, or to the administrative authority of the parish.

(4) To seize any salt which they may have reason to believe to be contraband, and any animals, carriages, or vessels used in transporting it, or in or upon which it may be found, and all goods and packages in or among which it may be contained or concealed: provided that everything so seized shall be retained in provisional custody pending orders for the disposal thereof by competent Portuguese authority, to whom the seizure

alguma pelas bemfeitorias que n'ellas forem effectuadas.

(c) Os agentes terão direito de usar dos terrenos adjacentes a todas as marinhas para transportar para elles e n'elles depositar o sal, ou para outras operações connexas com a fabricação, com tanto que isso não prejudique a cultura dos mesmos terrenos. Os proprietarios ou rendeiros dos ditos terrenos terão pela sua parte direito a auferir, como até ao presente, das marinhas, as mesmas vantagens pelo que respeita á cultura do arroz ou outras sementeiras, uma vez que não embarcaram a fabricação do sal. As relações n'este assumpto entre os proprietarios ou rendeiros e os ditos agentes serão reguladas por disposições especiaes prescriptas pelo Governo da India Portuguesa.

(d) O Governo da India Portuguesa mandará supprimir qualquer marinha que na opinião dos ditos agentes seja difficil de superintender ou vigiar, ou não possa ser explorada com proveito.

(e) O Governo da India Portuguesa assegurará aos ditos agentes a aquisição, por um preço equitativo e razoavel, de todo o sal já existente ou em via de fabricação na India Portuguesa, quando este Tratado entrar em vigor: com tanto que, se os referidos agentes não desejarem comprar todo o dito sal, os seus possuidores tenham direito de o vender na localidade, ou de o exportar nas mesmas condições que até aqui.

(f) Sua Magestade Fidelissima prohibirá o fabrico e venda do sal, a colheita do que fôr produzido espontaneamente, e o transito e exportação d'elle, tanto por mar como por terra, a quaes quer pessoas que não estejam d'isso incumbidas pelos ditos agentes, ou para esse fim não tenham d'elles licença em devida forma, e adoptará na India Portuguesa o processo e penalidades em vigor na India Britannica, para a repressão do contrabando do sal e outras fraudes, com as modificações que o systema de legislação e administração Indo-Portugueza, ou a diversidade de circumstancias reclamarem.

(g) Afim de assegurar o effectivo exercicio do privilegio concedido por este Artigo, Sua Magestade Fidelissima outorga aos ditos agentes os seguintes direitos:—

(1) De entrar e inspecionar em qualquer occasião as marinhas, armazens, ou logares destinados á arrecadação do sal, ou qualquer embarcação carregada de sal, ou que espere esse carregamento.

(2) De dar busca a todas as pessoas, animaes, carros, embarcações, mercadorias e volumes em que possa haver razoavelmente suspeita de existir contrabando de sal, quer patente, quer occulto.

(3) De prender qualquer pessoa encontrada a fazer contrabando, ou praticando outras fraudes, e qualquer cumplice presente, devendo porem essa pessoa ou cumplice ser immediatamente entregue a um funcionario nomeado nos termos do paragrapho 6 d'esta clausula, á mais proxima estação fiscal ou de policia, ou ás auctoridades administrativas da freguezia.

(4) De apprehender qualquer sal que haja razão para se suppôr ser contrabando, e quaesquer animaes, carros ou embarcações que o transportarem, ou em que fôr encontrado, e todas as mercadorias e volumes entre os quaes possa estar escondido: devendo comtudo os objectos assim apprehendidos ficar provisoriamente retidos, aguardando da auctoridade Portuguesa, a quem deverá ser submettido o caso da apprehensão com todas as suas circumstancias, as ordens relativas ao destino que

(5) To obtain from the competent local Portuguese authority, on written application, the arrest of any person whom such authority may have reason to believe to have been guilty of smuggling or contraband practices, and the search of any house, building, premises, or vessel in which there may be reason to suspect that contraband salt is, or is concealed.

(6) For the purpose of co-operating with the said agents in the proceedings contemplated under the preceding paragraphs (1) to (5) inclusive, and of repressing smuggling and contraband practices in respect of salt, His Most Faithful Majesty engages to appoint such number of officers as he may from time to time deem fit, to reside at or near the several salt-works. The said officers shall, when called upon by the said agents, be legally bound to assist them in their proceedings aforesaid, and the said agents shall, except as otherwise permitted in paragraph (3), hand over to them all persons arrested and property seized, for delivery to the charge of higher Portuguese authority, or for provisional custody, as the case may be.

(7) It is to be understood that the said agents will be subject in every respect to the laws of Portuguese India, and will be responsible, in accordance with those laws for all abuses that may be committed by them, as also for all acts done on their requisition by the officers referred to in the last preceding paragraph.

(8) In consideration of the preceding stipulations of this Article, Her Britannic Majesty engages to pay just compensation to the proprietors of salt-works which have been let in farm to the said agents or suppressed, under the provisions of clauses (b) or (d) of this Article.

The compensation shall be awarded by a Mixed Commission, and shall be either in the form of an annual payment, or in some other form if the two parties interested prefer it. With respect to the amount, the Commission shall take specially into consideration—

(1) The average annual proceeds of the salt-works during a series of years, up to ten if ascertainable.

(2) The average price of salt in the locality and (excluding duty) in the neighbouring districts of British India, during the preceding ten years.

(3) The damage (if any) caused to the proprietors by the suppression of their salt-works, or by deprivation of the free use of them with respect to other cultivation, or with respect to the exercise of other vested rights of property.

But with regard to salt-works which have been suppressed, the Commission shall make a deduction for the proceeds (if any) which the proprietors may gain from the lands if otherwise employed.

The Commission shall add to the sum determined on the above principles fifteen per cent. on the amount thereof. The total shall be the compensation awarded by the Commission to the proprietors.

The compensation so awarded shall be paid to the proprietors, who shall be responsible for the satisfaction of all just claims of other persons connected with the salt-works.

(5) De obter da competente auctoridade local Portuguesa, mediante requisição por escripto, a detenção de qualquer pessoa que essa auctoridade possa suppôr haja sido culpada de fazer contrabando de sal ou de praticar outras fraudes, e bem assim de obter ordem para a busca de qualquer casa, edificio, local, ou embarcação em que haja motivo para suspeitar que ha sal de contrabando, ou que está alli escondido.

(6) A fim de cooperarem com os ditos agentes na execução das disposições consignadas nos precedentes paragraphos 1 a 5 inclusive, e de reprimir o contrabando de sal e outras fraudes, Sua Magestade Fidelissima obriga-se a nomear o numero de empregados que de tempo a tempo julgar necessários, para residirem nas marinhas ou perto d'ellas. Os sobreditos empregados serão legalmente obrigados a auxiliar nas supramencionadas diligencias os ditos agentes que a elles recorrerem, e os ditos agentes lhes entregarão, quando o não hajam feito nos termos do paragrapho 3, as pessoas detidas e objectos apprehendidos, para, segundo as circumstancias, serem postos á disposição da auctoridade superior Portuguesa, ou serem conservadas em detenção provisoria.

(7) Fica entendido que os ditos agentes estarão, a todos os respeito, sujeitos ás leis da India Portuguesa, e serão, na conformidade d'essas leis, responsaveis por todos os abusos que commetterem, como tambem por todos os actos praticados em virtude de requisição sua, pelos empregados a que se refere o paragrapho antecedente.

(8) Em consideração das precedentes estipulações d'este Artigo, Sua Magestade Britannica obriga-se a dar uma justa indemnisação aos proprietarios das marinhas que forem arrendadas aos ditos agentes ou supprimidas, na conformidade das disposições das clausulas (b) ou (d) d'este Artigo.

A indemnisação será arbitrada por uma Comissão Mixta, ou sob a fórma de pagamento annual, ou por outro qualquer modo se as duas partes interessadas o preferirem. Pelo que respeita á sua importancia, a Comissão terá especialmente em consideração:—

(1) A media da producção das marinhas em uma serie d'annos, até dez, se poder verificar-se.

(2) O preço medio do sal na localidade, e (deduzidos os direitos) nos districtos vizinhos da India Britannica, nos dez annos precedentes.

(3) O prejuizo (se o houver) causado aos proprietarios pela supressão das suas marinhas, ou pela privação do livre uso d'ellas no que respeita a outras culturas, ou pelo que toca ao exercicio de quaesquer outros direitos inherentes á propriedade.

Quanto ás marinhas porem, quehouverem sido supprimidas, a Comissão fará deducção do rendimento (se o houver) que os proprietarios podem tirar dos tarrenos se forem aproveitados por outra fórma.

A Comissão acrescentará á somma fixada, segunda os principios anteriores, quinze por cento da sua importancia. O total constituirá a indemnisação arbitrada pela Comissão aos proprietarios.

A indemnisação assim arbitrada será paga aos proprietarios, os quaes ficarão responsaveis pela satisfação de todas as justas reclamações de outras pessoas com relação ás marinhas.

Provided always, that if the proprietors are dissatisfied with the award of the Commission, they shall be at liberty to have recourse to the ordinary procedure for expropriation established by the local law of Portugal. The amount of compensation so awarded to them by any local tribunal, whether more or less than that awarded by the Commission, shall alone be paid to them accordingly. But, in the event of such amount being in excess of the amount awarded by the Commission, the difference shall be defrayed by the Government of Portuguese India.

(i) Her Britannic Majesty engages also—

(1) To deliver to the Government of Portuguese India, at the price of manufacture in those possessions respectively, the quantity of salt necessary for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants of the various Portuguese possessions in India.

This quantity shall be calculated annually at the rate of 14 lbs. per head of the ascertained population.

It is understood that His Most Faithful Majesty reserves to himself the right of causing the said quantity of salt to be sold to consumers at whatever price he may think proper.

(2) To sell to cultivators at a fair and reasonable price, and free of all duty, such quantity of inferior salt or salt spontaneously produced as they may *bona fide* require for the cultivation of the coconut tree, or for such other cultivation as may need this kind of manure.

(3) To supply the markets of Portuguese India, under conditions similar to those which may be from time to time in force in the neighbouring British Indian districts, with the quantity of salt which trade may require.

(4) To furnish the salt necessary to the fish-salting trade under the most favourable conditions from time to time accorded to the same industry in British India.

(j) All differences arising with regard to the price of salt under the preceding clauses, (e) and (i), shall be determined by a Mixed Commission, or in such other manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Governments of Bombay and Portuguese India.

### ARTICLE XIII.

His Most Faithful Majesty engages to take such measures as may be necessary to insure that the system of excise on spirituous liquors, including toddy, whether in its fermented or unfermented state, sanctioned by law in the Presidency of Bombay, shall be introduced into, and effectively maintained in, Portuguese India.

The rates of excise duty levied accordingly in the several Indian possessions of His Most Faithful Majesty shall not, except in so far as may be mutually agreed upon between the Governments of Bombay and Portuguese India, be less than those levied for the time being in the British districts nearest to them respectively.

The Government of Bombay shall render cordial assistance to the Government of Portuguese India for the accomplishment of this end, by affording full information to Portuguese officers

Fica entendido que os proprietários, quando não estiverem satisfeitos com o laudo da Comissão, terão a liberdade de recorrer ao processo ordinario de expropriação estabelecido pela lei local Portuguesa. Em tal caso só lhes será paga a importância da indemnização arbitrada pelos tribunaes locais, quer seja mais quer seja menos do que a arbitrada pela Comissão. Se porem essa importância exceder a que a Comissão houver arbitrado, o excesso será pago pelo Governo da India Portuguesa.

(i.) Sua Magestade Britannica obrigase igualmente :—

(1) A entregar ao Governo da India Portuguesa, pelo preço da fabricação n'aquellas possessões, a quantidade de sal necessaria para consumo e uso domestico dos habitantes das diversas possessões Portuguezana India.

Esta quantidade será calculada annualmente á razão de 14 libras por cabeça da população real.

Fica entendido que Sua Magestade Fidelissima se reserva o direito de mandar vender a sobredita quantidade de sal aos consumidores pelo preço que lhe convier.

(2) A vender aos cultivadores por preço equitativo e razoavel, e livre de todo o direito, toda a quantidade de sal inferior ou de sal espontaneamente produzido de que possam *bona fide* carecer para a cultura dos coqueiros, ou para qualquer outra cultura que reclame esta qualidade de adubo.

(3) A abastecer os mercados da India Portuguesa com a quantidade de sal de que o commercio possa carecer, mediante as mesmas condições em que de tempo a tempo forem abastecidos os districtos vizinhos da India Britannica.

(4) A fornecer o sal necessario para o commercio da salga do peixe, nas condições mais favoraveis que de tempo a tempo forem concedidas á mesma industria na India Britannica.

(j) Todas as divergencias que se derem com relação ao preço do sal, nos termos das clausulas precedentes (e e i), serão resolvidas por uma Comissão Mixta, ou pelo modo em que mutuamente concordarem os Governos de Bombaim e da India Portuguesa.

### ARTIGO XIII.

Sua Magestade Fidelissima obriga-se a adoptar as medidas necessarias para assegurar que o systema de imposto de consumo (excise) sobre as bebidas espirituosas, incluindo a sura (toddy), quer em estado de fermentação, quer não, sancionado por lei na Presidencia de Bombaim, será introduzido e effectivamente mantido na India Portuguesa.

As tarifas dos direitos sobre consumo (excise) cobrados nas diversas possessões de Sua Magestade Fidelissima na India não serão inferiores ás que forem de tempo a tempo adoptadas nos districtos Britannicos respectivamente mais proximos, exceptuando porem o que a tal respeito fôr mutuamente combinado entre os Governos de Bombaim e da India Portuguesa.

O Governode Bombaim prestará cordial auxilio ao Governo da India Portuguesa para se conseguir tal resultado, subministrando amplas informações aos funcionarios Portuguezes que estiverem encarre-



who may be deputed to study the British system, or otherwise, as may be in accordance with the wishes of the said Government.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

His Most Faithful Majesty engages, on receipt of a request from Her Britannic Majesty—

(a) To prohibit the exportation by sea or land of raw opium, or any preparation or admixture of opium, or any intoxicating drug made from the poppy.

(b) To prohibit the cultivation and manufacture of opium except on account of the Government of British India, and under restrictions and limitations similar to those for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bengal, the arrangements in this case being made through the Government of Portuguese India.

#### ARTICLE XV.

In consideration of the stipulations contained in Articles XI, XII, XIII, and XIV of this Treaty, Her Britannic Majesty engages to pay annually to His Most Faithful Majesty the sum of four lacs of rupees. The said payment shall be made quarterly, in equal instalments, by the Government of Bombay, within ten days after presentation to the said Government of bills of exchange drawn upon it by the Government of Portuguese India.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

Whenever it shall be necessary, under the provisions of this Treaty, to appoint a Mixed Commission, the Government of Bombay and the Government of Portuguese India shall each appoint not more than two Commissioners.

It shall be at the discretion of either Government to delegate its powers of appointing Commissioners to any officer whom it may think fit, and to cancel such delegation.

In cases of compensation, the Government of Portuguese India, or any officer delegated by it, may invite the proprietors or others interested to nominate persons for appointment as Commissioners on their behalf, and may appoint such persons, or any of them, accordingly.

In the event of the death, resignation, prolonged absence, or incapacity of any Commissioners, the Government appointing him shall forthwith appoint another Commissioner in his place.

The Commissioners shall, before proceeding to any other business, select another person as President of the Commission.

If they shall be unable to agree, the selection shall be made by the majority of votes, and if the votes shall be equal, the Commissioner or Commissioners on behalf of each Government shall name one person, and it shall be decided by lot which of the two persons so named shall be President.

In the event of the death, resignation, prolonged absence, or incapacity of any President, another person shall be selected in the same manner to be President in his stead.

The President and Commissioners shall then proceed to the investigation of the matters referred to them, and the decision shall, in the event of difference of opinion, be according to the opinion of the majority, and shall be given in writing.

gados de estudar o systema Britannico, ou pelo modo que fôr mais conforme aos desejos do referido Governo.

#### ARTIGO XIV.

Sua Magestade Fidelissima obriga-se, quando lhe seja requisitado por Sua Magestade Britannica:—

(a) A prohibir a exportação por terra ou por mar do opio em bruto, ou de qualquer preparado ou mistura d'opio, ou de qualquer droga inebriante feita da papoula:

(b) A prohibir a cultura e manufactura do opio, quando não seja por conta do Governo da India Britannica, e com restricções e limitações semelhantes ás que estiverem de tempo a tempo em vigor na Presidencia de Bengala, devendo as disposições a este respeito ser adoptadas por intervenção do Governo da India Portuguesa.

#### ARTIGO XV.

Em attenção ás estipulações contidas nos Artigos XI, XII, XIII, e XIV d'este Tratado, Sua Magestade Britannica obrigase a pagar annualmente a Sua Magestade Fidelissima a somma de quatro lacs de rupias. O dito pagamento será feito trimestralmente em prestações iguaes, pelo Governo de Bombaim, dentro de dez dias da apresentação ao dito Governo, das letras de cambio sacadas sobre elle pelo Governo da India Portuguesa.

#### ARTIGO XVI.

Quando nos termos d'este Tratado, tenha de nomear-se uma Commissão Mixta, o Governo de Bombaim e o Governo da India Portuguesa nomearão Commissarios, mas não mais de dois Commissarios cada um.

Ficará ao arbitrio de qualquer dos Governos delegar os seus poderes de nomear Commissarios em qualquer funcionario que lhe convier e retirar os poderes delegados.

Nos casos de indemnisação, o Governo da India Portuguesa, ou qualquer funcionario por elle delegado, poderá convidar os proprietarios ou outros interessados a designar pela sua parte pessoas que possam ser nomeadas Commissarios, e poderá, consequentemente nomear essas pessoas ou alguma d'ellas.

Na eventualidade de morte, renuncia, ausencia prolongada, ou incapacidade de algum Commissario, o Governo que o houver nomeado poderá nomear outro Commissario para o substituir.

Os Commissarios deverão, antes de começar a tratar de qualquer outro assumpto, eleger outra pessoa para Presidente de Commissão.

Não podendo vir a accordo será a escolha feita por maioria de votos; e se os votos forem iguaes, o Commissario ou Commissarios por parte de cada Governo, nomearão uma pessoa, e será tirado á sorte qual das pessoas assim nomeadas deverá ser Presidente.

No caso de morte, renuncia, ausencia prolongada ou incapacidade do Presidente, será escolhida pelo mesmo modo outra pessoa para Presidente em seu logar.

O Presidente e Commissarios procederão então ao exame dos negocios que lhes forem submettidos, e a decisão será, havendo diversidade de opinião, em conformidade com a opinião, da maioria, e será dada por escripto.

The Commission shall be competent to decide all questions which may arise regarding the payment of the expenses of the Commission, and may impose the payment thereof upon either of the High Contracting Parties, or upon persons to whom compensation is awarded.

The High Contracting Parties engage, except as otherwise provided in clause (k) of Article XII, to consider the decision as conclusive, and to give full effect to it.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint one or more delegates for the purpose—

(a) Of visiting the Custom-houses in the Indian dominions of the other, and taking note of all arrangements relating to the import and export of goods and the collection of duties; and

(b) Of taking cognizance generally of all matters of administration connected with the freedom of commerce, navigation, and transit, and the community of interest, established by the present Treaty.

The instructions to such delegates shall be framed in concert by the Governments of British India and Portuguese India, on the principle that the Government to which they are accredited shall, with full sincerity, afford to them every facility and all information which concern the objects for which they have been appointed, and that the delegates, acting in concert when necessary, shall use their best endeavours to overcome all difficulties, and to adjust all differences of system or opinion in a manner consistent with the common end and the ties which unite the two nations.

The delegates shall, with the least possible delay, prepare a complete system of statistics for Portuguese India, affording means of comparison, for the purposes of this Treaty, with the existing British Indian statistics.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to adopt in their respective territories suitable measures for the prevention and punishment of smuggling, or other evasion of the spirit of the arrangements relating to navigation, customs, salt, spirituous liquors and toddy, and opium, effected by this Treaty.

The revenue, magisterial, and police authorities of the Indian dominions of the High Contracting Parties shall cordially co-operate with each other for the maintenance, on the common lines of traffic and elsewhere, of perfect security of persons and property; and in the pursuit of criminals and persons engaged in smuggling and contraband practices, the said authorities of the one High Contracting Party may cross the frontier and enter the dominions of the other High Contracting Party, provided that in such dominions they shall act in accordance with the local laws and the provisions of this Treaty.

The armed forces of one of the two High Contracting Parties shall not enter the Indian dominions of the other, except for the purposes specified in former Treaties, or for the rendering of mutual assistance as provided for in the present Treaty, or except in consequence of a formal request made by the party desiring such entry to the other.

The exportation of arms, ammunition, or military stores from the Indian dominions of one of the High Contracting Parties into those of the other, shall not be permitted, except with the consent of, and under rules approved of by, the latter. The Governments of British India and Portuguese India shall co-operate to enforce all such rules as are herein contemplated.

A Comissão será competente para decidir to das as questões que se possam levantar acerca do pagamento das despesas da Comissão, e poderá impôr o pagamento d'ellas a qualquer das Altas Partes Contratantes, ou ás pessoas a quem fôr arbitrada a indemnisação.

As Altas Partes Contratantes, exceptuando o caso previsto na clausula k do Artigo XII, obrigam-se a considerar a decisão como definitiva, e a dar-lhe plena execução.

#### ARTIGO XVII.

\*Cada um a' das Altas Partes Contratantes nomeará um ou mais delegados com o fim de:—

(a) Visitar as Alfandegas nos dominios da outra na India, e tomar nota de todas as disposições relativas á importação e exportação de mercadorias e á cobrança de direitos; e

(b) Tomar conhecimento em geral de todos os assumptos de administração relativos á liberdade de commercio, navegação e transit, e á comunidade de interesses estabelecidos pelo presente Tratado.

As instrucções para esses delegados serão formuladas de accordo entre os Governos da India Britannica e da India Portuguesa, sob o principio de que o Governo, junto do qual estiverem accreditados lhes prestará com inteira sinceridade todas as facilidades e informações relativas ao objecto para que tiverem sido nomeados, e que os delegados, obrando de concerto quando empregarem todas as diligencias para vencer todas as difficuldades e harmonisar todas as diferenças de systema ou opinião, de maneira conforme com o fim commum, e com os laços que unem as duas nações.

Os delegados apresentarão no mais curto praso possível um systema completo de Estatisticas para a India Portuguesa, que proporcione meios de comparação com as estatisticas existentes na India Britannica, para os fins d'este Tratado.

#### ARTIGO XVIII.

As Altas Partes Contratantes mutuamente concordam em adoptar nos seus respectivos territorios medidas convenientes para prevenir e punir o contrabando, ou outro meio de illudir o espirito das disposições relativas á navegação, alfandegas, sal, bebidas espirituosas e sura (toddy), e opio, adoptadas por este Tratado.

As auctoridades fiscaes, judicias e de policia nos dominios das Altas Partes Contratantes na India, cooperarão cordialmente para a manutenção, nas linhas communs do trafico e em qualquer outro ponto, da perfeita segurança das pessoas e da propriedade; e na perseguição dos criminosos e das pessoas que se empregam no contrabando, as ditas auctoridades de uma das Altas Partes Contratantes poderão atravessar a fronteira e entrar nos dominios da outra Alta Parte Contratante, uma vez que n'esses dominios procedam de accordo com as leis locais, e com as disposições d'esto Tratado.

A força armada de uma das duas Altas Partes Contratantes não entrará nos dominios da outra na India, excepto para os fins especificados em Tratados anteriores, ou para mutuamente se auxiliarem, como fica providenciado no presente Tratado, ou em consequencia de um pedido formal feito á outra pela Parte que desejar essa entrada.

A exportação de armas, munições, ou petrechos militares dos dominios de uma das Altas Partes Contratantes na India para os dominios da outra tambem na India, não sera permittida senão com o consento da ultima e conforme ás regras approvadas por ella. Os Governos da India Britannica e da India Portuguesa cooperarão para dar vigor a todas as regras.



The Governor-General of British India will from time to time communicate to the Governor-General of Portuguese India a list of the Native States to be placed, in respect of arms, ammunition, and military stores upon the same footing as British India.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

The High Contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party.

The circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons are to be delivered up shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of this Treaty.

Such Convention shall have the same binding character as the present Treaty, and shall continue in force for the same period.

#### ARTICLE XX.

The High Contracting Parties engage that Commissions issued in criminal trials and inquiries, and in civil suits and proceedings by the judicial tribunals of the one party, for the examination of persons resident in the dominions of the other, shall be executed according to the provisions of the laws of the dominions where the witness resides.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

The High Contracting Parties engage to recommend to the Legislatures of their respective dominions all such projects of law, and to adopt such other measures as may now or hereafter be necessary for the due fulfilment of the several obligations contracted by them respectively under the provisions of this Treaty.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

The present Treaty shall come into force at the expiration of three months after the day of the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force for the period of twelve years; and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years, its intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another period of twelve years, and so on for successive periods of twelve years, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall be submitted for the ratification of the High Contracting Powers, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon or at London as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1878.

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER.  
(L.S.) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

O Governador-Geral da India Britannica comunicará, de tempo a tempo, ao Governador-Geral da India Portuguesa uma relação dos Estados Nativos que devem ser collocados nas mesmas condições, pela que respeita a armas, munições e petrechos militares, que a India Britannica.

#### ARTIGO XIX.

As Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a reciproca entrega dos individuos que forem encontrados nos dominios ou jurisdicção na India, de uma das ditas Partes Contratantes, accusados ou condemnados por crimes commettidos nos dominios ou jurisdicção da outra na India.

As circumstancias e condições mediante as quaes, assim como os crimes pelos quaes os ditos individuos deverão ser entregues, serão objecto de uma Convenção em separado entre os Governadores-Geraes da India Britannica e Portuguesa a qual será levada a effeito o mais cedo possivel depois da ratificação d'este Tratado.

Esta Convenção terá a mesma validade que este Tratado, e continuará a vigorar pelo mesmo espaço de tempo.

#### ARTIGO XX.

As Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a que as cartas rogatorias expedidas nos processos criminaes e civis pelos tribunaes judiciais de uma d'ellas para a inquirição de individuos residentes nos dominios da outra tenham execução nos termos das legislações dos dominios onde a testemunha residir.

#### ARTIGO XXI.

As Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a submeter aos Corpos Legislativos dos seus respectivos dominios todos os projectos de lei, e a adoptar quaisquer outras medidas, que, actualmente e no futuro, possam ser necessarias para o inteiro cumprimento das obrigações respectivamente contrahidas por ellas nos termos d'este Tratado.

#### ARTIGO XXII.

O presente Tratado começará a ser executado trez meses depois do dia da troca das ratificações, e durará pelo espaço de doze annos; e se nenhuma das Altas Partes Contratantes tiver notificado á outra, com anticipação de doze meses, a intenção de renunciar a elle, continuará a vigorar por igual periodo de doze annos, e assim por periodos successivos de doze annos, até terminar um anno a contar do dia em que uma das Altas Partes Contratantes annunciar á outra a intenção de renunciar a elle.

#### ARTIGO XXIII.

O presente Tratado será ratificado pelas Altas Partes Contratantes, e as ratificações trocadas em Lisboa ou Londres no mais curto praso possível.

Em testemunho do que, os respectivos Plenipotenciarios o assignaram, e lhe pizeram o sello das suas armas.

Feito em duplicado em Lisboa, aos vinte e seis do mez de Dezembro, do anno de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil e oitocentos e setenta e oito (1878).

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER.  
(L.S.) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

*Tariff annexed to the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Great Britain and Portugal with reference to their Indian Possessions.*

Schedule (A).—IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
1	Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery, but excluding boots, shoes, and hosiery . . . . .	... ..	<i>Ad val.</i>	5 per cent.
2	Arms, ammunition, and military stores—			Rs. A.
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—			
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	50 0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	30 0
	3. Pistols, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	15 0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	10 0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	8 0
	6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks, and rollers, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	5 0
	7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	2 8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	1 8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	10 0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each . . . . .	... ..	... ..	2 8
	<i>Exception 1.</i> —Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free.			
	<i>Exception 2.</i> —No duty in excess of 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> shall be levied upon any of the said articles imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	<i>Exception 3.</i> —When any articles which have been imported otherwise than by any such person, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this head, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common. . . . .	Lb.	0 5	} 10 per cent.
	„ „ sporting . . . . .	„	1 0	
	All other sorts . . . . .	... ..	<i>ad val.</i>	
10	Chinese and Japanese ware, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain . . . . .	} ... ..	„	5 „
11	Clocks, watches, and other timekeepers . . . . .			
13	Coral, real . . . . .			

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
15	Cork and articles made of cork—			
	Bottle corks . . . . .	Gross	1 8	} 5 per cent.
	Vial corks . . . . .	"	0 8	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
16	Cotton and articles made of cotton—			
	Cotton hosiery . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	} 5 "
	Cotton rope . . . . .	Cwt.	25 0	
	Country canvas . . . . .	"	50 0	
	Piece-goods—			
	Grey—			
	"Jaconets," exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch .	Lb.	0 12	} 5 "
	"Jaconets," other sorts . . . . .	"	0 10½	
	"Mulls" . . . . .	"	1 1	
	"Printers" . . . . .	"	0 10½	
	"Shirtings and long cloths" . . . . .	"	0 9	
	"T-cloths," 18 reed and upwards, and Madapollams .	"	0 9½	
	"T-cloths" under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills (a) . . . . .	"	0 8	
	Other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Sewing thread—			
	Goa and country . . . . .	Cwt.	30 0	} 5 "
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and <i>pro rata</i> above and below (b) . . . . .	Gross	3 0	
	White and coloured . . . . .	Lb.	1 0	
	Twist—			
	"Mule"—			
	No. 15 and lower Nos. . . . .	} Excepting grey, which is free {	0 5	} 3½ "
	Nos. 16 to 24 . . . . .		0 7	
	Nos. 25 to 32 . . . . .		0 8	
	Nos. 33 to 42 . . . . .		0 9½	
	Nos. 43 to 52 . . . . .		0 11	
	Nos. 53 to 60 . . . . .		0 12½	
	Nos. 61 to 70 . . . . .		0 14	
	Nos. 71 to 80 . . . . .		0 15	
	And so on, one anna to be added to the valuation per lb. for every count of 10, or part of a count of 10, above 80.			
	Water—			
	No. 20 and lower Nos. . . . .	"	0 8	} 3½ "
	(Excepting grey, which is free)			
	Nos. 21 to 30 . . . . .	"	0 9½	
	Nos. 31 to 40 . . . . .	"	0 11½	
	Nos. 41 to 50 . . . . .	"	0 13	
	Above 50 . . . . .	"	1 0	
	Twist, orange, red, and other colours except Turkey red (c) . . . . .	"	0 13	3½ "
	Twist, Turkey red, all kinds (c) . . . . .	"	1 6	3½ "
	Cotton goods, all other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	5 "
17	Drugs and medicines, except opium (d)—			
	Aloes, black . . . . .	Cwt.	11 0	} 5 "
	" Socotra . . . . .	"	25 0	
	Assafœtida ("hing") . . . . .	"	55 0	
	" coarse ("híngá") . . . . .	"	10 0	
	Camphor, Bhemisani ("baras") . . . . .	Lb.	80 0	
	" refined, cake . . . . .	Cwt.	65 0	
	" crude, in powder . . . . .	"	40 0	
	Cassia lignea . . . . .	"	38 0	
	Sulep . . . . .	"	80 0	

(a) These articles are free, if shown to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector, whose decision shall be final, to be of the dimensions, weights, counts, and qualities now generally known under those descriptions, and to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30 s.

(b) Duty to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length.

(c) Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the coloured yarn; when this is not ascertainable, the actual\* wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

(d) Drugs, China clay, imported into British India by paper manufacturers, and shown to the satisfaction of the chief Customs authority of the place where they are imported to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper, are exempted from the whole of the duties to which they are liable under this Tariff. *Vide* Notification No. 190, dated 13th January 1876, published at page 43 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of 15th January 1876.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Drugs and medicines, except opium ( <i>contd.</i> )—			
	Senna leaves . . . . .	Cwt.	5 0	} 5 per cent.
	All other sorts, except quinine, which is free . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
18	Dyeing and colouring materials—			
	Aniline dyes, magenta and roseine . . . . .	Oz.	0 4	} 5 "
	Cochineal . . . . .	Lb.	1 4	
	Gallnuts, country, Mirabolam . . . . .	Cwt.	4 0	
	" Persian . . . . .	"	25 0	
	Madder or manjith . . . . .	"	12 0	
	Orchilla weed . . . . .	"	5 0	
	Sapan wood and root . . . . .	"	5 0	
	All other sorts ( <i>e</i> ). . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
19	Earthenware (except earthenware piping), china, china clay ( <i>ee</i> ), and porcelain . . . . .	...	"	
20	Fireworks—			
	China . . . . .	Box of 133½ lbs.	30 0	} 5 "
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
23	Glass, glass-ware, beads, false pearls and false corals—			
	Bangles, glass, china, gilt . . . . .	100 pairs	6 0	} 5 "
	" " " not gilt . . . . .	"	3 0	
	Beads, China . . . . .	Cwt.	30 0	
	Coral, false . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Glass, China, of all colours . . . . .	133½ lbs.	32 0	
	" crown, coloured . . . . .	100 suppl. feet.	25 0	
	" " of sizes . . . . .	"	7 0	
	Pearls, false—			
	Bájria . . . . .	Lákh	5 0	
	Boria . . . . .	1,000	1 4	
	Jouria . . . . .	Lákh	8 0	
	Nathia . . . . .	1,000	0 6	
	Tachea . . . . .	"	1 0	
	Wuttannah . . . . .	Lákh	10 0	
	All other sorts of beads, false pearls, and glass, except bottles used to bottle beer, wine, spirit, or aerated waters, which are free . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
24	Gums, gum resins, and articles made of gum or gum resin—			
	Copal . . . . .	Cwt.	65 0	} 5 "
	Cuteh and Gambier . . . . .	"	10 0	
	Gum ammoniac . . . . .	"	12 0	
	" Arabic . . . . .	"	15 0	
	" Bdellium (common gum) . . . . .	"	5 0	
	" Benjamin . . . . .	"	40 0	
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh) . . . . .	"	12 0	
	" Olibanum or frankincense . . . . .	"	12 0	
	Kino . . . . .	"	10 0	
	Myrrh . . . . .	"	30 0	
	" Persian (false) . . . . .	"	3 0	
	Rosin ( <i>f</i> ) . . . . .	"	5 0	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
25	Hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery and plated ware, but excluding machinery and the component parts thereof, which are free ( <i>g</i> ), and agricultural implements, which also are free . . . . .	...	"	5 "
28	Instruments and apparatus—Musical . . . . .	...	"	
29	Ivory and ivoryware—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders . . . . .	Cwt.	125 0	} 5 "
	Elephants' tusks, each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight . . . . .	"	450 0	
	Elephants' tusks not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each . . . . .	"	325 0	
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lbs. . . . .	"	175 0	

(*e*) Lac of all sorts is free. *Vide* Notification, dated 14th July 1877, No. 110.

(*ee*) See Note (*d*), page 597.

(*f*) Rosin exempt from the duty to which it is liable under this Tariff, when imported into British India by paper manufacturers, and shown to the satisfaction of the chief Customs authority of the place where it is imported to be intended to be used solely in the manufacture of paper. *Vide* Notification No. 190, dated 13th January 1876, published at page 43 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th idem.

(*g*) This includes engines, tenders, and other machinery imported for railway purposes. *Vide* letter to Madras Government, No. 510, dated 10th October 1876.



No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Iron—			
	Anchors and cables . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Angle and T-iron . . . . .	...	"	
	Beams, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	
	Flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch . . . . .	Ton	100 0	
	Galvanized . . . . .	Cwt.	11 0	
	" sheets and ridging . . . . .	"	11 0	
	Hoop, plate and sheet . . . . .	Ton	135 0	
	Nails, rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers . . . . .	Cwt.	12 8	
	Nails, other sorts, including galvanized . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	1 per cent.
	Nail-rod . . . . .	Ton	120 0	
	Old . . . . .	Cwt.	2 0	
	Pig . . . . .	Ton	55 0	
	Pipes and tubes . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Rice bowls . . . . .	Set of 10	4 0	
	" . . . . .	6	2 0	
	Rod, round, British, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter.	Ton	130 0	
	Rod, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter . . . . .	"	100 0	
	Swedish, flat and square . . . . .	"	160 0	
	Tinned plates . . . . .	Cwt.	15 0	
	All other sorts (A), including wire, but excluding railway materials and kentledge, which last-named article is free . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Lametta, double reels . . . . .	Score	4 8	
	" single " . . . . .	"	2 4	
	Lead—			
	Ore, gelena . . . . .	Cwt.	13 0	
	Pig . . . . .	"	11 0	
	Pipes . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Sheets, tea . . . . .	Cwt.	20 0	
	" other sorts . . . . .	"	12 0	
	Orsidue and brass leaves, foreign, European . . . . .	Lb.	1 2	
	" " China . . . . .	"	0 14	
	Patent or yellow metals, sheathing, sheets and bolts . . . . .	Cwt.	42 0	
	" " old . . . . .	"	37 0	
	Quicksilver . . . . .	Lb.	2 8	
	Shot, bird . . . . .	Cwt.	16 0	
	Steel, excluding railway materials—			5
	Blistered . . . . .	"	9 0	
	British and foreign, other than Swedish . . . . .	"	9 0	
	Cast . . . . .	"	25 0	
	Spring . . . . .	"	10 0	
	Swedish . . . . .	"	10 0	
	Tin, block . . . . .	"	50 0	
	" other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Zinc or spelter—			
	Nails . . . . .	Cwt.	14 0	
	Plate and other shapes, soft . . . . .	"	15 0	
	" " hard . . . . .	"	11 0	
	Sheet or zinc sheathing . . . . .	"	17 0	
	All other sorts, except current coin and bullion, which are free . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
40	Opium not covered by a Government pass . . . . .	Seer of 80 tolaah	...	Rs. 24
41	Paints, colours, painters' materials, and composition for application to leather and metals—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colours (A) . . . . .	Cwt.	1 8	5 per cent.

(A) Iron ore is free. Letter to Collector of Customs, Calcutta, No. 121, dated 11th February 1877.

(B) Ochre is exempt from the duty to which it is liable under this Tariff if imported into British India by paper manufacturers, and shown to the satisfaction of the chief Customs authority of the place where it is imported to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper. *Vide* Notification, No 190, dated 13th January 1876, published at page 43 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th idem.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Paints, colours, &c. ( <i>continued</i> )—			
	Paints of sorts . . . . .	Cwt.	12 0	5 per cent.
	„ composition . . . . .	„	25 0	
	„ patent driers . . . . .	„	14 0	
	Prussian blue, China . . . . .	Lb.	0 8	
	„ „ European . . . . .	„	1 8	
	Red lead . . . . .	Cwt.	14 0	
	Turpentine . . . . .	Imperial gallon	1 10	
	Verdigris . . . . .	Cwt.	75 0	
	Vermilion, Canton . . . . .	Box of 90 bundles	150 0	
	White lead . . . . .	Cwt.	12 0	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
43	Perfumery—			
	Atary, Persian . . . . .	Cwt.	15 0	Rs. 4
	Perfumed spirit in wood, or in bottles containing more than half-a-pint . . . . .	Imperial gallon	...	
	Rose flowers, dried . . . . .	Cwt.	13 0	
	Rose-water . . . . .	Imperial gallon	1 12	
	All other sorts, including perfumed spirit in bottles containing not more than half-a-pint . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
44	Piece goods, not otherwise described, except piece goods made of jute, which are free . . . . .	...	„	
47	Provisions and oilman's stores—			
	Bacon in canisters, jowls, and cheeks . . . . .	Lb.	0 9	5 per cent.
	Beef and pork . . . . .	{ Tierce of 3 cwt. } { Barrel of 2 cwt. }	60 0 40 0	
	Cheese . . . . .	Lb.	0 10	
	China preserves . . . . .	Box of 6 jars	8 0	
	Flower . . . . .	{ Barrel or sack of 200 lbs. }	15 0	
	Ghee . . . . .	Cwt.	36 0	12 annas.
	Groceries not otherwise described . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Pork hams . . . . .	Lb.	0 10	
	Salted fish ( <i>m</i> ) . . . . .	Cwt.	...	
	Tongues, salted . . . . .	Keg of 6	10 0	
	Vinegar, European, in wood . . . . .	Imperial gallon	1 8	5 per cent.
	„ Persian . . . . .	„	0 12	
	„ country . . . . .	„	0 6	
	All other sorts, except bêche-de-mer, fish-maws, shark-fins, singally, and sozille, which are free . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
49	Salt—			
	Imported into British Burma . . . . .	{ Indian maund of 82½ pounds } { avoirdupois. }	...	3 annas.
	Imported into the lower provinces of Bengal . . . . .	„	...	Rs. 2-14
	Imported into any other part of British India or into Portuguese India . . . . .	„	...	Rs. 2-8
51	Shells and cowries—			
	Chanks—			
	Large shells for cameos . . . . .	100	10 0	5 per cent.
	White, live . . . . .	„	6 0	
	„ dead . . . . .	„	3 0	
	Cowras—			
	From Mozambique and Zanzibar . . . . .	„	3 0	
	From other places . . . . .	„	0 8	
	Cowries—			
	Rázár, common . . . . .	Cwt.	2 8	5 per cent.
	Maldive . . . . .	„	10 0	
	Sankhli . . . . .	„	50 0	
	Yellow, superior quality . . . . .	„	5 0	
	Mother-of-pearl . . . . .	„	30 0	
	Tortoise-shell . . . . .	Lb.	6 0	
	„ nakh . . . . .	„	1 0	
	All other sorts, including nakhla . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	

(m) Duty to be levied only on salted fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, and into such other parts of British India as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct.



No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
52	Silk (n), and articles made of silk—			
	Floss . . . . .	Lb.	8 0	5 per cent.
	Piece goods . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
	Raw silk—			
	Chaháram and Cochin China . . . . .	Lb.	4 0	
	Mathow . . . . .	"	1 12	
	Other kinds of China . . . . .	"	7 0	
	Panjam and Kachra . . . . .	"	1 4	
	Persian . . . . .	"	5 0	
	Siam . . . . .	"	2 8	
	Sewing thread, China . . . . .	"	8 0	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
54	Spices—			
	Aniseed star . . . . .	Cwt.	35 9	5 "
	Betelnuts—			
	Goa . . . . .	"	12 0	
	In the husk . . . . .	1,000	2 0	
	White, Srivarddhan . . . . .	Cwt.	18 0	
	All other sorts . . . . .	"	5 0	
	Chillies, dried . . . . .	"	8 0	
	Cloves . . . . .	"	40 0	
	" in seeds, Narlavang . . . . .	"	16 0	
	Mace . . . . .	Lb.	1 2	
	Nutmegs . . . . .	"	1 0	
	" in shell . . . . .	"	0 8	
	Pepper, black and long . . . . .	Cwt.	25 0	
	" white . . . . .	"	32 0	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
55	Stationery, except paper, which is free (o).	...	"	
56	Sugar—			
	China, candy . . . . .	Cwt.	20 0	5 "
	Loaf . . . . .	"	23 0	
	Soft . . . . .	"	13 8	
	All other sorts of saccharine produce . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
57	Tea—			
	Black . . . . .	Lb.	0 12	5 "
	Green . . . . .	"	1 4	
58	Tobacco—			
	Manufactured . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	5 "
	Unmanufactured . . . . .	...	"	
60	Toys and requisites for all games . . . . .	...	"	
61	Umbrellas—			
	China paper kettisals . . . . .	Box of 110	30 0	5 "
	Cotton, steel-ribbed . . . . .	Each	0 13	
	" cane-ribbed . . . . .	"	0 12	
	" oiled, other than European . . . . .	"	0 10	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>Ad val.</i>	
62	Woollen goods—			
	Braid . . . . .	...	"	5 "
	Hosiery . . . . .	...	"	
	Piece goods . . . . .	...	"	
	All other sorts . . . . .	...	"	

## Schedule (B).—EXPORT TARIFF.

1	Dyeing and colouring materials—			
	Indigo—			
	Leaves, green or dry . . . . .	Ton	}	Rs. 3
	Manufactured . . . . .	Indian maund of 3,200 tolahs		
2	Grain and pulse—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) . . . . .	"	}	3 annas.
	" not in husk . . . . .	"		
3	Lac—			
	Button . . . . .	Cwt.	...	Rs. 1-4
	Shell . . . . .	"	...	Rs. 1-8

(n) The value of raw silk, the produce of the Tasar or other wild worm, when such silk is imported from China, is fixed at Rs. 4 per lb. *Vide* Notification No. 68, dated 16th March 1877, published at page 142 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem.

(o) This includes millboard and pasteboard. *Vide* letter to Government of Bengal, No. 627, dated 16th December 1876.

## MEMORANDUM.

1. This Tariff extends to the whole of British India except Aden.

2. Nothing herein contained affects the regulations now in force in British India relating to the transshipment of goods, or any regulations which may be applied to Portuguese India under Article VIII of the foregoing Treaty, or authorizes the levy of duties of Customs on any article carried from one port in British or Portuguese India to another, except salt, salted fish, opium, and spirit.

3. Goods not prohibited to be imported into, or used in British or Portuguese India, whereof any article liable to duty under this Tariff forms a part or ingredient, shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of such article, or, if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of the article charged with the highest rate of duty.

4. The Governments of British and Portuguese India may, from time to time, prescribe rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into Portuguese India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. under Schedule (A) of this Tariff, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, before the duty of Customs leviable thereon is levied, and at the expense of the person importing it.

Such rules, on being published in the respective official Gazettes, shall have the force of law, and whoever wilfully contravenes any such rule shall be liable to fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in the port shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final.

5. On all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin there shall be levied such duty not exceeding 9 rupees per khandi, as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time determines; and at the close of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Collector of Customs at the said port shall, after deducting the expenses of collection, pay the duty collected under this section to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin in such proportion, and in such manner as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time directs.

6. No opium shall be imported into or exported from any part of British India, except in accordance with the British Indian Opium Act, 1878, or any other law relating to opium for the time being in force in British India.

7. No opium shall be exported from any part of Portuguese India except in accordance with Article XIV of the foregoing Treaty.

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER.

(L.S.) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

Lisbon, December 26, 1878.

*Declaration signed at Lisbon on the 26th day of December, 1878.*

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Most Faithful Majesty, taking into consideration that the official Portuguese version of the Tariff annexed to the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition signed by them this day could not, owing to the Indian technicalities, and the partly local terminology of that instrument, be satisfactorily completed at Lisbon without the assistance of Custom-house experts from British and Portuguese India, hereby declare the English text annexed to the Treaty to be the official and authoritative text of the Tariff agreed to by the High Contracting Parties, and agree that the task of preparing the official Portuguese version, and bringing it into harmony with the English version, shall be confided to the Delegates to be named under Article XVII of the Treaty.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, this 26th day of December, 1878.

1. Esta Pauta vigora em toda a India Britannica, excepto Aden.

2. Não ha nella clausula alguma que seja contraria aos regulamentos em vigor na India Britannica acerca da baldeação de mercadorias, ou quaesquer regulamentos que possam ser applicaveis á India Portuguesa, em virtude do Artigo VIII do Tratado precedente, ou que autorise a cobrança de direitos d'Alfandega sobre qualquer objecto transportado de qualquer porto para outro nas Indias Britannica ou Portuguesa, excepto sobre sal, peixe salgado, opio, e aguardentes.

3. Quaesquer mercadorias cuja importação e uso nas Indias Britannica ou Portuguesa não fôr prohibida, mas em cuja composição entrar qualquer artigo sujeito a direitos em virtude d'esta Pauta, terão a pagar a totalidade do direito que deverão pagar, se na sua composição entrasse exclusivamente o dito artigo, ou, no caso de mais de que um artigo sujeito a direitos entrar na sua composição, pagarão a totalidade do direito que deverão pagar no caso de serem exclusivamente feitas do artigo sujeito ao direito mais elevado.

4. Os Governos das Indias Britannica e Portuguesa poderão de tempo a tempo estabelecer a maneira de averiguar e determinar quaes as aguardentes importadas na India Portuguesa que deverão ser consideradas como effectiva e permanentemente improprias para bebida, de modo que signem tão sómente sujeitas ao direito de dez por cento *ad valorem* nos termos da Tabella (A) d'esta Pauta, e de reduzir as ditas aguardentes a esse estado, se assim fôr necessario, por intermedio dos seus proprios empregados, antes da cobrança dos direitos exigíveis sobre as mesmas, mas ficando as respectivas despesas por conta do importador.

Estas disposições, depois de publicadas nas respectivas Gazetas Officiaes, terão força de Lei; e qualquer pessoa que deliberadamente transgredir qualquer d'estas disposições incorrerá n'uma multa até quinhentas rupias.

Não havendo disposições a esse respeito ou no caso de haver contestação acerca do modo de as applicar, o funcionario mais graduado na Alfandega do porto decidirá quaes são as aguardentes que estão unicamente sujeitas ao dito direito *ad valorem*, e da sua decisão não haverá recurso.

5. Sobre a pimenta exportada por mar do porto de Cochin, cobrar-se-ha um direito que não excedera a nove rupias por kandi, conforme fôr determinado de tempo a tempo pelo Governador do Forte de São Jorge em conselho; e no fim de cada anno, ou logo depois, assim que poder ser, o Director da Alfandega do dito porto, depois de deduzidas as despesas de cobrança, pagará os direitos cobrados em conformidade com esta secção aos Governos de Travancor e Cochin, na proporção e modo que fôr determinado de tempo a tempo pelo Governador do Forte de São Jorge em conselho.

6. Não se importará ou exportará opio algum de qualquer parte da India Britannica a não ser em conformidade com a Lei de 1878 acerca do Opio na India Britannica, ou com qualquer outra Lei relativa ao Opio que estiver em vigor na India Britannica.

7. De qualquer parte da India Portuguesa não se exportará opio algum a não ser em conformidade com o Artigo XIV do Tratado precedente.

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER

(L.S.) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

Lisboa, 26 de Dezembro de 1878.

*Declaração assignada em Lisboa em 26 de Dezembro de 1878.*

Os abaixo assignados Plenipotenciarios de Sua Magestade Britannica e de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, tomando em consideração que a versão official Portuguesa da Pauta annexa ao Tratado de Commercio e de Extradição por elles assignado na data de hoje, não poderia ser redigida de um modo satisfactorio em Lisboa, em consequencia dos nomes technicos Indianos, e, em parte, dos termos locais incluídos n'aquelle documento, sem o concurso de peritos das Alfandegas das Indias Britannica e Portuguesa, pela presente declaram que o texto Inglez annexo ao Tratado é o texto official e authentico da Pauta convencionada pelas Altas Partes Contractantes, e outrosim concordão que o encargo de redigir a versão official Portuguesa e de a harmonisar com a versão Ingleza deverá ser confiado aos Delegados que hão-de-ser nomeados em virtude do Artigo XVII do referido Tratado.

Feito em duplicado em Lisboa, aos 26 dias de Dezembro de 1878.

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER.

*Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves with reference to their Indian Possessions.*

*Signed at Lisbon, March 8, 1879.*

*[Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, August 6, 1879.]*

The Undersigned, Robert Burnet David Morier, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Most Faithful Majesty, &c., &c.; and João de Andrade Corvo, Councillor of State, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Most Faithful Majesty, Professor of the Polytechnic School of Lisbon, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Knight Grand Cross of the Ancient Most Noble and Illustrious Order of St. James for the reward of scientific, literary, and artistic merit, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, Companion of the Military Order of Aviz, Effective Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of France, of Leopold of Austria, of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy, of the Royal Order of Charles III of Spain, of the Order of the Polar Star of Sweden, Officer of Public Instruction in France, &c., &c.; being furnished with the authority of their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition with reference to the Indian possessions of the British and Portuguese Crowns, signed on the 26th day of December 1878:—

"At the expiration of three years from the date at which the arrangements respecting the manufacture and sale of salt, provided for in Article XII of the Treaty aforesaid, shall have been definitively concluded, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to invite the other Contracting Party to reconsider the stipulations of that Article with a view to their alteration, modification, or improvement, and, should it be alleged that abuses have arisen in the practical application of the stipulations aforesaid, the High Contracting Parties engage jointly to investigate such allegations, and, in the event of their being proved to be correct, to co-operate with each other for the removal of such abuses.

"It is, nevertheless, understood that, unless both High Contracting Parties shall mutually agree to substitute some other arrangements for the manufacture and sale of salt than those stipulated for in Article XII of the Treaty aforesaid, the arrangements stipulated for in the said Article XII shall continue in force for the remaining portion of the term of twelve years during which the Treaty has to run."

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid Treaty of the 26th December, 1878, and shall be included in the ratification of the said Treaty.

In witness whereof the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, this 8th day of March, 1879.

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER.

(L.S.) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

OS abaixo assignados, Roberto Burnet David Morier, Cavalleiro da Muito Honrada Ordem do Banho, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica junto de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, &c., &c.; e João de Andrade Corvo, Conselheiro d'Estado, Par do Reino, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Professor da Escola Polytechnica de Lisboa, Tenente-Coronel de Engenheiros, Gran Cruz da antiga, nobilissima e esclarecida Ordem de São Thiago, do merito scientifico, litterario, e artistico, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, Cavalleiro da Ordem militar de Aviz, Gran Cruz effectivo da Ordem da Rosa do Brazil, Gran Cruz da Legião de Honra de França, de Leopoldo da Austria, de São Mauricio e São Lazaro de Italia, da Real Ordem de Carlos III de Hespanha, da Ordem da Estrella Polar da Succia, e Official de Instrução Publica em França, &c., &c.; auctorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, concordaram no seguinte Artigo Adicional ao Tratado de Commercio e Extradicação, com relação ás Possessões das Coronas Britannica e Portuguesa na India, assignado no dia 26 de Dezembro de 1878:—

"Findo o praso de trez annos, contados da data em que houverem sido definitivamente concluidas todas as disposições convencionadas ácerca da fabricação e venda do sal, em conformidade do Artigo XII do referido Tratado, cada uma das Altas Partes Contratantes terá o direito de convidar a outra a reconsiderar as estipulações contidas n'aquelle Artigo, a fim de serem alteradas, modificadas, ou melhoradas; e, quando se allegue terem-se dado abusos na execução pratica das alludidas estipulações, as Altas Partes Contratantes comprometter-se a proceder conjunctamente a um inquerito ácerca d'essas allegações, e, reconhecendo-se que são verdadeiras, a cooperar mutuamente para pôr termo aos ditos abusos.

"Fica porem entendido que, não concordando ambas as Altas Partes Contratantes na substituição das disposições estipuladas no Artigo XII do dito Tratado, com relação á fabricação e venda do sal, as referidas estipulações consignadas no mesmo Artigo XII continuarão em vigor pela restante parte dos doze annos, durante os quaes o Tratado tem de vigorar."

O presente Artigo Adicional terá a mesma força e validade, como se tivesse sido inserido, palavra por palavra, no sobredito Tratado de 26 de Dezembro de 1878, e será incluído na ratificação do mesmo Tratado.

Em testemunho do que os Plenipotenciarios abaixo assignados subscreveram o presente Artigo Adicional, e lhe pizeram os sellos das suas armas.

Feito em duplicado em Lisboa, aos oito dias do mez de Março de 1879.

(L.S.) R. B. D. MORIER.

(L.S.) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

*Declaration signed at Lisbon on the 6th day of August, 1879.*

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Most Faithful Majesty, and His Most Faithful Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having met, this sixth day of August, 1879, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Britannic Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty with reference to their Indian Possessions, signed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, made the following declarations:—

His Most Faithful Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared that His Majesty's Government, whilst fully determined to do everything in their power to hasten the preparatory labours required for the full execution of the Treaty stipulations, so as, if possible, to bring them to a conclusion within the three months, at the expiration of which, from the date of the exchange of ratifications, Article XXII stipulates that the Treaty shall come into force, nevertheless, cannot, in view of the varied and complicated nature of the reforms which it will be necessary to introduce into the administrative system of the Portuguese Colonies in India, engage with certainty that these preparatory labours shall be so far advanced, at the expiration of three months from to-day, as to enable the Treaty to come into force at the date thus specified.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary having taken act of the declaration made by His Most Faithful Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared himself authorized by his Government to propose to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty that the Delegates to whom, under Article XVII of the Treaty, is confided the task of preparing the measures requisite for the execution of the Treaty, shall, not later than six weeks from the date at which they commence their joint labours, and at an earlier date if possible, report to the Governors-General of British and Portuguese India at what date their labours will be so far advanced as to allow of the Treaty coming into force; upon which the Governors-General aforesaid shall conjointly determine the date at which the Treaty shall accordingly come into force. He further declared himself authorized to state that the first quarterly instalment of the annual sum of four lacs of rupees which Her Britannic Majesty engages, under Article XV, to pay to His Most Faithful Majesty, in consideration of Articles XI, XII, XIII, and XIV of the Treaty, will be paid at the expiration of three months from the date at which the Treaty shall accordingly come into force.

His Most Faithful Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs thereupon declared that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government adhered to the proposal made by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, and took act of his declaration with reference to the payment of the first instalment of the annual sum of four lacs of rupees payable to His Most Faithful Majesty under Article XV of the Treaty.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1879.

R. B. D. MORIER.

ANSELMO JOSÉ BRAAMCAMP.

*Declaração assignada em Lisboa aos seis dias de Agosto de 1879.*

Os abaixo Assignados, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica junto de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, e o Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, havendo-se reunido hoje seis de Agosto de 1879, no Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros em Lisboa, afim de proceder á troca das ratificações do Tratado de Commercio e Extradicação entre Sua Magestade Britannica e Sua Magestade Fidelissima, com relação ás suas Possessões na India, assignado em Lisboa aos vinte e seis de Dezembro de 1878, fizeram as seguintes declarações:—

O Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima declarou que com quanto o Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima esteja na firme resolução de fazer tudo que estiver ao seu alcance para apressar os trabalhos preparatorios que são necessarios para a completa execução das stipulações do Tratado, de modo que estejam terminados, se possivel fôr dentro dos trez mezes, no fim das quaes, a contar da data da troca das ratificações, se acha estipulado no Artigo XXII que o Tratado deverá começar a vigorar, não pode comtudo em vista da diversa e complicada natureza das reformas que será mister introduzir no systema administrativo das Colonias Portuguezas na India, obrigar-se a que no fim de trez mezes a contar do dia de hoje, os ditos trabalhos preparatorios estejam com certeza tão adiantados que o Tratado possa começar a vigorar na data acima mencionada.

O Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica havendo tomado nota da declaração feita pelo Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima declarou que estava auctorizado pelo seu Governo a propor ao Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima que os Delegados aos quaes em conformidade com o Artigo XVII do Tratado é commettido o encargo de preparar as medidas necessarias para a execução do Tratado, informarão os Governadores-Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portugueza no fim de seis semanas o mais tardar, ou antes, se for possivel, a contar da data em que conjuntamente tiverem começado os seus trabalhos, da data em que os seus trabalhos estarão adiantados de modo que o Tratado possa começar a vigorar, e á vista d'esta informação, os referidos Governadores-Geraes determinarão conjuntamente a data em que o Tratado deverá consequentemente começar a vigorar. Outrossim declarou que estava auctorizado a dizer que o primeiro pagamento trimestral da quantia annual de quatro lacs de rupias que Sua Magestade Britannica se obriga, em virtude do Artigo XV, a pagar a Sua Magestade Fidelissima, em compensação das estipulações contidas nos Artigos XI, XII, XIII, e XIV do Tratado, será effectuado no fim de trez mezes a contar da data em que o Tratado começa a vigorar em conformidade com o que fica dito.

O Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima declarou em seguida que o Governo de Sua Magestade Fidelissima annua á proposta feita pelo Ministro de Sua Magestade Britannica, e tomou nota da sua declaração com relação ao pagamento da primeira prestação trimestral da quantia annual de quatro lacs de rupias pagavel a Sua Magestade Fidelissima em virtude do Artigo XV do Tratado.

Feito em duplicado em Lisboa, aos seis dias de Agosto do anno de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de 1879.

R. B. D. MORIER.

ANSELMO JOSÉ BRAAMCAMP.

*The 17th December 1879.*

**No. 2719 E.-P.**—In recognition of the gallant services rendered by Ressaldar Hassan Khan, of the Biluch Guide Corps, on the 21st March 1879, in an affair with the Utman Khels, in the Kudaina Pass, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 2778 E.-P.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased (a) to direct that, in the administration of civil justice in the district of Quetta, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be taken as a general guide; and (b) to make the following arrangements, that is to say:—

- (1) The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan for the time being in charge of the district of Quetta shall have power to try all original suits within the said district, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter.
- (2) Rai Hittu Ram, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, shall have power to try all original suits within the said district when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed rupees five hundred.
- (3) For the purposes of Section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court of the said Officer shall be deemed to be the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Native Assistant, and the Court of the Agent to the Governor General for the time being shall be deemed to be the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Officer.
- (4) For all the purposes of the said Code, the Agent to the Governor General shall exercise the powers of the High Court.

**No. 2779 E.-P.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased to make the following amendments in the Foreign Department Notifications, No. 1365 P. and No. 1366 P., dated the 4th July 1878, that is to say:—

- (a) In the former Notification, for the words "First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan," the words "Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in charge of the district of Quetta" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Cantonments of Quetta and Mittri," the words "the district of Quetta and Cantonment of Mittri" shall be substituted.
- (b) In the latter Notification, for the words "the Cantonment of Quetta," the words "the district of Quetta" shall be substituted.

**No. 2780 E.-P.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in

this behalf, the Governor General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased to empower Rai Hittu Ram, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874) over all persons within the district of Quetta, and to commit persons for trial to the Officer for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan as the Court of Sessions.

The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan for the time being in charge of the district of Quetta shall, in respect to the said Rai Hittu Ram, exercise all the powers of the Magistrate of the District.

**No. 2781 E.-P.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased (a) to appoint the Officer for the time being holding the office of Third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the said Khan of Kelat; and (b) to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such Officer shall commit European British subjects for trial.

#### GENERAL.

*The 16th December 1879.*

**No. 2371 G.-G.**—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 23rd November 1879, *vice* Mr. H. M. Durand, on special duty.

*The 17th December 1879.*

**No. 2383 G.-G.**—Captain H. A. Vincent, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated as Staff Officer, Central India Horse, from the 26th to the 31st October 1879, both days inclusive.

**No. 2385 G.-G.**—The following Brigade Order, dated 18th November 1879, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. Masters, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as Staff Officer, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

**No. 2387 G.-G.**—LEAVE.—Surgeon S. M. Brereton, Medical Officer of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, is granted twenty days' privilege leave, in extension of the leave granted to him by Foreign Department Notification No. 2237 G.-G., dated 18th November 1879.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 2424 G.-G.**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, are placed at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 10th December 1879.

A. C. LYALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 20th December 1879.***No. 2036.—I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1879.**

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of November . . . . .	13,22,367	17,013	13,05,344	84,62,314	30,02,676	54,59,639	97,84,071	30,19,888	67,64,988
First eleven months . . . . .	1,38,48,275	1,34,21,109	14,27,076	8,58,77,468	2,00,80,790	6,57,96,678	9,97,28,743	3,25,01,989	6,72,23,754

**II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.**

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).			COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of November . . . . .	29,75,330	40,05,180	69,80,510	8,90,835	38,90,430	45,00,265
First eleven months . . . . .	1,55,23,422	6,51,33,968	8,06,57,388	1,38,16,546	6,80,91,240	7,99,07,786

**No. 2037.—Read again—**

Accounts Proceedings for June 1870, Nos. 59 and 60.

,, ,, for January 1874, No. 16.

RESOLUTION.—By Notification No. 167, dated 16th May 1870, a system of District Savings Banks was established, the yearly rate of interest on deposits therein being fixed at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per centum, and the monthly rate at one pie for each Rupee  $1\frac{2}{3}$ .

2. The market rate of interest being now higher, the Governor General in Council notifies that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the monthly rate of interest on deposits in District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks shall be one pie for each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee, which is equal to Rs.  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per centum per annum. As this rate is now fixed in supersession of a lower rate, so it must be plainly understood that the Governor General in Council reserves the right of reducing the rate thus fixed again at any time at his discretion, and that it will not be open to any depositor to object to such reduction.

3. Moreover, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to dispense with the restrictions of the existing Rules as to personal attendance and as to the hours for the transaction of business with the Savings Banks.

4. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council has passed the following Rules for District and other Government Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules:—

I.—In these Rules—

“Depositor,” “Deposit,” and “Secretary” bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873*.

“Account” means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

“Balance” means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public Officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed from the beginning of the calendar month succeeding that in which a deposit is made, to the end of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per centum per annum. Saving with the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, the highest monthly interest allowed upon any balance shall be Rs.  $17\frac{1}{2}$ .

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. will be charged upon such purchases, sales and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from one to ten rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary, or, if the Savings Bank is at a public treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, one rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule, and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no



interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot read, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

*Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVI.*

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

*Dated*

*Table of Monthly Interest.*

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pies 1	15	Pies 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	254	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2032.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Native Passenger Ships Act VIII of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule III of the rules issued under the said section, and published in the Notification of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 298 of the 8th August 1877:—

III.—Every such ship carrying more than 100 native passengers shall provide hospital accommodation for the passengers as follows:—

A.—In the case of ships making long voyages—

(1) To provide for the treatment of cases other than those referred to in Clause (2), there shall be a permanent hospital set apart on the upper deck. This hospital may be fitted up either in the poop or deck-house. It shall contain not more than six bunks, and shall have a superficial deck area of at least 144 feet and not less than 864 cubic feet of air space. It shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the surveying officers, and shall be provided with a raised floor of platform at least four inches off the deck. Every permanent hospital must be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof must be well caulked and covered with painted canvas. In all such permanent hospitals iron fittings are preferable to wood. No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, or plague shall on any account be treated in the permanent hospital.

(2) To provide for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to separate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, or plague), and for any general outbreak of sickness when the permanent hospital accommodation becomes insufficient, each ship shall carry materials for the con-

erected, shall be pointed out and measured off by the surveying officers. The frame-work of the hospital may be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof must be tented, and both that and the side walls must be made of stout canvas and be perfectly watertight, due provisions being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor shall be not less than 144 feet, and such floor shall be raised at least four inches from the deck. Sheet iron is preferable as the material of the floor.

B.—In the case of ships making short voyages—

No permanent hospital accommodation need be provided, but each such ship shall carry materials for the erection of a temporary hospital as described in Clause (2) above, for the treatment of cases of the kind referred to in the said clause, provided that the superficial area reserved for such hospital need not be more than 72 feet. This space must always be deducted from the area measured for passengers on board of such vessels.

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 19th December 1879.*

### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1219.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, having reported their arrival at Bombay, on the dates specified, are posted to the Bombay and Madras presidencies, respectively:—

Lieutenant M. B. Salmon, 2nd West India Regiment,—18th October 1879.

**No. 1220.**—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Charles Smith Maclean,—14th December 1879.

**No. 1221.**—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Ernie Edmund Money, Bengal Staff Corps,—18th December 1879.

**No. 1222.**—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 14th November 1879, page 6428.

WAR OFFICE, PALE MALL,  
14th November 1879.

**BREVET.**

Honorary Surgeon J. Anderson, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-Major in the East Indies. Dated 15th November 1879.

Senior Apothecary William Leach, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in the East Indies on retirement from the service. Dated 15th November 1879.

First Class Apothecary James Lears, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in the East Indies on retirement from the service. Dated 15th November 1879.

Apothecary John MacDonald, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in the East Indies. Dated 15th November 1879.

The following promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, on the 16th October 1879, and of Major-General G. Sturrock, Madras Infantry, on the 17th October 1879:—

*To be Major-Generals.*

Colonel John Crosbie Graves, C.B., Bombay Cavalry. Dated 17th October 1879.

Colonel William Thomas Williams, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th October 1879.

INDIA OFFICE,  
10th November 1879.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.**

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Richard Carnac Temple, 21st Foot. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Roderick William MacLeod, 51st Foot. Dated 19th October 1872.

Lieutenant William Hope Young, 67th Foot. Dated 20th May 1873.

Lieutenant William Home Cazalet, 33rd Foot. Dated 28th February 1874.

Lieutenant John George Morris, 44th Foot. Dated 28th February 1874.

Lieutenant James Philip Sparling, 67th Foot. Dated 28th February 1874.

Lieutenant Charles Wilson Young, 81st Foot. Dated 28th February 1874.

Lieutenant Halford Dumergue Gerrard, 65th Foot. Dated 29th April 1874.

Lieutenant William Henry Jameson, 3rd Foot. Dated 13th June 1874.

Lieutenant Stewart Douglas Gordon, 72nd Foot. Dated 21st September 1874.

Lieutenant John Eccles Nixon, 25th Foot. Dated 10th September 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Walter Cook, 89th Foot. Dated 10th September 1875.

"London Gazette," dated the 18th November 1879, pages 6494 and 6495.

**WAR OFFICE,**

November 17, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the under-mentioned Officers whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant and courageous conduct during the recent operations in Afghanistan and South Africa, as recorded against their respective names:—

Regiment.	Names.	Acts of courage for which recommended.
Bombay Staff Corps.	Captain O'Moore Creagh.	On the 21st April Captain Creagh was detached from Dukka with two Companies of his Battalion to protect the village of Kam Dukka on the Cabul River, against a threatened incursion of the Mohmunds, and reached that place the same night. On the following morning the detachment, 150 men, was attacked by the Mohmunds in overwhelming numbers, about 1,500; and the inhabitants of Kam Dukka having themselves taken part with the enemy, Captain Creagh found himself under the necessity of retiring from the village. He took up a position in a cemetery not far off, which he made as defensible as circumstances would admit of, and this position he held against all the efforts of the enemy, repeatedly repulsing them with the bayonet until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he was relieved by a detachment sent for the purpose from Dukka. The enemy were then finally repulsed, and being charged by a troop of the 10th Bengal Lancers, under the command of Captain D. M. Strong, were routed and broken, and great numbers of them driven into the river. The Commander-in-Chief in India has expressed his opinion that but for the coolness, determination, and gallantry of the highest order, and the admirable conduct which Captain Creagh displayed on this occasion, the detachment under his command would, in all probability, have been cut off and destroyed.

INDIA OFFICE,  
18th November 1879.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major (Brevet Colonel) Hugh Henry Gough. C.B., V.C. Dated 4th September 1879.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Adolphus de Kantzow. Dated 14th September 1879.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Edward Gordon Lillingston. Dated 30th August 1879.

Captain Duncan George Pitcher. Dated 3rd September 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Nicolas Channer, V.C. Dated 4th September 1879.

Captain George John Skinner. Dated 16th September 1879.

Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley. Dated 20th September 1879.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery. Dated 14th September 1879.

Lieutenant Arthur Parry Thornton. Dated 14th September 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper. Dated 4th September 1879.

Captain Christopher George Cautley. Dated 4th September 1879.

INFANTRY.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Charles Edward Douglas Branson. Dated 8th September 1879.

Captain Frank William Chatterton. Dated 20th September 1879.

Captain Duncan John Stewart. Dated 20th September 1879.

Captain John Richard McKenzie Homfray. Dated 20th September 1879.

No. 1223.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon Francis Frederic Perry. Arrived at Bombay, 19th October 1879.

Surgeon Julian Carter Carington Smith. Arrived at Bombay, 27th October 1879.

Surgeon Pulteney William Daltzell. Arrived at Bombay, 27th October 1879.

Surgeon Stephen Little, M.D. Arrived at Bombay, 27th October 1879.

Surgeon Christian Bernard Hunter. Arrived at Bombay, 27th October 1879.

Surgeon Martin Gaisford. Arrived at Bombay, 27th October 1879.

Surgeon Charles Herbert Murray. Arrived at Bombay, 27th October 1879.

Surgeon George Hart Des-  
mond Gimlette, M.D.

Arrived at  
Bombay, 27th  
Nov. 1879.

No. 1224.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant F. F. R. Burgess, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Captain R. T. Hawkes, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

With effect from the 19th November 1879, *vice* Captain C. F. Thomas, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, on furlough, or until further orders.

Colonel G. J. D. Hay, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and Officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.

With effect from the 4th Dec. 1879.

Major H. G. Pritchard, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hunt, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 25th November 1879.

Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 25th November 1879.

Major M. C. Perreau, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and Officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his other duties from the 25th November to the 3rd December 1879, both days inclusive.

Captain J. A. Miley, Military Accountant, 3rd class, on return from furlough, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st December 1879; and Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, also on return from furlough, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th December 1879. Junior Officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places in the Department from those dates.

**No. 1225.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—***Temporary.*

Major J. B. Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major C. O'Donel, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Captain C. E. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain H. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

With effect from the 22nd October 1879, and for such time as Major N. R. Burton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, may be on detached duty as Deputy Commissary General in the Field, or until further orders.

**No. 1226.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***4th Punjab Cavalry.*

Captain E. Lloyd, Squadron Officer, on return from furlough to officiate as Squadron Commander, with effect from the 1st November 1879, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Forrest, who reverts to his substantive appointment as Squadron Officer.

**No. 1227.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—***2nd Cavalry.*

Major J. G. D. Walker, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, is attached temporarily.

**No. 1228.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***5th Punjab Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Wullee Mahomed, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rehmat Alli Khan, deceased,—20th November 1879.

*1st Punjab Infantry.*

Subadar Tool-ee, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Pyabb, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—28th August 1879.

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 1229.**—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I. Bengal Staff Corps,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. W. Babington, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. O. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. G. F. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regiment,—(m. c.) for

one year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant R. F. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VIII, Clause 2, and Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. P. Wright, Medical Officer, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for two years, 152 days, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major P. W. Sutherland, Medical Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 1230.**—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is allowed furlough in and out of India,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 20th December 1879.

**No. 1231.**—The following extracts from Lists Nos. 46 and 47, dated the 14th and 21st November 1879, respectively, received from the India Office, are published for general information :—

*Permitted to return to duty.*

Conductor T. Hunt, Ordnance Department.

Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps.

Major R. C. Money, Staff Corps.

*Granted extensions of leave.*

Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, M.B.,—six months, medical certificate.

Captain J. H. Western, Royal Engineers,—113 days, private affairs.

Major T. Dayrell, Staff Corps,—two months, urgent private affairs.

**No. 1232.—ARRIVALS—**

Surgeon T. R. Lewis, M.B., Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of

This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 1207 of 1879 which refers to Surgeon Lewis. India, Fort William, 29th November 1879.

**PENSIONS.**

**No. 1233.**—Sub-Conductor John McNamara, Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £60 per annum, payable in England.

**No. 1234.**—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India from the date they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Charles Bevers, late 15th Hussars,—one shilling per diem.

John White, late 89th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

John Brazel, late 89th Foot,—one shilling and one penny per diem.

**TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.**

**No. 1235.**—The services of Captain M. L. Elliot, 65th Foot, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of Bengal, No. 5017 A, dated the 1st December 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

**No. 1236.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 887, dated the 12th September 1879, the services of Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

*Fort William, the 19th December 1879.*

**APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

**No. 80.**—The under-mentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments as 3rd class Engineers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the date of appointment:—

Mr. F. O. Gadsden, } 3rd class Engineers,  
Mr. J. A. Cantopher, } I. G. Hulk *Koel*.

**TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.**

**No. 81.**—Mr. C. W. R. Hooper, 4th grade Officer, I. G. S. *Tenasserim*, to be 4th grade Officer, I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*, for duty on board the I. G. Schooner *Constance*.

Mr. H. B. Hooper, 4th grade Officer, I. G. Hulk *Koel*, to be 4th grade officer, I. G. S. *Tenasserim*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Fort William, the 13th December 1879.*

**No. 503.**—The services of the following Officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively relieved from their duties in the Public Works Department:—

Colonel F. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. L. Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment.

Colonel J. D. Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, Provincial Establishment.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Assam, are similarly replaced at the disposal of the Madras Military Department.

*The 15th December 1879.*

**No. 504.**—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 418, dated the 16th October 1879, posting certain passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College,

for—

*To Bengal Public Works Department.*

“Mr. H. A. D. Watkin,” Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

read—

“Mr. H. A. D. Wathen,” Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*The 16th December 1879.*

**No. 505.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 485, dated 21st November 1879, Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Secretariat of the Public Works Department on the afternoon of the 16th December.

*The 17th December 1879.*

**No. 506.**—Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, reported his return, on the 27th November 1879, from the furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 72, dated 6th February 1879.

Mr. Morrison was on subsidiary leave from 27th November to 5th December 1879.

**No. 507.**—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to the charge of the Public Works Department Accounts in Central India in his present grade.

**No. 508.**—Mr. R. B. Duncan, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, reported his return, on the 4th December 1879, from the furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 87, dated 25th February 1878, and is granted subsidiary leave for three days from that date.

**No. 509.**—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service:—

**Military Works Branch.**

Alves, Captain M. A., R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Grant, Lieutenant S., R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Sim, Lieutenant G. H., R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

**State Railways.**

Maxwell, Lieutenant R. C., R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

**No. 510.**—Mr. D. E. H. Noyes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment to Assam.

*The 18th December 1879.*

**No. 511.**—Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 9th September 1879, until the date on which he may be relieved by Major Trail.

**No. 512.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 475 of 19th November 1879, Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), attached to the office of Director General of Railways, will, during the absence of Captain R. A. Sergeaunt, R.E., have charge of those portions of the offices of the Secretary to the Government of India, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, which are left in Simla.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 513.**—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal Railway Branch to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

**No. 514.**—The Government of India having no further employment for the following Officers, they are retired from the service, with effect from the 1st January 1880, except when otherwise specified, under the terms of Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 31st July 1879 :—

*Bengal Irrigation Branch.*

Roberts, T. R., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on furlough.

*N. W. P. and Oudh Provincial.*

Longmore, W. H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

*Punjab Provincial.*

Hyndman, P. K., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on furlough.

Scott, H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Sarat Chunder Rai, Engineer Apprentice.

*Punjab Irrigation Branch.*

O'Brien, P., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Derry, J. D., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Burke, G. J., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

*British Burmah.*

Hallett, H. S., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

*State Railways.*

Stokes, J. F., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Hyde, E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on furlough.

Froude, R. H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on furlough.

Tyndall, H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on furlough.

Chalmers, J. B., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Thuey, A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on furlough.

From 1st October 1879.

Scott, W., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Hawkes, E. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

**No. 515.**—Mr. H. Rainier, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 19 days in extension of that granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 434, dated 30th October 1879.

**No. 516.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the under-mentioned Officers under the terms of Resolution No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes :—

*State Railways.*

Martin, E. J., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.  
Metab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*Military Works Branch.*

Purdie, J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Also of—

Crommelin, A. G., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana (on furlough), with effect from 11th September 1879.

Crosthwaite, T. P. S., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (on furlough), Punjab Irrigation. The date will be notified hereafter.

Paterson, J., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (on furlough), Bengal Provincial. The date will be notified hereafter.

Maxwell, J. F., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (on furlough), Bengal Provincial. The date will be notified hereafter.

Moran, P. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (on furlough), Punjab Provincial Establishment, with effect from 5th November 1879.

Atkins, W., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (on furlough), North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation, with effect from 29th October 1879.

Blaikie, W. B., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (on furlough), Military Works Branch, with effect from 29th October 1879.

CIVIL WORKS.

TELEGRAPH.

**No. 564T.**—Resolution by the Govt. of India, P. W. Department.

*Telegraph operations in connection with the British advance into Afghanistan.*

Read the following paper :—

Letter No. 722T, dated 5th November, 1879, from the Director General of Telegraphs, reporting on the operations of the Telegraph Department during the campaign.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—His Excellency the Governor General has read with much pleasure the report of the able manner in which the telegraph operations connected with the campaign were



conducted. No less than 420 miles of telegraph line were constructed and maintained beyond the frontier of the Empire, in a manner that shows the organization of the Department to be good, and the staff effective. Every requirement of the Government has been promptly undertaken and efficiently carried out, and, notwithstanding the large and sudden strain upon the resources of the Department, the lines have been carried through without impediment of any kind.

The credit for the results attained is due, in the first instance, to the Director General himself, and the thanks of the Government of India are tendered to Colonel Murray with an expression of high commendation of the forethought and ability with which the operations of the Department have been administered.

The immediate supervision of the construction of the lines was entrusted to Messrs. S. P. W. V. Luke, C. E. Pitman, and S. J. Josephs, Officiating Superintendents; these civilian officers cheerfully accepted the risk of life and hardships involved in such a service, and by their energy, tact and readiness of resource carried through to a highly successful issue the arduous and dangerous duties to which they were called. The thanks of the Government of India are hereby tendered to these three gentlemen for the important services so ably and so loyally rendered by them to the State.

The thanks of the Government of India are also given to the following gentlemen:—

• Mr. W. R. Brooke for the admirable arrangements made by him in his capacity as Director of Construction.

Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, the Superintendent of the Punjab Division.

Mr. J. W. Duthy for his excellent work in the Khyber pass as Assistant Superintendent under Mr. Luke.

Mr. N. Jones for his excellent service in constructing the lines from Kohat to Thall, and from Peshawur to Jumrood.

The Government of India also notices with high approbation the conduct of Mr. Inspector J. Hutchins attached to the Kandahar Field Force telegraphs, and generally of all officers and subordinates connected with these operations of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and communication to the officers concerned.

And further that the Resolution and the Director General's Report be published in the *Gazette of India*.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 16th December 1879. }

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 722T., dated 5th November 1879.

From—Colonel R. MURRAY, Director General of Telegraphs in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to submit a brief report of the operations of the Telegraph Department in connection with the military advance into Afghanistan prior to the treaty of Gundamak. I attach the following detailed reports:—

I.—By Mr. Officiating Superintendent S. J. Josephs in charge of Telegraphs with the Kurrum Valley Field Force.

II.—By Mr. Officiating Superintendent C. E. Pitman in charge of Telegraphs with Kandahar Field Force.

III.—By Mr. Officiating Superintendent S. P. W. V. Luke in charge of Telegraphs with the Khyber Field Force with an Appendix.

#### KURRUM VALLEY FIELD FORCE.

2. The Government of India letter No. 359T., dated 3rd October 1878, requested me to make arrangements for the supply of 200 miles of semi-permanent line for the Kohat Field Force.

3. No time was lost in pushing up the stores to Kohat, and owing to the zeal and energy displayed by the construction officer, Mr. Assistant Superintendent N. Jones, the line was completed, and an office opened at Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the 8th November.

4. Mr. Jones was then relieved by Mr. S. J. Josephs, Officiating Superintendent, to whom had been entrusted the charge of the military lines in this direction, and proceeded to Peshawur where he constructed, with equal celerity and success, the short line from Peshawur to Jumrood.

5. Mr. Josephs was placed at the disposal of the General in Command, and under orders received from him extended the line from Thull to Ali-Kheyli by the 12th April, and eventually to Karatiga, 170 miles from Kohat. Offices were opened at—

Thull	...	...	On the 8th November.
Hazar Pir	...	...	" 26th December.
Kurrum Fort	...	...	" 25th December.
Peiwar	...	...	" 10th January.
Peiwar Kotal	...	...	" 19th March.
Ali-Kheyli	...	...	" 2nd April.



6. The only casualties with Mr. Josephs' party were two muleteers murdered near Ali-Kheyl.

7. The line was constructed with energy and judgment, and was maintained practically without interruption, and after the early days of our occupation of the district, but little difficulty was experienced from marauders. The total length of working wire cut and carried away was  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a large quantity certainly, but inconsiderable compared with our losses in the Khyber.

8. Mr. Josephs carried out the important duty entrusted to him with complete success, and well deserves some special recognition of the excellent service he has rendered. This opinion is, I know, fully shared by Major-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., who has, I understand, himself represented to Government his appreciation of the value of Mr. Josephs' assistance.

#### KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

9. On the 2nd October 1878, I was ordered by letter No. 359T. to arrange for the supply of 250 miles of line to run along the line of communication through the Murri-Bugti country to connect Mittri with Rajunpore. On the 22nd October this order was cancelled, and I was directed to send the material to Quetta for use, if required.

10. The difficulties experienced in getting these stores to Quetta were very considerable, but were overcome by the great energy and zeal of Mr. C. E. Pitman, the Officiating Superintendent in charge of Telegraphs in Beluchistan.

11. Although the orders of Government were confined to the provision of these stores, I took the precaution of sending with the stores a staff sufficient to erect a line from Quetta to Kandahar. Pending the arrival of the stores at Quetta, Mr. Pitman was engaged in making every possible preliminary arrangement for the possible extension, and on the 29th November he accompanied the Agent, Governor General, to Hykulzai to select a route and arrange for the protection of the line.

12. To Gulistan-Karez, 40 miles, the line was completed on the 8th January. Beyond this place its extension was not possible till the 17th February owing to the detention of the stores in the Bolan. Between Gulistan-Karez and Chaman, 23 miles, the line was constructed in five days, and an office opened on the 22nd February.

13. Up to this point Mr. Pitman had been under the order of the Agent, Governor General, but it now seemed to me desirable to relieve him of the charge of the lines in Beluchistan, and leave him free to proceed with the troops under the orders of the General Commanding. I therefore arranged that the charge of the telegraphs in Beluchistan, including the semi-permanent lines just erected within the jurisdiction of the Agent, Governor General, should be taken over by Mr. Officiating Superintendent Boteler.

14. On the 6th March, Mr. Pitman received authority to commence the line towards Kandahar, a distance of 77 miles, and on the 31st March he opened the office in the citadel of Kandahar.

15. The line, although so rapidly constructed, has worked without interruption, and only three known cases of wilful damage have occurred.

16. On the 28th March Mr. Pitman's working party was attacked by a band of marauders, and Sub-Inspector Mahomed Sidi of this Department and Sepoy Nek Mahomed of the Sappers were severely wounded, and two camelmen slightly wounded.

17. Mr. Pitman's local knowledge and fertility of resource were invaluable; and his conduct of the whole expedition was characterised by the zeal and energy for which he has always been conspicuous. Equally with Mr. Josephs, he fully merits, and will, I trust, receive from Government some mark of its approval of his admirable service.

18. In paragraph 71 of his report, Mr. Pitman brings to notice the very great assistance he received from Mr. Inspector J. Hutchins. Not alone as a telegraph Subordinate Officer has Mr. Hutchins distinguished himself but, as will be seen from the attached copy of letter No. 895K., dated 11th August, from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Kandahar Force, he displayed a rare courage and devotion during the severe outbreak of cholera among the troops at Abdul-Rahman which called forth the admiration of Major Clifford, the Road Commandant, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-General.

19. I much regret that in the grade of sub-assistant, the one immediately above that held by Mr. Hutchins, there is no vacancy to which I could promote him, but service so exceptional should not, I think, pass unrewarded, and I have the honor to recommend that, as a special case, he be promoted to the grade of sub-assistant, remaining supernumerary to the establishment until absorbed. The thanks of Government might also, I venture to think, be given to Mr. Hutchins.

#### KHYBER FIELD FORCE.

20. On the 13th November 1878, I received an unofficial letter from the Military Department, enquiring as to the possibility of arranging for the construction of a line from Peshawur to Jumrood and subsequently on to Dhakka, and on the same day I received a copy of Military Department letter to the Quarter-Master General, No. 867K., conveying the formal instructions of Government for the erection of a line to Jumrood, to be advanced to the head of the Pass should it be entered and held.

21. Forseeing the extreme probability of lines of telegraph being required in connection with the military advance *via* the Khyber, I had long previously on my own responsibility ordered up to Peshawur all necessary line material and office equipments, and had a qualified

officer in readiness to push on at once as orders were received; the result was that on the 21st November I was enabled to open an office at Jumrood.

22. In anticipation of further orders, I then made complete arrangements for a considerable advance and ordered to Peshawur for charge of the work Mr. Officiating Superintendent P. V. Luke, and a strong staff, directing him to report himself to the General Officer Commanding, Sir Sam Browne, and to push on the construction of the line whenever permitted to do so.

23. From the 5th paragraph of Mr. Luke's report it will be seen that he was delayed at Jumrood for want of this permission from the 25th November to the 26th December; on the latter date he received orders to advance, and within four days the line was erected to Ali Musjid, and an office opened there.

24. On the 8th January he received permission to make the attempt to extend his line to Lundi-Kotal and succeeded in completing it and in opening the Lundi-Kotal office five days later, viz., on the 12th January. On the 20th January he had reached Dhakka and established the office there. The remaining offices were opened as follows:—

Basawal	...	...	On the 16th February
Jellalabad	...	...	„ 18th February
Gundamuk	...	...	„ 24th April

and, notwithstanding, the enormous difficulties with which Mr. Luke had to contend, communication was almost uninterruptedly maintained.

25. Some conception of what these difficulties were will be gathered from Mr. Luke's interesting report which shows that on a total distance of 108 miles of line, it was cut ninety-eight times, and 60 miles of the working wire were carried away and never recovered. Had I not fortunately taken upon myself to order up stores for the whole line and strengthen Mr. Luke's hands with a reserve of material calculated to meet every contingency, it is evident that telegraph communication on the Khyber line could never have been maintained.

26. The undertaking entrusted to Mr. Officiating Superintendent Luke proved to be in some respects more onerous than that of either Mr. Josephs or Mr. Pitman. It is impossible to overestimate the value of the tact he throughout displayed, or too highly to praise the zeal and devotion with which he applied himself to the execution of his difficult duty. How well he succeeded will be apparent from a perusal of the preceding remarks and of his own valuable report, and I have great gratification in bringing his name prominently to the notice of Government.

Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne, Lieutenant-General Maude, and Major-General Tytler, have each recorded their high appreciation of the value of Mr. Luke's assistance.

27. Mr. Luke speaks very highly of the able manner in which Mr. Assistant Superintendent J. W. Duthy co-operated with him, and I quite endorse his remarks.

28. The experience of this campaign has shown conclusively the value of the system introduced by the late Director-General, and since largely extended of spreading a knowledge of telegraphy throughout the army, and employing soldiers as signallers in times of peace to fit them for this duty when required in field offices.

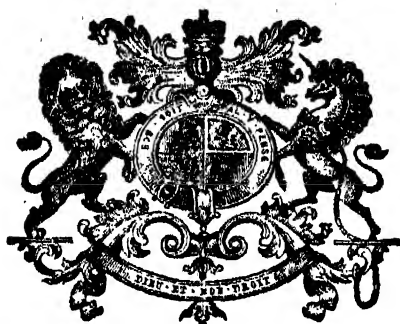
29. With each of the advance columns the large majority of the signallers were soldiers, and on the whole did the work really well (not nearly so well of course as thoroughly trained, experienced civilian signallers, but the demand for men was sudden and large, and I could not have supplied the needful number of civilians without serious inconvenience to the service in India). The names of those who are specially mentioned by Messrs. Josephs and Pitman will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

30. The supply and despatch of stores for the Khyber and Kurram Valley expeditions was greatly facilitated by the energy and zeal of Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, the Superintendent of the Punjab Division, who from first to last spared no pains to assist the officers in charge with his greater experience and with material help. I have already expressed to Mr. Bignell my thanks for his unremitting exertions.

31. In conclusion, I may state that the total length of line constructed beyond the frontiers in connection with these operations amounted to 420 miles; and I venture to hope that the exertions of the Telegraph Department have proved of material assistance in the conduct of the war, and that the Department has in no way fallen short of the expectations of the Government of India.

Alex. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Ferris, District Engineer of Kamroop in Assam, died at Gauhati, on the 19th March 1879.

James Arthur Gayer, formerly of Sholapore in the Presidency of Bombay, but late of Southampton in England, a Major in Bombay Staff Corps, at Southampton, on the 11th June 1878.

Robert W. Leven, a European Resident at Rajhera in the Palamow Sub-Division of the District of Lohardugga in the Chota Nagpore Division, Bengal, at Rajhera, on the 18th June 1873.

Mary Cones, a Christian Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 14th September 1877.

Alexander Hillecoat, Manager of Messrs. Burr & Co.'s Pottery Works at Raneegeunge, at Raneegeunge, on the 4th July 1873.

Harry Wallis Alexander, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Opium Agent for Behar, at Sea, on the 3rd March 1879.

Maurice FitzGerald Sandes, of Oak Park, Tralee, in the County of Kerry in Ireland. Esquire, in Ireland, on the 4th March 1879.

William Joseph Lincoln, of the Revenue Survey Department, at Calcutta, on the 16th December 1878.

Rooplooll Day, a Hindoo Inhabitant of No. 93, Mooktaram Baboo's Street in Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 2nd October 1878.

William Jeffcott, Sir, *Knight*, formerly Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, about the year 1855.

William Skene Row, formerly of Hazareebagh in Bengal, but late of No. 12, Wellington Road, in the County of Sussex, a Major-General in the Bengal Staff Corps, on the Retired List, in England, on the 16th July 1878.

Theodore Nauzais, of Purneah, in the Division of Bhaugulpore, in the Province of Bengal, Trader, at Purneah, on the 17th June 1879.

William Malcolm Leach Hornby, a Leadsman in the Bengal Pilot Service, at Calcutta, on the 25th March 1878.

Henry Colland Darley, a Captain in the 70th Regiment of Foot, at Murree, on the 16th October 1878.

Herbert Valiant Willis, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, at Candahar, in Afghanistan, on the 15th January 1879.

Spencer Grant Warde, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Infantry, at Meean Meer, on the 27th April 1879.

William Lawler, of No. 29, Wellesley Street in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Bengal Secretariat, at Calcutta, on the 1st August 1879.

Mary Macrae, of Calcutta, a widow, at Calcutta, on the 20th August 1879.

David Bromilow, of Mungaldai in the District of Durrung in Assam, a Tea Planter, at Gauhati, on the 23rd May 1879.

John Gould Pope, Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraph, Rangoon, at Rangoon, on the 29th April 1879.

C. G. Fagan, a Retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Her Majesty's Bengal Cavalry, at the Red Hill, Surrey, on the 3rd January 1862.

Robert Allardice, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Steuart & Co., of Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, Coach-Builders, in August 1879.

John O'Grady, Post Master of Mooltan, at Mooltan, on the 28th April 1879. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to Mrs. Mary Gill, sister of the deceased.

Susan Ghose, of Benares, a widow, employed in the Zenana Mission, at Benares, on the 9th May 1879. A like certificate granted to Benjamin Srinibash Bukshi, brother of the deceased.

Henry Robert Machell, an Assistant in the Judanuggur Tea Estate in Sylhet, in Sylhet, on the 26th December 1877. A like certificate granted to Henry Muspratt as Attorney for the deceased's father, the Reverend Richard Beverley Machell.

William Chambers, a Gunner in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Howrah, on the 30th July 1879. A like certificate granted to Maria Chambers, widow of the deceased.

Robert Joseph Pannell, an employé of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, at Chandausi in Moradabad, on the 20th March 1875. A like certificate granted to Matilda Sophia Mary Ann Pannell, widow of the deceased.

Arthur McCollough, a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Jamalpore, on the 8th July 1879. A like certificate granted to Ellen Margaret McCollough, widow of the deceased.

Margaret Suter Atkinson, of Victoria Road, Gipsy Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, widow, in Surrey, on the ———. A like certificate granted to Joseph Cowie as Attorney for Patrick Sellar Lang, Administrator of the Estate in England and Attorney for the next-of-kin of the deceased.

John Mitchell, of Meerut, a Government Pensioner, at Meerut, on the 26th February 1876. A like certificate granted under Section 37 to Messrs. J. Moran & Co., creditors of the deceased.

John Strachan, late Lieutenant of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, Post Master of Almorah, at Almorah, on the 5th August 1878. A like certificate granted to the Honorary Secretary of the Almorah Book Club, creditor of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,

*Offg. Administrator Genl.*

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, }  
The 16th December 1879. }

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 17th December 1879.*

**No. 1855.**—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to *1s. 8½d.* per rupee. Schedule 16 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,

*Offg. Comptroller General.*

## REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 17th December 1879.*

**No. 28.**—Mr. J. C. Kelly, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani by the 1st or Lower Standard, as laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*

*Deputy Surveyor General.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Indore Residency, the 15th December 1879.*

**No. 1955.**—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their septennial professional examination, are advanced to the next

higher class, with effect from the date specified against their names :—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
<b>WITH ENGLISH QUALIFICATIONS.</b>				
<i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Eusuff Khan . . .	Oct. 1, 1879	...	Nov. 30, 1879	Oct. 1, 1879
Munir-ud-din . . .	Apr. 15, 1879	...	Nov. 11, 1879	Oct. 1, 1879
<b>WITHOUT ENGLISH QUALIFICATIONS.</b>				
<i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Bassir-ud-din . . .	Oct. 1, 1879	...	Nov. 11, 1879	Oct. 1, 1879

By Order,  
D. W. K. BARR,  
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,  
for Central India.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 4th December 1879.*

**No. 94.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 417, dated 16th September 1879, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from this Branch on forenoon of 21st October 1879.

*The 10th December 1879.*

**No. 95.**—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, is appointed to the charge of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, with effect from 14th October 1879, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

*The 13th December 1879.*

**No. 96.**—Mr. E. LeLievre, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Head-quarters Staff of the Inspector General of Military Works. He reported his arrival in Simla on the 4th December 1879, and took over charge of the Drawing Branch of the Inspector General's Office, from Mr. R. Tyndall, on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 13th December 1879.*

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Rajputana State Railway, with effect from the 1st October 1879.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*  
*Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India*  
*for Guaranteed Railways.*

### DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 11th December 1879.*

**No. 45.**—Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is, on return from furlough, posted to the Rajputana State Railway, Open Line.

*The 12th December 1879.*

**No. 46.**—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley to the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*  
*Director General.*

### SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Neemuch, the 13th December 1879.*

**No. 29.**—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return at date, forenoon, at Rutlam from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 18, dated 5th August 1879, and is posted temporarily to the Jaora Division of this line.

HORACE BELL,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

### INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 26th November 1879.*

**No. 116.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 452, dated 7th November 1879, Mr. C. S. Warwick was relieved of the charge of Chief Store-keeper's Office by Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 21st November 1879.

**No. 117.**—Mr. J. H. Corbett, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Larkana Division, on the 13th November 1879.

**No. 118.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10, dated 29th October 1879, Messrs. R. J. Woods and W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, reported their arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 17th November 1879, and are posted to Khanpur and Mooltan Divisions, respectively.

R. T. MALLET,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

### WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Ahmedabad, the 3rd December 1879.*

**No. 40.**—Mr. S. DeBrath, Officiating Store-keeper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred and posted to the Marwar Division.

W. H. PARKER,  
*Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,*  
*Western Raj. State Railway.*

W. WESTLAND,  
*Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*



# ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Public Works Department.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th November 1879.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Sinla Architectural Division.	Sept. 1879	Nov. 17, 1879	1	British Burmah ...	Sept. 1879	Nov. 12, 1879	1	Amritsar and Pathankot.	Sept. 1879	Nov. 7, 1879
2	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, "	2	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, "	2	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ..	Do. 18, "
3	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "	3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "	3	Rangoon and Sitang Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 18, "
4	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "	4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "	4	Indus Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 18, "
5	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "	5	North - Western Provinces & Oudh	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "	5	Ujain and Bhopal	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "
6	Port Blair	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "	6	Bombay ...	Aug. 1879	Do. 6, "	6	Punjab Northern.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "
7	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "	7	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8, "	7	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, "
8	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "					8	Holkar	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "
9	Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "					9	Nagpur & Chhatargurh.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "
10	Central India	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "					10	Kathawar	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
11	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "					11	Central Bengal	Ditto ..	Do. 27, "
12	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					12	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
13	Indian Telegraph	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					13	Neemuch	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
14	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					14	Mysore	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
15	Central Provinces	Aug. 1879	Oct. 25, 1879					15	Punjab Northern	Aug. 1879	Oct. 23, 1879
16	Quetta	Ditto ...	Nov. 5, 1879					16	Tirhoot	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
17	Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "					17	Patna and Gya	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
18	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "					18	Bellary & Hospet	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
19	Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 17, "					19	Sindia	Ditto ...	Nov. 4, 1879
20	Punjab	Ditto ...	Do. 18, "					20	Bellary & Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "
								21	Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "
								22	Stores Branch.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, "
								23	Sukkur-Quetta	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								24	Western Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								25	Calcutta & South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								26	Nulhattee	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								27	Northern Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								28	Hatirass & Muttra	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								29	Cawnpore and Parakabad.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								30	Ghazipur and Dildarnagar.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								31	Achneyra & Muttra	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								32	Provincial Local Railway Surveys, N.W.P.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								33	Barilly and Philibhit.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								34	Wardah Coal	July 1879	Do. 3, "
								35	Nizam's	Ditto ...	Do. 17, "
								36	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
								37	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley	Sept. 1879	Nov. 18, 1879
								38	Indus Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "
								39	Dhond & Manmad	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								40	Omrootee	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								41	Khamgaon	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "
								42	Holkar and Neemuch.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "
								43	Wardah Coal	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
								44	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "
								45	Northern Bengal	Aug. 1879	Oct. 23, 1879
								46	Patna and Gya	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
								47	Tirhoot	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
								48	Sindia	Ditto ...	Do. 10, "
								49	Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 14, "
								50	Calcutta & South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								51	Nulhattee	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
								52	Hatirass & Muttra.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "

The 16th December 1879.

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R.E.,  
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

## Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 8	...	1,76,719	...	2,32,450	1,06,07,154	57,06,531
" 9	...	1,22,114	...	2,32,450	1,06,04,479	56,79,244
" 10	...	1,46,285	1,23,871	1,16,147	1,06,29,239	56,55,350
" 11	...	1,51,343	1,20,118	373	1,01,53,729	56,22,289
" 12	2,780	1,42,201	32	3,073	1,02,05,812	54,38,917
" 13	...	69,314	...	3,073	1,00,71,009	54,23,917

CALCUTTA MINT.  
The 15th Dec. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,  
Mint Master.

## GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 18th December 1879 ... Rs. 1,83,51,470-10-3

W. WATERFIELD,  
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.  
The 19th December 1879.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

## Allahabad Circle.

## NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
223	... D16—10778	10	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
217	... D 5—97318	20	Babu B. L. Datt, Mooltan.
34	... E 16—50422	10	Mohamed Buksh, Loodiana.
	... D 16—07668		

\* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 17th December 1879.

W. T. PIERCY, A. A. G.,  
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

## Bombay Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879.			
W77	... M 35—98249	50	Pandurang Kashinath, Sholapur.
	... —98250	50	

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1879.			
H184	... M 35—57956	50	J. A. Hicks, Assistant Engineer, H. M. S. <i>Euryalus</i> .
H185	... M 33—96875	20	Balkrishna Ramchandra, Bhiwadi.
H187	... M 8—70183	5	Buldeo, Meerut.
H188	... M 46—02187	50	W. A. Crisp, Bombay.
	... M 47—51366	10	

BOMBAY,  
The 16th December 1879.

W. WELLS,  
Asst. Commissioner.

## Calcutta Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
308	... O 33—24851	100	Dropomoye Dasce.
	... —22964	100	
	... —06158	100	
309	... O 67—12895	100	The Commissariat Officer, Dinapore.
310	... O 67—35916	100	Gonesh Chunder Das.
	... to —35920		
311	... O 30—91044	50	Babu Woomees Chunder Soor.
312	... O 52—57925	10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
	... —85178	10	
	... O 49—77388	10	
	... O 56—40362	20	
313	... O 58—10985	20	Babu Bama Churn Samonto.
	... —10387	20	
	... —10389	20	
314	... O 70—40735	500	Mr. J. L. Lyell.
315	... O 30—62865	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling.
316	... O 41—40522	10	Babu Jadub Chunder Mukerjee.
317	... O 30—80769	50	Moharance Surnomoye.

## Calcutta Circle—continued.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
86	... L 17—20223	5	Babu Bungo Chunder Shaha.
	... —20209		
195	... L 9—30219	5	Babu Durga Narayon Roy.
	... —30218		
196	... L 28—48297	5	Babu Hridoy Nath Sircar.
	... L 24—90556		
	... L 28—48298		
	... L 24—90566		
197	... L 99—53611	10	
	... D 11—20017		
	... L 55—00567	5	Babu Rajendra Nath Paul.
	... —00568		
	... L 31—14235		
	... —14234		
	... L 17—59676	5	
	... L 29—10239		
389	... L 55—25776	5	Babu Purna Chunder Ghose.
	... L 56—07534	5	
390	... O 40—07496	10	Ramdoyal Chouba.
391	... L 54—51035	5	Mr. J. D. Anderson, C.S.
	... —05553	5	
	... —38622	5	
	... —37060	5	
	... —82136	5	
	... —98631	5	
	... —45168	5	
	... L 55—13658	5	
	... L 31—53920	5	
392	... O 50—53581	10	Babu Woomees Chunder Mukerjee.
393	... L 56—39628	5	Babu Adhore Chunder Dey.
394	... O 39—78113	10	Babu Ram Kumar Bose.
	... —78111	10	
395	... L 81—61180	50	Babu Huris Chunder Ghose.
396	... O 57—17725	20	Babu Shan Churn Law.
397	... L 71—87981	10	Babu Jadub Chunder Mukerjee.

CALCUTTA,  
The 19th December 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,  
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

## Calicut Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—26511	10	S. Adikalanatha Pillay, Tanjore.
J 8—00804	5	N. Karman Nair, Chowghat.
J 9—57224	10	Mr. J. E. D'Cruz, Sub-Court, Calicut.
J 4—86637	50	Fakirapabin Parapa, Moorhandi, Lakshmeshwar.
J 7—96519	5	Mr. Theodore B' Rozario, Calicut.

CALICUT,  
The 12th December 1879.

For Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
28	... E 8—11060	5	Gowri Pershad, Banker, C-3 Royal Artillery, Jallalabad.
	... —11078		
164	... E 8—28892	5	Mahesh Chander Das, Calcutta.
152	... E 17—00070	20	Sergt. W. S. Green, Kurram.
	... —00238	20	
	... —02502	20	
	... —00239	20	
	... E 15—48181	50	
	... —45125	50	
	... —45184	50	
	... —40629	50	
	... —45185	50	
	... E 13—51000	100	
	... —51899	100	
	... —51898	100	
	... —55504	100	

LAHORE,  
The 13th December 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,  
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

**Madras Circle.****NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
87	... B 46—96831 ...	5	Lakshmana Rao, Head
	B 57—45772 ...	20	Gumasta, Revenue Settlement Office, Madras.
	" —45773 ...	20	
88	... B 59—76365 ...	100	Venkatapa Nayadu, Timmanayadu Poliem. Tirupati,
	" —90825 ...	100	North Arcot District.
	" —94608 ...	100	

**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

		Rs.	
173	... B 60—12807 ...	10	Sheik Ali, No. 3269, Private, 36th Regiment, N.I., Madras.
174	... B 59—71460 ...	100	B. Gopalaiyangar, Sub-Auditor, Deputy Accountant General's Office, Bangalore.
175	... B 56—96144 ...	10	Puthium Raju Chetti, Black Town, Madras.
	" —96582 ...	10	
176	... B 46—97141 ...	5	Y. Apathurai Mudali, Accountant, Examiner's Office, Chepauk.
			A. Parumal Nayadu, Door No. 3, Thambu Chetti Street, Black Town, Madras.
177	... B 29—96731 ...	1,000	
	" —97119 ...	1,000	

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }  
The 8th December 1879. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

**EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.****D. P. W. HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION.**

The Half-yearly Examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Presidency College at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 2nd February 1880, and the following days. Applications with fees for admission to the examination are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Boloram, Calcutta, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpure, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,  
Principal, Presidency College.

CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd December 1879. }

**POST OFFICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 11th December 1879.

The public are informed that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the business connected with the issue and payment of Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, will be transferred from the

Treasury Department to the Post Office. The rules and conditions applicable to the issue and payment of Money Orders will be found in Section XV of the Postal Guide of December 1879.

2. Forms of applications for Money Orders may be obtained from any Post Office.

3. Money Orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 will be payable by the Treasuries on which they are drawn and not by the Post Office.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 19th December 1879.

**SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.**

For	Box close at	Date.	Per
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Fiji Islands and Victoria and Torres Straits	6 P. M.	20th Dec. 1879.	Str. from Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyaukse	6 "	21st "	Str. Busheer.
Persian Gulf	6 "	22nd "	Str. from Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	22nd "	P. & O. Steamer Hydaspes.
Port Blair and Camorta	6 "	23rd "	Str. Salara.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	24th "	Str. Madura.
Akyab and Rangoon	6 "	26th "	Str. Comilla.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	26th "	Str. Simla *

\* Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 8 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 8-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

**List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th December 1879.**

Abbott, Miss.	Darward, Lieut. A. R. T. Lloyd, F. R.
Abbott, W. D.	Durrant Dr. W.
Alexander, R. D.	East, F. E.
Atkins, F. E.	Ellick, Mrs.
Barrow, W. F.	Entwistle, Mrs.
Barnaby, F.	Fraser, J. D.
Beard, H.	Gardner, Mrs. E. M.
Bentson, Mrs. W. W.	Gomez, J. C.
Bennett, Mrs. W.	Glazebrook, H. R.
Breuer, Miss.	Gray, Mrs. A. C.
Broadhurst, H. B.	Haswell, W. L.
Cameron, Dr. L.	Holmes, R. N.
Carter, J. J.	Jackson, Capt., S. S.
Collinson, Mrs.	Navarino.
Collins, Mrs. J. L.	Kain, H.
Cowlishaw, J.	King, F. M.
Cooper, Mrs. R. B.	Lawrie, A. B.
Deardan, William.	Liddle, S.
	Darward, Lieut. A. R. T. Lloyd, F. R.
	Logan, R.
	Mayne, Fred. B.
	Moate, Mrs. J.
	Merwanjee, C.
	Morton, Dr. S.
	Nester, R. L.
	Norman, R., Esq. (M.A. &c.)
	O'Neill, W.
	Payer, Madame.
	Pierce, Mrs. Edith.
	Smart, J.
	Sowerby, L.
	Tridgde, G.
	Watson, N. K.
	Wilson, W. J.
	Wolfe, W.

**Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."**

Andrews, Albert.	Havard, D.	Pryce, H. J.
Baratta, Charles.	Halt, Mrs. C.	Pulch, Henry
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.	Hay, Bazet.	Rebentray, Dr.
Boyle, Capt. E. K.	Hem Chun Ker Chatterjee.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Clare, Miss.	Hogan, L. F.	Rogers, D.
Carlisle, J. F.	Hanson, James (late prisoner, Presy. Jail).	Rolt, H. G.
Cassedy, J. J.	Jardine, J. F.	Rose, Donald.
Cherry, —	Janthe.	Salton, G. W.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Jellert, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Sandeman, H. A.
Coggan, H. A.	Karkoo Ramdeen	Sandeman, W. A.
Common, Charles.	Jaffoda	Sandford, J. R.
Coton, George.	Kay, Revd. C. David.	Sandler, Madame.
Cournevo, de la.	Keeley, Miss. Clara.	Shaw, C.
Craig, E. K.	Kelly, Thomas.	Shaw, C. J.
Crodero, Antonio E. C. A.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Shidvone, Sigr. Carmelo.
Dalrymple, Walter F.	Kerkovius, R.	Silva, Harold.
Davis, A. A.	Lambe, W.	Simpson, R. and G.
Davis, Robert R.	Lawler, James.	Smith, Geo.
D'Arvy, F.	Leo, W.	Spenser, Robert.
D'Cruz, Emile.	Lewis, Charles.	Stanley, S. W.
D'Roario (Asst. Insp.)	Lord, Harry.	Stoker, Master H. W.
Donovan, D.	McDonald, James.	Stowell, A. E.
Esles, E. F.	McGuire, James.	Stuart, W.
Edwards, E.	MacIntyre, A.	Buttan, Revd. G.
Ferrell, J. M.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Swinburne, C.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.A.)	Swiney, W.
Forster, Capt. C.	Massa, Franco.	Tindal, Lewis W.
Fletcher, F. E.	Merritt, W.	W. W.
Gardon, Dr.	Morrison, J. J.	Wahab, E.
Ginder, D.	Murphy, G. P.	Williams, W. J.
Gordon, F. A.	Muller, J.	Williamson, A.
Habel, Fean.	"Nelly."	Woolfall, Thomas
Halden, Capt. H.	Noel, Monsieur A.	Wood, C.
Hall, Negol.	Otol Kito Mitter.	Wright, Geo.
Hammond, C. A.	Pitcairn, A. H.	X.
Halt, P. J.		

*Newspapers.*

Caim, W. H.  
Cherry, C. H.  
Dalrymple, W. F.

Hall, Mrs.  
Jackson, Frank.  
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)

Lewis, Charles.  
Marshall, —  
Woolfall, Thomas.

*Registered Letters.*

Barnes, Mrs. H. R.  
Henry, C.

Hely, W.  
Olson, L. (Engr.)

Paterson, C. F.

*Parcels.*

Holmes, R. N.

Sutton, D. F.

E. C. GEORGE,

*Presidency Post Master.*

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**NOTICE.**

Treasury Officers are requested to take notice that Money Order advices and similar notices for Kurrachee ought to be addressed to the "*Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Kurrachee.*" and not to the Collector, who will be absent from his head-quarters for several months.

R. WALLACE, *Colonel,*  
*Acting Collector of Kurrachee.*

**GUNNY BAGS AND TWINE.**

*Tenders invited for.*

The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, hereby invites sealed tenders to be presented at his Office on or before Monday, the 5th day of January 1880, for the supply of—

I.—Fifty thousand (50,000) two-maund gunny bags suitable for the conveyance of salt in boats; and

II—Fifty (50) candies of five hundred (500) lbs. each of twine suitable for stitching up the said salt bags.

2. Tenders must state the rates of delivery in the Madras Salt Depot per 100 bags and per candy of twine respectively. They may be for the supply of the whole quantity of bags and twine required, or for any portion thereof not being less than five thousand (5,000) bags or five (5) candies of twine. They must be accompanied by samples and by a deposit of Rupees five hundred (500) in cash or Currency Notes, which will, on application, be returned to those persons whose tenders may not be accepted. They will be opened by the Commissioner on Tuesday, 6th January 1880, at his Office at 2 P.M., when all persons interested will be at liberty to attend in person or by agent.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement on or before 9th January 1880 for the delivery of one-half of the bags, or twine, or both, for which his tender is accepted, on or before the 10th of March 1880, and of the other half within thirty days thereafter; and at the same time to furnish security in the sum of Rupees fifteen hundred (1,500) in cash or Currency Notes (including the sum of Rs. 500, above-mentioned), or in Government Promissory Notes endorsed in the name of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue for the time being (in which latter case the prior deposit of Rs. 500 will be at once returned), for the proper performance of his agreement. Provided always that in case any tender is accepted for any number of bags or quantity of twine less than the whole number or quantity required, a proportionate reduction will be made in the amount of security required. But in no case will a smaller sum than Rupees five hundred (500) be accepted as security.

4. The bags and twine will be examined on delivery by a Committee appointed by the Commissioner, and payment will be made within three days for all passed as corresponding with the samples accompanying the accepted tender. All bags and twine rejected by the Committee must be replaced by articles satisfactory to them within three days, failing which the Commissioner will proceed to supply the deficiency by purchase at his discretion in the local market at the expense and risk of the contractor. In case the Committee shall be equally divided in opinion, or if the contractor shall dispute their decision on any matter, it shall be referred for the orders of the Commissioner, which shall be final and conclusive and liable to no question or appeal whatsoever.

5. Failure to execute agreement and furnish deposit as required by clause 2 hereof will entail forfeiture of the deposit of Rupees five hundred (500).

6. Failure to supply bags, or twine, or both, as the case may be, will entail the forfeiture of the deposit made under clause 3 hereof, or of so much thereof as to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall seem equitable.

7. In case of such failure as is above mentioned in clauses 5 and 6 hereof, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue shall be at liberty to make such arrangements as he thinks fit for procuring the bags, or twine, or both, at the risk and expense of the successful tenderer, who shall be responsible for any loss or damage caused by such failure, but who shall not be entitled to share in any savings which, in such case, the Commissioner may be able to effect in the purchase of the said bags, or twine, or both.

8. The contract may not be sublet or transferred without the permission of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

9. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will give no reasons for his rejection of tenders.

10. Samples of the bags and twine now in use for the transport of salt may be seen, and all further information obtained, on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. W. BLISS,

*Commr. of Salt Revenue,*  
*Madras Presidency.*

MADRAS,

The 31st October 1879. }

**GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBBRIFUGE.**

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

**گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فوج**

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کے خوب فایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے ہر کوئی ایک مشمت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماصیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

**Meteorological Publications for Sale.**

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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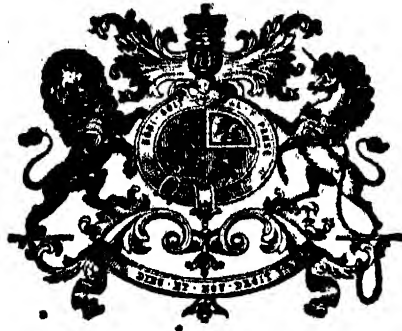
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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Of late years an increasing disposition has been shown by Native gentlemen in India to send their sons to be educated in this country. Under proper safeguards such a course is eminently deserving of encouragement, the benefit to be gained by a Native of India from a well-directed visit to England, in enlargement of view and improved knowledge of English society and ways of thought, being universally admitted.

It appears, however, that many Indian parents who are anxious to send their children to England are deterred from doing so by the difficulty of securing any adequate supervision over them. Removed from all the influences and restraints of home, and placed in a foreign country, a Native youth is necessarily exposed to considerable temptation, while his parent has no sure means of obtaining information of his conduct, or of ascertaining whether his time is spent profitably or otherwise.

It has been thought by some persons who are interested in the welfare of India that if this want of supervision could in any way be met, and greater facility given to the upper classes to educate their sons in England, a material benefit would be conferred on the Natives of India, and good service rendered at the same time to the State.

A meeting recently held in London, to consider this question, was attended by the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Henry Davies, Sir William Muir, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Colonel Keatinge, and several Members of the National Indian Association, which has for two or three years past, in addition to other work, rendered friendly assistance to Native students living in this country.

It was ascertained at this meeting that the National Indian Association was not unwilling to extend its operations, and to establish, if it should be thought feasible, an organisation for the purpose of supplying information and assistance to

Native gentlemen desirous of educating their sons in England; and also of exercising a general control over those Native students whose supervision the Association might, after enquiry, arrange to undertake.

A Committee was appointed to consider the best method of carrying out such a scheme, and a Report embodying their proposals, with a set of Rules (of which a copy is appended), was approved and adopted by the National Indian Association on the 25th of June. A Permanent Sub-Committee, composed of the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and Mr. Seymour V. FitzGerald was at the same time appointed to give effect to the proposals, and it was resolved that the scheme of the Association should be communicated to the Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners in India, with a request that its object and scope may be made known to the classes interested.

It will be observed from the Rules that the National Indian Association is prepared, under certain conditions, to accept the supervision of Native students entrusted to its care. The Rules will be liable to such modification as experience may suggest, but under no circumstances is it contemplated to render assistance of a charitable nature, the Association being of opinion that the proposed scheme, to be productive of any real good, should be self-supporting.

All communications should be addressed to the Office of the National Indian Association, 6, John Street, Bedford Row, London.

F. R. S. WYLLIE (late Bo. C.S.), } *Hony. Secre-*  
E. A. MANNING, } *taries.*

*The 8th August 1879.*

#### RULES.

I. Any Native gentleman desirous of availing himself of the advantages of the National Indian Association in this branch of its work must write to the Honorary Secretary of the Association

(6, John Street, Bedford Row, London) at least six months before the proposed departure from India of his son or ward, giving full information as to his age and previous education, the education desired for him in England, and accompanying the application with satisfactory references as to the position of the applicant, and the means of defraying all the expenses of his son or ward while living in England. One of the references should be from a Collector and Magistrate, or other officer of equal relative rank.

II. All applications will be submitted to the Permanent Sub-Committee of the Association, and decided on their merits, the conditions being settled by special arrangement in each case. The Association reserves to itself the right of rejecting any application.

III. The responsibilities of the Association will be to meet the student on his arrival, to procure lodgings for him, and to make all necessary arrangements for his education, whether at the Universities or Inns of Court, or by the employment of Tutors or otherwise. The Association will also undertake, to the extent of the remittances placed at its disposal, all payments requisite for the above objects, and for the general superintendence of the students, as well as the distribution to them of such personal allowances as may be agreed upon with the parent or guardian.

IV. The Association will from time to time communicate to the parents or guardians the progress attained by those entrusted to its care, and in the event of anything unsatisfactory coming to its knowledge as to the conduct of a student will advise as to the desirability or otherwise of his being retained in England.

V. An annual charge to defray minor expenses will be made for each student under the care of the Association, the amount of such charge to be determined according to the circumstances of each case.\*

\* It is anticipated that an annual charge of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 will suffice, but this charge will be liable to alteration after some experience has been gained as to the amount of petty expenses.

### NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

It has been brought to the knowledge of the National Indian Association that many Native gentlemen in India who are anxious to send their sons to be educated in England are deterred from doing so by the difficulty of obtaining adequate supervision over them.

Believing it to be most desirable to facilitate the education in England of the sons of Native gentlemen, the National Indian Association has resolved to meet the present difficulty by establishing an organization for the purpose of supplying information and assistance to Native gentlemen who may desire to educate their sons in this country, and of exercising a general control over those Native students whose supervision the Association may, after enquiry, arrange to undertake.

The Association will undertake, upon certain conditions which may be ascertained on application at their Office, to meet the Native student on his arrival in England, to procure lodgings for him, to make arrangements for his education, whether at the Universities or the Inns of Court, or by the employment of Tutors or otherwise, and to disburse all payments requisite for the above objects to the extent of the remittances placed at its

disposal. The Association will also communicate to the parent or guardian from time to time the progress which may be made by the student, and in the event of anything unsatisfactory as to his conduct coming to its knowledge, will advise as to the desirability or otherwise of his being retained in England.

To carry out these proposals a Committee has been appointed composed of the following persons:—The Earl of Northbrook, Sir Barrow H. Ellis, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Henry Davies, and Mr. Gerald S. V. FitzGerald.

The Association does not intend to render assistance of a charitable nature, believing that the scheme must be self-supporting if it is to be productive of any real good. Any Native gentleman, therefore, who may employ the Association in this branch of its work will be required to defray all charges incurred on his behalf.

To meet, however, the cost of opening an Office and preliminary expenses, a larger sum of money is necessarily required than can be obtained from the existing funds of the Association. An earnest appeal for assistance is therefore made to all persons who may be interested in the proposed scheme, which it is hoped will render material benefit to the Natives of India, and supply a want that is much felt.

The Association fully believes that its proposals have only to be made known to the upper classes of India to meet with favourable support. It has been thought desirable to limit the amount of a donation to £10 or Rs. 100, and all contributions should be forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer, at the Office of the National Indian Association, 6, John Street, Bedford Row, London.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,  
Hon. Secy. & Treasurer.

The 8th August 1879.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

#### NOTICE.

The Forty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January 1880, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

The meeting will afterwards be made special on the requisition of twelve qualified Subscribers, in accordance with Rule 60, for the consideration of the following propositions:—

I.—That Rule 50, providing that "Annuities already due, or hereafter becoming due, on risks accepted before the 1st of July 1876, shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee," be amended, and that all future disbursements on this account be made at the current rate of exchange.

II.—That the privilege of exemption from payment of subscription granted to certain Subscribers under the rescinded Rules 45A and 45B be withdrawn.

By order of the Directors,  
W. H. RYLAND,  
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;  
CALCUTTA,

The 16th December 1879.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

## Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 10897—2084, of the 4 per cent., dated 1st February 1843, for Rs. 5,000, standing in the name of Lalla Bholanath. Interest was payable on Meerut Treasury; the same was drawn from the above-named Treasury up to 31st January 1871. The Note had been lost through Mussamet Sibū, the former guardian, about three years ago. At present I am appointed guardian of minor Lutchmenarain.

UMORNATH,

*Guardian of minor Lutchmenarain.*

UMBALLA;

SUDDER BAZAR,

*The 28th November 1879.*

## Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 098123 of the 4 (four) per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,500, standing in the name of Mutty Lall Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MUTTY LALL BANERJEE,

*Pleader, Judge's Court, Berhampore.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published, for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

#### *A Bill to regulate the levy of Town-duties and Tolls in Municipalities.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in municipalities in manner hereinafter appearing, and in particular to provide against the levy in any municipality of town-duties upon articles not intended for consumption within the limits of such municipality; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Town-duties and Tolls Act, 1879":

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once:

Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, postpone the operation of this Act in any municipality in the territories administered by such Government to a date not later than the first day of January, 1881.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee, a Municipal Corporation, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"import" means to bring within the limits of a municipality from any place without such limits:

"export" means to take out of the limits of a municipality from any place within such limits:

"town-duty" includes any duty or tax levied under any designation by a Committee upon any thing imported.

3. Except in accordance with this Act and the rules made hereunder, no town-duty or toll shall be levied in any municipality.

Town-duty or toll not to be levied except in accordance with Act.

Prohibition of levy of town-duty—

4. No town-duty shall be levied—

(a) in any municipality the population of which, as estimated by the Local Government, is less than five thousand persons; or

(b) on any article imported by Government or for the use of Government.

5. No town-duty shall be levied on any article other than articles falling under the heads specified in schedule A hereto annexed, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Town-duty not to be levied on certain articles.

or on any article falling under any of the said heads if and so long as the Governor General in Council prohibits the levy of such duty thereon.

No town-duty shall under any circumstances be levied on any article falling under any head specified in schedule B hereto annexed.

6. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government shall prohibit the levy of town-duty on any articles in a municipality whenever it appears to him or it that such duty is being levied otherwise than in accordance with this Act, or that the levy of such duty interferes with or obstructs the freedom of trade in such articles within any place beyond the limits of such municipality, or tends to diminish the amount of such trade, or the profits of persons engaged therein.

7. When any article on which town-duty is leviable is exported, the full amount of the duty leviable thereon on its importation shall be refunded to the person exporting such article: Provided that no such refund need be made if the quantity or value of the article exported, or the sum claimable as a refund, is less than such quantity or sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

No proof shall ordinarily be required that duty was paid on the importation of such article; but if the Magistrate of the District, or such other officer as may from time to time be specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reason to believe that no town-duty has been paid thereon, he may order an enquiry to be made; and, if he is satisfied that no such duty has been paid, no refund shall be made.

The right to claim a refund under this section shall not be affected by reason of the article having changed owners since it was imported.

8. The Committee of every municipality in which town-duties are levied shall, subject to the rules to be made by the Local Government under section thirteen, provide within the limits of such municipality warehouses in which all articles of a description chargeable with town-duty but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the municipality may be stored without payment of duty.

9. The Committee of every municipality in which town-duties are levied shall, on or before the first day of February in every year, submit to the Local Government an estimate for the year commencing on the first day of April then next following, showing—

- (a) the population of such municipality;
- (b) the probable consumption per head of population during such year within the limits of the municipality of every class of articles chargeable with town-duty;
- (c) the probable total consumption during such year, within such limits, of every such class of articles.

In making such estimate, no account shall be taken of the quantity of any article used in the manufacture within the limits of the municipality of any article intended for exportation.

Every estimate submitted under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

10. The Committee of every municipality in which town-duties are levied shall, on or before the first day of June in each year, submit to the Local Government a statement for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March last preceding, showing—

- (a) the quantity of each class of articles imported during such year, whether chargeable with town-duty or not, which may be required by the rules to be made under section thirteen to be shown in such statement;
- (b) the quantity of each class of articles chargeable with town-duty imported and exported during such year;
- (c) the amount of duty levied on each class of articles during such year;
- (d) the amount paid under section seven as refund on each class of articles during such year; and
- (e) the quantity of each class of articles in bond at the close of such year.

Every statement submitted under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

11. If it appears from any such statement that the quantity of any class of articles on which town-duty has been paid (after deducting the quantity on which the amount of town-duty has been refunded as provided by section seven) exceeds by more than one-fourth part the quantity estimated by the Committee in accordance with the provisions of section nine as the probable total consumption during the year, it shall be presumed, with regard to such class of articles, that town-duty has been levied on it in cases when it is not actually used or consumed within the limits of the municipality, and a report, explaining the reason of such excess over such estimated quantity shall forthwith be made by the Committee for the information of the Local Government, and a copy of such report shall forthwith be sent by the Local Government for the information of the Governor General in Council.

Unless the Local Government, on receipt of such report or after such further inquiry as it may think necessary, is satisfied that duty has not been so levied, or that such excess is due to some temporary fluctuation in the ordinary course of trade or some other temporary cause, it shall, by notification in the official Gazette, order that the levy of town-duty on such class of article shall cease.

On the publication of an order under this section, no town-duty shall again be levied on such class of articles until after the expiration of two years from the date of such order.



The Local Government shall forthwith report every such order and the reasons therefor to the Governor General in Council.

Order to be reported to the Governor General in Council.

12. All town-duties shall be collected by officers directly appointed by the Committee.

Town-duties to be collected by municipal officers.

13. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for—

(a) limiting the articles or classes of articles liable to town-duty;

(b) limiting the amount of town-duty leviable upon any article;

(c) prescribing the conditions under which the warehouses referred to in section eight shall be provided and under which articles may be stored therein, and the fees which may be levied for the use of the same; and

(d) prescribing the manner in which the estimate and statement referred to in sections nine and ten respectively shall be prepared.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

14. No toll shall be levied by any Committee unless the same is levied under some enactment for the time being in force and is levied on a road, bridge, quay, wharf or other work solely for the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of such work, or of its maintenance, or the interest on the capital expended thereon.

If any question arises as to whether any toll is levied solely for the purpose aforesaid, the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

#### SCHEDULE A.

(See section 5).

- (a.) Articles of food or drink for men or animals.
- (b.) Animals for slaughter.
- (c.) Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing.
- (d.) Materials for the construction of buildings.
- (e.) Drugs, gums, spices, perfumes and tobacco.
- (f.) Articles of apparel.

#### SCHEDULE B.

(See section 5).

- (a.) Salt.
- (b.) Opium.
- (c.) Raw cotton.
- (d.) Raw silk.
- (e.) Yarns and twist.
- (f.) Silk thread.
- (g.) Cotton piece-goods.
- (h.) Jute.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for the present year, 1879-80, it was stated as follows :—

“In connection with the subject of customs-duties, it may be mentioned here that the Government of India has, for some time past, had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system by which, through a large part of India, octroi-duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to or relieved from imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall in all cases fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country.

“Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rates, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated.”

It is in fulfilment of the pledge thus publicly given, that the present measure is brought forward.

2. The income of the municipalities throughout a large portion of British India is raised chiefly in the shape of town-duties. The proportion of the municipal income thus raised amounts, in the Bombay Presidency (including the town of Bombay), to about four-sevenths of the whole; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to about ten-elevenths of the whole, and in the Panjáb and Central Provinces, it is much higher; town-duties constituting almost the sole resource of the municipalities of these Provinces.

In many places the people have been familiar with this form of taxation from a time anterior to our rule; but it is obvious that the very popularity of the octroi-system is apt to lead to its being abused. Local authorities are not sorry to be able to provide for local wants at the expense of other people, and to transfer to others their own proper burdens. It is found

that in many towns, and among others in some of the most important entrepôts of trade in British India, the incidence of the tax has been extended so far beyond its legitimate bounds, or the collection has been so mismanaged, as either to involve a collision with imperial taxation, or, still worse, to set up what is to all intents and purposes a heavy transit-duty. To quote the words of a Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1868, "a wide-spread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs-duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits."

3. The Government of India, for some years past, has had its attention directed to these serious evils, and instructions have from time to time been issued with a view to their repression.

In 1868, the principles by which these duties should be regulated were laid down. It was stated that they should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed on articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit-trade, and that they must fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which they were imposed. The classes of articles on which octroi-duties might be, and might not be, imposed were enumerated. The necessity for establishing bonded warehouses on a proper footing and giving all due facilities for refunds, so as to prevent the tax degenerating into a transit-duty, was insisted on, and attention was drawn to the importance of collecting directly through the servants of the municipality, instead of farming the duties to a contractor.

4. Similar orders have been issued from time to time by the Government of India. Its efforts have not been without effect; but a review of the working of the octroi-system in many municipalities shows that they have fallen far short of attaining the objects in view, and on a full consideration of the whole question, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the only effectual plan will be to lay down in a legislative enactment the restrictions which it is desired to impose.

It is with this object that the present Bill has been framed. Besides providing for the matters above referred to, it establishes what may be called a self-acting check on the most dangerous abuse of the octroi-system by providing in effect that, when the quantity of any commodity taxed in any town in a given year exceeds by one-fourth the estimated consumption of such commodity in such town during that year, the levy of the tax on such commodity shall, unless the excess is shown to be of a temporary or accidental nature, be suspended for two years.

It has been long the custom in some Provinces to make such estimates with the object of providing a check, such as that which it is now desired to establish, on abuse of octroi-taxation; and the plan has been so useful for that purpose, especially in the North-Western Provinces, that it is hoped it may be found generally applicable.

5. The Bill, besides dealing with the matter of octroi in this way, provides in its fourteenth section that no toll shall be levied in a municipality, except for defraying the cost of construction of the road or other work on which it is levied, together with interest on the same and maintenance-charges. This rule is one generally recognized as a matter of principle; but, it has often been disregarded, and it is thought necessary to embody it in the Bill.

JOHN STRACHEY.

*The 1st December, 1879.*

D. FITZPATRICK,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 57.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 14th November, 1879.

#### PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,  
*presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

• The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.

#### TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

• The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions. He said:—

“MY LORD,—Nearly two years have elapsed since the Government of India resolved that it was necessary to take active measures for the improvement of its financial position, and especially for providing funds to meet the heavy charges and obligations which are entailed upon the State by the periodical occurrence of famine.

only interference exercised by the Government of India was to prevent this limit being less than rupees 100, for some of the Local Governments would have gone lower. It was not then foreseen how disproportionately large would be the number of persons assessed in the lowest classes, and how comparatively small would be the financial return.

"The schedules attached to the various Local Acts differ so much that I cannot give strictly accurate statistics, but there is no doubt that more than a million persons whose incomes are between rupees 100 and rupees 250 a year are now liable to the tax, and that the amount which they pay does not exceed £240,000. The mere statement of this fact is sufficient. It cannot be right for the sake of raising so small a sum to impose direct taxation on so great a multitude of people. Although there has not been in any part of India any reason whatever for thinking that the tax has actually led to political discontent, or the smallest apprehension of anything of the kind occurring, it is nevertheless politically wise to amend the law.

"In regard to the amount which it would be desirable to fix as the lower limit of liability to the tax, every Government in India has been consulted. I have already referred to the opinions of the Governments of Bombay and of the Panjáb, and have said that they were disposed to make little or no alteration in the existing limit of rupees 100. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh thinks that rupees 240 would be a suitable amount; this is rupees 40 higher than the present minimum in those Provinces. In Bengal, as the Council is aware, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, exempted, not long ago, all incomes between rupees 100 and rupees 250 from liability to the tax. This was done by executive order; the Act gave to the Lieutenant-Governor the necessary authority. Both Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Stuart Bayley, who is now acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, concur in thinking that rupees 250 may properly be adopted in future as the minimum. The Government of Madras has also accepted rupees 250.

"The Government of India now proposes that rupees 250 shall be the minimum income liable to this form of taxation. It will be understood, from what I have said, that in fixing this amount we are really giving greater relief to the poorer classes of traders than most of the Local Governments think necessary; but it is better in this matter to err on the side of liberality. We think also that it will be desirable to maintain the same limit of rupees 250 throughout India. When the tax was first imposed, it was urged that circumstances differed much in different Provinces, and that it was not certain that the same minimum limit of taxable income would everywhere be appropriate. There is undoubtedly truth in this, but it is very difficult in practice to arrive at satisfactory conclusions on such questions, and it appears best to have a uniform limit. There is no part of India in which it will be a hardship to oblige a trader with an income of rupees 250 to pay a fee of four rupees a year. As I have already stated, it is estimated that by the changes now proposed we shall exempt more than a million persons from taxation, and shall give up revenue to the amount of about £240,000.

"There are various other points in which the existing License Acts require amendment, but I need not now detain the Council with explanations of them, and I have to speak of other matters of importance.

"In the first place, I must explain why the apparently unusual course has been taken of introducing a Bill such as this at Simla. The explanation is simple. All the License Tax Acts, excepting that in force in Lower Bengal, require the assessments and collections to be made for the calendar year. The Collector makes his demand on the first January, and the whole of the tax must be paid into the treasury, under serious penalties for default, by the first February. It is, therefore, obvious that if important alterations are to be made in the existing law, they ought to be made before the first January. Much confusion and embarrassment would follow from any subsequent change unless we are prepared to leave the present system of taxation virtually unaltered for the greater part of another year. There is another reason which renders it highly desirable that the intentions of the Government in regard to the License-

tax should be made publicly known as soon as possible. If the Collectors are allowed to make their inquiries and prepare their lists and their assessments on the assumption that the law is to remain unaltered, they will have, later on, to do a great part of their work over again; and it is extremely important that they should know what is proposed as early as possible in the cold season when they can give personal attention to this part of their duties. The Government has this year been obliged, by obvious reasons connected with the affairs of Afghanistan, to remain longer in this part of India than has been usual; and if the introduction of the present measure were to be delayed until the Government reaches Calcutta, it would hardly be possible that it should become law, as I now hope it may do, by the end of December.

"I come now, my Lord, to another and very important part of my subject. It is a question which has, for some time past, been before the Government, and its consideration has been rendered the more necessary by the proposal to sacrifice £240,000 a year out of the sum now yielded by the License-tax.

"The reasons which originally led the Government to confine this tax to trades and dealings, and not to bring under it the professional and official classes, were, as I thought, fully explained by me at the time. My observations were, I suppose, misunderstood; at all events they have been widely misrepresented. It has been alleged that I asserted that traders generally benefit by famines, and that justice required that no officials should be taxed, and arguments have been gravely brought forward to show that this cannot be. No such absurd assertions were ever made by me. My statement was that when scarcity affects one part of India, the producers of grain, the dealers in grain, and other traders in parts of the country not so affected, make large profits; and that while the agricultural and trading classes are, on the one hand, those that require large measures of relief in a region suffering from extreme scarcity, so, on the other hand, these are the classes which are in a position to obtain large profits when their own Provinces are flourishing, and other Provinces are suffering. I said further that the less wealthy members of the professional and official classes, who depend on fixed incomes for their support, or on incomes little affected by competition, suffer from the pressure of high prices, not only when scarcity prevails in their own Provinces, but when it prevails elsewhere. The high prices which, under such circumstances, serve to enrich the producing and trading classes, entail (I said) suffering on the small officials and on those subsisting on wages the amount of which they are powerless to regulate. The general truth of all this cannot, I feel sure, be impugned, and I shall not waste the time of the Council in further repudiating ridiculous opinions which have been attributed to me, but which I certainly never expressed.

"Apart from that natural dislike which is everywhere felt to any new taxation, and from complaints as to the manner in which the License-tax has been assessed, the principal objection to it has been that it is partial, and does not go far enough. The commercial communities in the three Presidency-towns have submitted memorials praying for its extension to the official classes, and there has been, no doubt, a very general feeling, shared by the officials themselves, that they ought to bear their share of the new taxation. The arguments contained in the memorials to which I have referred, if their logical consequences had been accepted, would have led to the imposition of an Income-tax rather than to an extension of the License-tax; but the re-imposition of a general Income-tax was not thought desirable, and it was determined that the new taxation should be confined to certain classes of the community. Fresh taxation was imposed on landholders throughout the greater part of India; and traders were specially and unhesitatingly selected as constituting that class which bore the smallest share of the expenses of the State, compared with the great benefits it receives from our rule. It may be a fair subject for argument whether the line drawn by the Government of India, when it did not extend the tax beyond traders and landholders, and did not include the professional and official classes, was the best possible line; but it is altogether misleading to suggest, as has been done, that the official classes were alone excepted.

"It is perhaps not necessary to refer more to the past. But I may remark that in matters such as these, Governments cannot be guided by mere abstract ideas, and that, in the nature of the case, conflicting opinions have to be reconciled, and divergent interests to be considered. There has been no disguise that on this occasion advocates of an Income-tax were not wanting. As on many other occasions, a compromise was adopted, which, like all compromises, was open to criticism from one side or the other.

"The Government has never concealed from itself that there are practical inconveniences, as well as political evils, in not bringing the wealthier portion of the professional and salaried classes under taxation similar to that which has been placed on traders and, in the Bengal Presidency, on landholders; and now that we are proposing to modify that taxation, and to make a sacrifice of revenue, the re-consideration of the whole subject has (as I have already said) been forced upon us. Every Local Government in India has now concurred with the Supreme Government in the opinion that taxation similar in amount to that already borne by the wealthier classes of traders should be extended to the wealthier classes of officials, and that the License-tax should apply generally, as it already does in Calcutta, not only to trades but to professions. Although it is not proposed by the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce that any taxation shall be actually levied from any person until after the commencement of the next official year on the first April, 1880, it seemed plainly desirable not to delay the announcement which I have now made. It would not have been proper, when it became necessary to make important alterations in the License Tax Acts, as they affect traders, to leave the public under the impression, for several months to come, that the Government proposed to make no alteration in the law as it affected the official and professional classes. The proposal of the Government now is to deal with the whole subject in a single measure. It wishes, for the reasons which I have already explained, that this measure should be placed before the public as soon as possible, and that it should become law before the end of the year.

"I will postpone the observations which I shall have to make in some detail in explanation of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. I will now give a summary only of its more important provisions.

"In order to avoid minute inquisition into incomes, the existing License Tax Acts, as the Council is aware, divide the persons taxed into classes. The Bill maintains this system, with (as I shall notice presently) some modifications which are obviously required in the case of the higher grades. The classification is so arranged, that the average incidence of the tax shall always be as near as possible to one-and-a-half per cent. on estimated annual earnings. On the lowest class of all, that is, on incomes between rupees 250 and rupees 350, the average rate will be somewhat less. It is proposed to make no difference between the trading and professional classes; but separate provisions will be necessary for the taxation of the salaried classes, whether official or non-official. The rough process of classification, which is desirable in the case of traders and professional persons, whose exact incomes are unknown, would obviously be inexpedient and inconvenient in the case of the salaried classes. The amount of the actual salaries of all public servants is known, and those of the servants of companies and private persons can easily be ascertained. It is proposed, therefore, to assess the salaried classes by a percentage on their actual salaries. This was the plan adopted under the Certificate Act, No. IX of 1868, after the plan of taxing them by classes had first been tried under the License Act No. XXI of 1867. Following the precedents of those two Acts, it is proposed to exempt from liability to the tax the military servants of Government not in civil employment, whose pay and allowances do not exceed rupees 500 per mensem, or rupees 6,000 per annum; and for all other salaried persons, it is proposed, following the same precedents, to make rupees 100 per mensem, or rupees 1,200 per annum, the lower limit of taxable income. The rate of the tax will be nearly the same as the average rate assessed on traders, or one-and-a-half per cent.

"It is estimated that the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes, in the manner now proposed, will yield very nearly the same amount as that sacrificed by giving up the tax on the lower classes of traders, or about £240,000. From a merely financial point of view, the Bill will there-



fore, if it becomes law, have no appreciable effect upon our revenues. We shall gain no more than we lose, and the measure will only be one of re-adjustment of taxation. But we shall obtain somewhat greater equality in the incidence of taxation, and we shall remove, I hope, all grounds for the assertion (the justice of which, however, I am far from admitting) that we have placed undue burdens on the poor, and shewn undue favour to the rich. We shall transfer to about 35,000 persons, three-fifths of whom are more or less highly paid officials, the greater portion of the burden now borne by upwards of a million traders, who, if not actually poor, belong, at any rate, to the humbler classes of the community."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY introduced the Bill to impose a Tax on Trades and Professions. He said:—

"MY LORD,—It is not necessary that I should detain the Council much longer in explanation of this Bill, and I have already sufficiently stated the reasons which make the Government desirous that it should be introduced and published with no avoidable delay. The Bill, so far as the trading classes are concerned, follows in most respects the provisions of the existing License Tax Acts.

"It differs from them, however, in some important particulars.

"In the first place, this will be an Imperial measure, which will supersede all the Local License Tax Acts now in force. There will not, I think, be any difference in the opinion that under the circumstances this course will be the most convenient to adopt. The Bill, as I have already said, will apply to all persons exercising professions, and to persons in service, whether public or private, as well as to the commercial classes. For the latter class, *i. e.*, persons engaged in trade, the lowest income taxable will be Rs. 250 per annum.

"All incomes derived from business have been grouped, as under the present Acts, in classes, which have been so arranged that practically the average incidence of the tax upon each of these classes may be expected to be about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. There will thus be little or no change in regard to the greater number of persons who are now taxed and who will remain liable under the new measure. But, under the existing Acts, the highest fees that can be levied on the largest incomes vary from Rs. 200 in Bombay to Rs. 800 in Madras. The extension of taxation to other classes, in the manner that has been proposed, will obviously render it necessary to remove what would otherwise be an indefensible advantage in favour of the richer members of the trading classes. The schedule has therefore been so arranged that the richer traders will pay, like others, at the rate of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on their presumed incomes.

"In the assessment of incomes the system actually in force will be generally maintained. No inquisition will be made; the assessing officer will proceed, as under the existing Acts, upon the best information that is available to him, without making enquiries of the persons to be assessed.

"Persons, however, who object to their assessment may, after paying half of the sum assessed, demand that their objections should be heard, and may shew, if they wish, that their assessment has been erroneous. The orders passed on such objections have been made open to revision, in order to afford the means of remedy where the objections may not have received due consideration.

"As the sums payable under the proposed Act will, in some cases, be much larger than those leviable under the existing License Tax Acts, provision has been made for payment of the tax, whenever it exceeds Rs. 40, in two instalments. For the same reason, it has been provided that a person whose income ceases during the year of taxation may claim a proportionate abatement from the sum assessed upon his profits for the entire year.

"To remove doubts which may arise in the case of persons who are in the receipt of salaries, a definition has been introduced of the word 'pay.' In the case of persons receiving salaries, whether from the Government or from private employers, the tax will be levied at a fixed and uniform rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

"Salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum will not be liable to taxation. In this respect the precedents of the License Tax of 1867 and of the Certificate Tax of 1868 have been followed. Military officers



also and soldiers in receipt of allowances not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum have been exempted, as they were then; but it is not proposed to continue the same exemption to members of the Police, which has now become a purely civil force.

"Provision has been made, in the case of persons in private employ, for the collection of the tax through their employers.

"The Bill has been made applicable to the whole of British India, but power has been reserved to exempt such territories and classes of persons as cannot properly be brought under its operation.

"Such a class is the commercial class, or rather a portion of it, in the Central Provinces, who already pay the Pándharí tax. In several of the Scheduled Districts which are now exempt from the operation of the License-Tax it will, no doubt, be necessary to make similar exemptions under the new measure.

"There is, I think, only one other matter which need now be noticed.

"In the existing License Tax Acts, prominent attention was drawn, in the Preamble and in the body of the Acts, to the fact that these taxes were imposed with the object of effecting 'a permanent increase of the revenue, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine in British India.' These words have been omitted in the present Bill, and it is desirable that I should explain the reason.

"I do not now propose to enter into any discussion in regard to the measures taken by the Government nearly two years ago with the object of protecting the country against the financial liabilities involved by the occurrence from time to time of famine, and of providing to the utmost of its power the means of preventing and relieving these calamities. Nor shall I now consider how far the Government has been able to carry these objects into effect. The time is not distant when the proper opportunity for such discussions will arrive. Meanwhile, I have only a few words to say.

"I quite admit that the financial part of this subject was somewhat complicated, and that it was not very easy of comprehension to a person who had not given careful attention to it. The difficulty has been increased by the fact that, since the Government of India explained the policy which it hoped to carry out, that policy has been very seriously modified by the obligation, placed on us by the Secretary of State, of greatly reducing our expenditure on those productive public works the construction of which we had looked upon as the best safeguard against famine.

"I had supposed, my Lord, that, if there was one thing which had been made clearer than another in regard to the measures in question, it was this,—that, although it was sometimes convenient to talk of a Famine Insurance Fund (I believe, however, that I myself on no single occasion used the expression), the Government altogether repudiated the idea that it was desirable to constitute any separate fund from the produce of the new taxes for the purpose of meeting expenditure on Famine. I said in the plainest language that I could find, in the debate in this Council on the 9th February, 1878, that the creation of any separate fund would not only be useless but mischievous,—that it would disturb the adjustment of grants and accounts, and cause suspicion and trouble to all concerned. I will repeat the words which I used on that occasion:—

'What the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper Courts of Justice, Police, Education and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater reason be found for a separate Famine Fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects which are obligatory on the Government.'

"The words that were inserted in the existing License Tax Acts and which I have quoted served undoubtedly to increase the misapprehension of these questions; and, although the policy of the Government remains unchanged, it is thought desirable to omit them.

"It has, my Lord, unhappily become the fashion of late to attribute to political opponents, not only ignorance and lack of wisdom, but the basest motives of deliberate dishonesty. The Government of India, or some of its Members, have had, in respect of this subject of famine-insurance, their full

share of this vile usage, degrading to those alone who practise it. To such people scorn and silence are the only fitting reply, and they will certainly receive no reply from me. They will doubtless find in the omission of all reference to famine in the preamble of this Bill fresh evidence of the intention of the Government to evade or repudiate the solemn obligations which it assumed.

"To honourable critics of another stamp and to the public I give the assurance that the Government proposes no change of policy. It undertook, for the first time nearly two years ago, the responsibility of making provision for the protection of the country against the financial consequences of famine. It has never, notwithstanding the new and unexpected difficulties which have supervened, swerved from the policy of which it then proclaimed the necessity, and it will continue, to the utmost of its power, to carry out that policy in the future."

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said:—"The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey has in the course of his first speech mentioned the reasons for which it was thought justifiable to exempt the professional classes and officials from the taxation imposed by the Acts of 1878. I think there is much force in those reasons, but their force is certainly less in the case of the richer persons of those classes, who can well afford to bear their share in the burden which was then thrown exclusively on the commercial classes. I am, therefore, glad to find that the measure now proposed is designed to relieve the poorer traders and artisans at the expense of the more wealthy professional, official and other salaried persons. I still think, however, that the reasons to which I have referred justify the exemption of officials and other salaried persons, who are in receipt of less than one hundred rupees a month, from taxation of this kind, although persons who derive their income from trades or handicrafts are subjected to the tax if their incomes are as low as two hundred and fifty rupees a year. The lower paid officials and other salaried persons are not only more hardly pressed by high prices in times of scarcity than are tradesmen and handicraftsmen, owing to the greater fixity of their incomes and the greater difficulty they have in protecting themselves by claiming increased salaries; but their standard of living and their consequent necessary expenditure is higher. This remark applies to all small-salaried persons, whether Natives or others; but it applies especially to the poorer European and Eurasian clerks. I do not think that any one will deny that this class on salaries between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 a month is comparatively in more straitened circumstances than is the class of petty traders and artisans who earn an equivalent income. On these grounds, I think that the proposed minimum salary of one hundred rupees per mensem, for persons to be taxed under chapter III of the Bill, is fair and equitable. But I would go a step further and apply the same minimum to the poorer classes of professional persons whom it is now proposed to tax under chapter II. These poorer professional persons are very much in the same position as the poorer salaried persons, and it would be difficult in some cases to draw a line between them. They belong to the same stratum of society and live in much the same way. I would therefore ask that this point may be considered by the Council. The financial sacrifice from exempting professional persons whose income is less than rupees 1,200 per annum will be quite insignificant. I am aware that there may be some difficulty in defining this class, but I have no doubt that, with the help of the able Secretary in the Legislative Department, that difficulty can be surmounted. The idea is, that no person, whether salaried or professional, who was not subject to taxation under the Acts of 1878, shall be subjected to taxation under the measure now to be introduced, if his income is less than rupees 100 per mensem or rupees 1,200 per annum, and I have no doubt that words can be found to embody this idea.

"I am afraid that the commercial classes who have loudly demanded—I do not say unjustly demanded—that the taxation which they have been paying for the last two years shall be shared by Government officials and professional persons, will be somewhat disagreeably surprised to find that the inevitable and logical consequence of a compliance with their demand will be to raise very considerably the maximum taxes which they themselves will have to pay. The maximum tax is now, in Madras rupees 800; in Bengal rupees 500; and in

Bombay only rupees 200. Directly it is determined that officials shall be taxed by a percentage on their salaries—and any other mode of directly taxing them would, I submit, be almost absurd—it becomes impossible to maintain the maximum taxes on the commercial classes at the sums which I have mentioned.

“These taxes represent respectively one-and-a-half per cent. on monthly salaries of rupees 4,444, rupees 2,777 and rupees 1,111. Now, there are many officials receiving salaries higher than even the highest of these amounts; and consequently many officials who, if taxed at one-and-a-half per cent. on their salaries, will pay more than the maximum taxes now levied on the commercial classes. There can be no possible reason for taxing the highest paid officials at a less percentage than the lower paid, and there can be no possible reason why any officials should be taxed higher than equally wealthy gentlemen who derive their incomes from commerce.

“If your Lordship will permit me to make a personal illustration, I would ask if there is any reason why a company, firm or merchant, with an annual income of rupees 2,40,000, should be taxed less than the Viceroy, who draws an equivalent salary, and who will have to pay at one-and-a-half per cent. on that salary an annual tax of rupees 3,600? Hence, it seems to me that the taxation of officials involves, and rightly involves, higher taxation of the richest commercial classes, who have hitherto escaped with comparatively the lightest burden, especially in the Bombay Presidency. In that fortunate Presidency a merchant with an income, say, of rupees 50,000 a year—and I hope there are many such—has paid less than half per cent. as his tax, while his poorer brethren have been taxed at four times that rate.

“Besides extending taxation to official and professional incomes, the present Bill will remove these unjust inequalities in the taxation of the commercial classes, and I think on both grounds it deserves the support of this Council.”

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY:—I should like to say a few words with reference to one suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Batten that, with regard to the minimum amount of taxable income, the professional classes should be treated, not like the traders, but like the officials. I am sorry that we had not this suggestion before us when the Bill was framed; for I think it is one that well deserves consideration. In drafting the Bill, the precedents of the Certificate and License Tax Acts of 1867-68 were, in regard to this matter, simply followed; but I think Mr. Batten has given very cogent reasons in support of the view he has now stated to the Council. Financially, the question has no importance at all. The amount we should receive from the tax would, for all practical purposes, be much the same under both plans. Therefore, on merely financial grounds, there could be no objection to Mr. Batten's proposal. As this subject has not been before the Government, I am not now able to say anything definite regarding it; and until it has been further considered by the Government, I must reserve the final expression of my own opinion. I think, however, I may say without impropriety, that my own personal present feeling is decidedly in favour of the adoption of the suggestion which the Hon'ble Member has made.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—There is one point that strikes me with reference to this License Tax. In some municipalities a professional tax is already levied, which is the same thing. It affects the income of all professional men exactly in the same way. Is it proposed by this Bill that a man should pay twice under those heads?

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN:—Yes. He will pay both the municipal and the imperial tax.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY:—There is no change made in that case in the existing law.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—This is a matter which affects a certain number of military men who already protest against the municipal tax now imposed on them, as your Lordship is aware, in Madras. There is a great deal of feeling on the part of the military authorities in Madras with reference to the incidence of the professional tax as it stands now. Sir Neville

Chamberlain, for instance, is bound to pay for a license to draw his sword in Madras—to exercise his profession—and he positively cannot carry out the duties of the commission imposed upon him by the Queen without paying this tax.

In various other stations—in Bellary, for instance—I understand that they even go the length of taxing the battery-horses belonging to Government under the Municipal Act. There is a very strong feeling with regard to this tax amongst the officers serving in Madras, and if the proposed new tax is now placed on the top of that, naturally, the irritation will be doubled.

There are also certain officers who pay British income-tax on part of their pay. Now, that is certainly a first charge on the pay they receive, and I should like to know whether an officer who draws an income of, say, rupees 2,000 or rupees 6,000, and has to pay a certain sum on part of that income as British income-tax, is not entitled to rate himself in the next lower number in the schedule as an abatement.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN :—He does not come under the schedule at all. The tax on officials will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on their salaries, and the schedule does not apply to them.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :—But the principle is the same ; and what I should like to know is, whether an officer is entitled to an abatement of taxation on the sum on which he has already been taxed under the head of income-tax elsewhere.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—I may mention, with reference to one portion of the remarks of my hon'ble friend Sir Frederick Haines, that the Government of India have at present in preparation a Bill for the purpose of prohibiting the levy of any municipal tax upon military officers without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :—That of course meets every objection that I could possibly urge on that point.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in municipalities. He said—"In the Financial Statement for the present year, 1879-80, it was stated as follows :—

"In connection with the subject of customs-duties, it may be mentioned, here, that the Government of India has for many years past had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system by which through a large part of India octroi-duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to, or relieved from, imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall, in all cases, fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country.

"Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rules, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by the local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated."

"My Lord, it is in fulfilment of the pledge, thus publicly given some months ago, that my present motion is made. The principles by which the levy of octroi-duties should be regulated were laid down by the Government of India so far back as 1868. I venture to say that those principles were unimpeachably correct, and their accuracy has never, in my opinion, been successfully impugned.

“ In the Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1868, it was stated as follows :—

“ Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit-trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi-duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs-duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate, here, any of the standard arguments against transit-duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy.”

“ The Government at the same time, in 1868, laid down the principles by which the levy of octroi-duties ought to be regulated. Those principles were that town-duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept lest octroi should extend to any article belonging to the transit or general trade of the country. The articles on which these duties might be imposed, and on which they might not be imposed, were enumerated. The first class of articles on which octroi-duties might, subject to certain restrictions, be levied, were articles of food or drink; animals for slaughter; articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing; articles used in the construction of buildings; drugs, gums, spices, perfumes and tobacco.

“ The second class of articles, on which the levy of octroi-duties was prohibited, comprised articles liable already to customs-duty and imported into India by sea; salt, opium and liquors, and drugs liable to excise-duty. The articles were so chosen that municipal taxation should not encroach on imperial taxation, and that, in the words already quoted, important general interests should not be overlooked for the sake of small local improvements.

“ Provisions were at the same time made regarding the refund of duties when goods were re-exported from towns; and for providing bonded warehouses, or other appliances for the storage of goods in transit, and for other purposes.

“ These orders of the Government of India were received, I may say, with general disapproval and general opposition, by almost all local authorities wherever octroi-duties were levied; for this plain reason, that they had the effect of largely, in some cases, curtailing the existing municipal income. In consequence of the pressure thus brought upon the Government by the local authorities, some relaxation of those orders—I myself think unfortunately—was sanctioned by the Government of India.

“ In 1871, it was allowed that the following classes of commodities might be added to the list of dutiable goods :— piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and metals and articles of metal, provided that the duty should not exceed one-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*. But, although I think these relaxations were to be regretted, nevertheless, in the main, the orders of 1868 were maintained in force; and if they had been properly carried out, they would have been quite sufficient to prevent any great abuses arising.

“ Now, for the last ten years, the Government of India has been attempting to get these orders executed. Things are doubtless very much better than they were; but, although it may seem a confession of weakness on the part of the Government of India, still the fact must be admitted that its success has been very indifferent in securing the execution of these orders. The fact is, that it is difficult even for a Government like the Government of India to get its orders carried out when those orders are regarded by the local authorities as opposed to their local interests. In a circular issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, on this subject, only about two years ago, it was said, with reference to the orders of 1868—

“ The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made, and that a general desire was exhibited, to comply with the instructions



issued; but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and Administrations, or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern that in isolated places octroi has again exceeded its proper limits, and is at the present moment, in different parts of the country, acting as a tax on through traffic, and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country."

"I will give a few illustrations of the things that are now liable to occur. I will first refer to representations which have been made from time to time by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—a body which has always taken a most enlightened and excellent view, in my opinion, of this whole question, and which has repeatedly pressed on the Government (I wish their representations had had the success they deserved) the necessity for reform.

"In an address presented to your Excellency by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in December 1876, the Chamber made the following remarks, which, with your Excellency's permission, I will read to the Council:—

"In the year 1875, the Chamber instituted an enquiry into the nature and extent of the transit and town-duties levied by municipalities in the interior of this Presidency. The results of this enquiry induced the Chamber to urge upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council the expediency of abolishing, in all municipalities of the Presidency, all transit-duties and all town-duties having the character of transit-duties, and of confining town-duties, in accordance with the principles of municipal taxation defined by the Government of India in its Resolution dated 15th November, 1868, to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs and animals for slaughter, which did not enter into the general trade of the country. The Chamber, in its representation to the Government of Bombay, showed that transit-duties in their naked form were levied in Karachi, Broach and Surát; that in nearly every municipality in the mufassal, the town-duties levied were converted into transit-duties by the stringent and illiberal nature of the rules under which refunds were granted; and that the duties levied by certain municipalities on certain articles were very high. In Karachi, for instance, the town-duty on wheat was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent., and on wool, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., of the value; in Surát, the town-duty on yarn was about 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and on copper 5 per cent.—in either case, about the same as the imperial customs-duty; while in Ahmadabad the town-duty on yarn was no less than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or nearly twice the imperial customs-duty.

"The town-duty levied on yarn imported into Ahmadabad is particularly objectionable. It is, we believe, quite understood to be a protective duty in favour of the two mills in that town against other yarn, whether of English or of Indian manufacture; and constituted as the mufassal-municipalities of this Presidency are, it illustrates the necessity of the strictest vigilance on the part of the Government with respect to the rate and incidence of every tax imposed by these municipalities. The town-duty levied on yarn brought into Surát is open to similar objections, and we have mentioned a few instances in which the town-duties in other places are much too high. We earnestly hope that your Lordship will order an immediate revision of all the taxes imposed by the municipalities of this Presidency to be made, abolishing all transit-duties, and all town-duties having the character of transit-duties, or which have a protective effect, and reducing those which are high, or press heavily on any article."

"Again, on the 14th March, 1878, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government. It said:—

"It is, we believe, universally accepted that the great principles of an octroi-duty are that it should be small and that it should never be allowed to operate as a transit-duty. Yet in numerous instances, whether the articles have already borne customs-duty or not, the taxes levied, under the name of octroi, by district-municipalities, are excessive, while the refusal to grant refunds when the articles are re-exported, or the limitations or restrictions imposed on the granting of refunds, have the effect of converting the town-duties paid into transit-duties."

"The Chamber then gave a list of cases in illustration of that statement, and they added:—

"Numerous other instances could be furnished, but the Chamber has reason to believe that in almost every city and town-municipality throughout the Presidency, excessive duties are levied, and on articles on which no municipality should have any right to levy a duty. It has, however, been specially brought to the Chamber's notice, that at Barsce very heavy taxes have been levied on machinery erected there, and that at Veerungaum a duty of 4 per cent. was levied on hoop-iron sent there for the purpose of binding bales of cotton, and no refund was allowed. At Wudwan no duties appear to be charged on articles entering the town, but iron or similar articles cannot come out of it without being taxed at the rate of about 10 per cent.: a duty of Rs. 600 would be levied on the removal of an old cotton-press. Other impositions, and of a similar character, are, it has come to the knowledge of the Chamber, levied in many parts of the Presidency."

"I have quoted these passages only as illustrations of what is liable to occur at the present time, and of things that, at any rate, were actually occurring only a short time ago. I do not say that in these particular instances the

state of things thus described now prevails. The Government of Bombay, since Sir Richard Temple has been in Bombay, has been paying great attention to this subject, both in that Presidency and in Sindh, and I believe that things are much better than they were. But although, as I say, I only give these as illustrations, it is impossible to doubt that a more or less similar state of things still exists in many places where octroi-duties are levied. One of the most preposterous illustrations of this system was to be found not long ago at Karáchi. Karáchi, as we all know, has been—and we hope it will be a great deal more in the future—one of the chief ports for the export to Europe of Indian produce. One of the great staples of the country, which has its outlet towards the sea at Karáchi, is wheat; and with the object of removing all obstacles to the growth of this most important trade, the duty on the export of wheat was everywhere abolished by the Government of India. Two years ago, it was found by the Government of India that one of the very largest sources of municipal revenue at Karáchi was an octroi-duty levied at the rate of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. on all the wheat brought down from the Panjáb and Sindh for export to Europe. I think no terms can be too strong in reprobation of such a state of things. It has now happily ceased; a better system has been introduced in spite of the strong protests of the municipality of Karáchi, which naturally liked very much having its local wants supplied at the expense of other people. This is, of course, an extreme case, and I do not mean to say that such cases are common; but, nevertheless, it is an illustration of what has been going on.

“Now, if such things be allowed, it is really useless for the Government of India to attempt to establish proper principles of commercial legislation, and it may save itself the trouble of trying to reform its customs-tariff; for when we have taken off duties and carried out the principles of free trade, at a serious loss perhaps to the Imperial revenues, traders and manufacturers may find that, after all, they are no better off than before, and that heavier burdens than those from which they have been relieved have been imposed or are maintained by local municipalities for local purposes.

“We are often told that the great merit of taxation of this kind is that it is popular; that the people have long been familiar with it; and that it is inexpedient to force municipalities to substitute unpopular taxation for imposts that are not practically felt by the people. Now, up to a certain point, this is perfectly true. The Government of India has no desire to embark in any general crusade against octroi-duties. It has not objected to octroi-duties when they are properly managed. Going back to the principles laid down in 1868 by the Government of India, from which, in regard to this matter, there has since been no departure, it was said that—

“If these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes. In wealthy communities like those of Europe it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favour of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi-duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail-transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation is a strong argument in their favour, and the prejudice against them, founded on the common practice of England, should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation.”

“The Government of India still holds this view. It makes no objection to octroi-duties so long as they are properly regulated, but it refuses to allow them to become taxes on the general trade of the country. With reference to the question of their popularity, I may add that it often happens that the greater the popularity of those taxes, the more objectionable they are, for often in practice this popularity—as in the case I have just given of Karáchi—only means that the people of the town have managed to provide for their own local wants without placing any burden on themselves; that they have transferred their own proper burdens to the shoulders of other people, and thus the popularity of



the tax leads sometimes to its being grossly abused. The Government of India having, as I have said, not succeeded in its efforts to reform all this by executive order, has come to the conclusion that the only certain remedy is to be found in legislation, which will place on all local authorities obligations impossible to be disregarded; which will prevent these duties operating as transit-duties or interfering with the general interests of trade, and which will guard against collision with imperial taxation or with the general principles of our commercial policy.

"The main features of the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce will be as follows. It will prohibit the levy under any circumstances of any duty upon any article not intended for actual consumption within the limits of the municipality in which the duties are levied.

"The articles which may be taxed, and which may not be taxed, will be enumerated. They will be generally those on which taxation was authorized or prohibited in 1868, by the orders to which I have already referred. The Bill will contain provisions for securing, when necessary, the establishment of proper bonded warehouses and for securing that all due facilities are given for refunds.

"The farming of duties to contractors will be prohibited. The Bill will contain provisions by which it is hoped that the improper levy of duties on articles of through trade or on anything not actually consumed in the town will be effectually prevented, and there will be provisions regulating the rates at which the duties may be levied.

"Besides dealing with this matter of octroi-duties the Bill will define the conditions under which tolls may be levied in municipalities, for this also has been found by experience to be very necessary. The general principle will be affirmed that tolls may be levied only for the purpose of defraying the cost of construction of a particular work, or for its maintenance. If the Bill be introduced, it will at once be sent to all Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and other local authorities, for their opinion.

"The Government does not disguise from itself the fact that a measure of this kind may often have serious effects in reducing existing municipal revenues, and the manner in which, in cases where the expenditure cannot be reduced, loss of income of this kind is to be made good, will require careful consideration by the Local Governments and the municipal authorities. The Government of India desires to give ample time for such consideration, and it will have no wish to force on with undue haste changes which it knows it may often be difficult to make in the existing system of municipal taxation. It will treat with care and liberality all representations that may be made on this subject; but the Government desires that it should everywhere be distinctly understood that it will not any longer tolerate the neglect of principles essential to the interests of the general commerce of the country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses. He said that the Bill was of the shortest and simplest character, but would not on that account, he hoped, be the less effective. It enabled the Local Government to appoint Inspectors, who would be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code, and would therefore have the powers and be subject to the liabilities conferred and imposed on such persons by that Code. These Inspectors would be authorized to search for and to seize horses which they had reason to believe to be diseased, and on the certificate of a duly appointed veterinary surgeon, who would examine the animals, to destroy any horses affected with glanders or farcy. The owners or persons in charge of diseased horses would be bound to give immediate notice of the disease either to the Inspector or to some officer of Police. The Bill did not—like the corresponding English enactment—expressly provide that the officer of Police, to whom such notice was given, should communicate with the Inspector; but such a provision was unnecessary, as the Executive Government could, and doubtless would, give the necessary order. The buildings or other places in which diseased horses might have been kept were to be disin-

feet, and their internal fittings destroyed. There was a prohibition in the Bill against removal, without license, of a horse which had been with a diseased horse, and there were provisions regarding vexatious entries, searches and seizures. The Local Government was empowered to make rules for regulating entries and searches by the Inspectors, for the destruction of horses certified to be destroyed, for the disposal of their carcasses, and for the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses had been.

That was the nature of the Bill, and he thought such a measure could hardly be simpler. He would now refer to another matter which was mentioned by his hon'ble and gallant friends, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Edwin Johnson, as to the propriety of including in the present Bill the so-called Ludhiána disease. On that point, he had said that he did not know what the Ludhiána disease was, and he had objected to legislating about it until inquiry had shown the necessity for doing so. Since the last meeting of Council, however, inquiries had been made, and information had been received on the subject from probably the most competent authority in India on such a matter—Mr. Griffith Evans—at present acting for the principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Army.

Mr. Evans said that the Ludhiána disease was not to be placed in the same category as glanders, except that they were both classed among the specific diseases; that was, diseases due to a specific virus. The virus, however, was different in the two cases. Furthermore, he said, that the history of the Ludhiána disease was entirely against the idea of its being infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms; but that it was readily communicated by inoculation. For instance, Mr. Evans said that less than a drop of the blood of a diseased animal, if introduced into the circulation of another animal, would communicate the disease. Flies, he said, had been known to communicate the disease in that way; but it was difficult to communicate the disease except through some opening in the circulation. Mr. Evans had further informed the Secretary in the Military Department, Colonel Allen Johnson, that the cause of this Ludhiána disease was foul, bad stabling with unremoved putrid soil, and the only precaution to be taken before death was segregation. He further said that the animals affected were not dangerous in life, the virus being in the blood. They should not therefore be killed. When, however, they died, they should, according to Mr. Evans, be buried and cut up when in the earth, in order to prevent *doms* and outcastes from exhuming the bodies. It was clear, Mr. Stokes thought, that if there was to be legislation respecting this Ludhiána disease, it might properly be by a separate Bill. Considering the great urgency with which, in view of the present state of affairs on the frontier, the present measure was required, he would now ask His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that, as the question of dealing with the Ludhiána disease in the present Bill had been raised by him, it was scarcely necessary for him to state, in view of the inquiry instituted since the last meeting of the Council and the result of which had been read to them by his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, that he entirely concurred in the omission from the present Bill of any legislation in regard to the disease in question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land in British Burma. He said that

it would be in the recollection of the Council that, when he had the honour to introduce the Bill for the improvement of the rural Police in British Burma, he made allusion to the intention, which was then contemplated, of introducing a cadastral survey into the Province. As the Rural Police Bill depended partly on the increase of the rate at which the local cesses were raised, and those cesses were based upon the land-revenue, the reference to the cadastral survey was in connection with the arrangements in that Province for the better improvement of the land and the adjustment of the land-revenue. When he spoke of an intention to introduce the cadastral survey into Burma, he should more properly have expressed himself if he had said that last cold season such a measure had been already tentatively introduced into the Province; since then much experience had been gained and changes had been made in the principles upon which the survey was to be conducted, and it was now settled that it should not be so limited in its operation, but should be directed to much more detailed work, and to a regular professional field-survey. Such a work was now in hand by the two survey-parties employed in the Rangoon and Bassein districts, and so far as it had gone, it had been attended with the most satisfactory results. He (Mr. THOMPSON) thought that it was impossible to overrate the importance or value of such work, either for geographical or administrative purposes, and especially with reference to the proper settlement of land, and the assessment of the land-revenue. With regard, however, to the deputation of the survey-parties to the Province, it was found necessary for the proper conduct of operations that power should be taken under the legislature to enable those officers to carry on many of the duties connected with the cadastral survey—such as the right of entering upon land; the procuring of witnesses and other parties interested in the survey; the clearing of obstructions in the execution of the work; giving compensation for such clearances; the settlement of boundary-disputes, and the procedure, if necessary, in appeal from such decisions; and, finally, and more important of all, the erection of permanent boundary-marks. The Bill would contain provisions for giving legal powers with regard to all those matters. The necessity for such a law had been recognized in all places where surveys on a large scale had been introduced, and it was especially necessary in Burma, where such a difficult operation as the conduct of a survey was entirely a new thing; where boundaries were very imperfectly defined, and the people of the country, and the district-officers who had to deal with the results of the survey, had no experience of the kind to guide them. The necessity, therefore, for legislation in this direction was obvious, and if permission was given to introduce the Bill, he would take the opportunity, at a later stage, of explaining more fully the provisions of the measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Bengal Government and in order to save trouble to those who had to work the law, the Committee recommended that the Act of 1872 should be repealed and re-enacted with the new sections incorporated in it.

In drafting the Consolidation Bill, the only substantial alteration we had made consisted in the addition of sections 206, 208 and 224 of the Penal Code to the schedule of extradition-offences. Those sections dealt with (section 206) the fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in execution of a decree; (section 208) fraudulently suffering a decree for sum not due; and (section 224) resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.

We had introduced a definition of "European British subject," a phrase which, if left undefined, was apt to give rise to difficulties; and we had got rid of the phrase "Native State," which was defined and used in a peculiar sense in Act XI of 1872.

In making this latter amendment, we were well aware that, from a logical point of view, the mode in which the phrase "Native State" was defined and used in Act XI of 1872, might not be open to exception; but the extension given to the meaning of the words, going as it did to include as "Native States" all countries in Europe,—even England—was so very wide and arbitrary as to have, in a recent case of some importance, which came before the High Court at Allahabad, given rise to a question as to whether it was really intended by the legislature that Cyprus should be treated as a "Native State." This being so, and seeing that, as the phrase occurred only twice in the Act, little would be gained in point of brevity by retaining it, the Committee had dispensed with it altogether, making such alterations in the sections (8 and 9) in which it occurred as its omission necessitated.

Lastly, we had, with a view to giving effect to the twentieth article of the Treaty recently concluded with Portugal, added a section to provide for the execution in British India of commissions to take evidence issued by criminal Courts in foreign territories. A similar provision was contained in the English Extradition Act, 1870, section 24. The section would not of course apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Batten be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,  
Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;  
The 14th November, 1879. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPENDIX TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1508 AND 1509 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1879.

Districts.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												REMARKS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Common.				Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), HolcusSorghum			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata.			Lesser Millets, Bazi, &c. (Karam, Vera, Goo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marwa, Nuglee, &c.), Penn- cum Millicum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.			
Indore	8 14 8 6 9 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	6 14 6 10 7 8 7 8 8 0 19 9 16 0 16 0 13 5 10 14 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gwalior	10 11 10 12 13 17 1 16 11 16 11 5 8 5 8 4 13 7 5 7 9 6 3 22 13 19 14 16 1 21 8 19 11 16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Goona	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ratlam	9 0 9 4 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 7 0 6 8 10 12 11 8 8 8 21 8 22 12 15 12 10 0 10 12 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8 12 0 13 0 21 0 18 0 17 8 6 0 6 0 5 0 19 0 15 0 13 0 23 0 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in Madras; and also in parts of Bengal, doing much good in Cuttack. The buttun of the autumn harvest is generally good, and the spring crops are promising, but require rain in the Punjab. The general health continues to improve.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—</b>		
Bellary (Dec. 13th)	...	<i>Ragi</i> 26'06; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy, standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 27'67; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in 1 taluk; blight in 2 taluks; prices stationary; pasture and water sufficient.
Ganjam ( " " )	1'08 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 29'15.
Kistna ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 25'35; later dry crops being sown; standing crops generally fair; 36 inches water over ancient
Chinglput ( " " ) (Madras)	...	<i>Ragi</i> 23'11; standing crops doing well; planting, sowing, and transplanting in 3 taluks; in parts of all taluks except one crops injured by insects; harvest outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 25'88; crops withering in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in 8 taluks; outturn, paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, dry crops $\frac{1}{4}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	37 (average of 3 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26'19; crops good, except in 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>varagu</i> , and <i>ragi</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to full.
Madura ( " " )	2'18 (average of 5 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24'07.
Malabar ( " " )	32 in 1 station	<i>Ragi</i> 19'76; prices stationary; second crop progressing.
Travancore ( " " )	84	<i>General Remarks.</i> —(General prospects good.
<b>Bombay— (Dec. 17th)</b>		
Kurrachee	Total rainfall from 1st January in Kurrachee 2'02; Kotri 2'58; Manjhand 2'51.	River very low at Kotri, on 14th 2 feet 10 inches, last year on same date 5 feet 2 inches; crops in Jolue damaged by frost; rice being harvested; extensive <i>rabi</i> sowing, wheat in Sehwan; locusts about Jerruck and Kohistan, no damage.
Hyderabad	...	Rice crops in Guni injured by <i>rukra</i> , a minute insect; locusts still flying about in northern talukas.
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing; weather cold; fever continues.
Baroda	...	Fever abating but mortality therefrom still considerable; cotton good; <i>rabi</i> sowings still continue.
Surat	...	Crops generally healthy; fever abating.
Nasik	...	Crops slightly injured by frost in 2 talukas.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Average abnormal temperature 5 degrees cool and air dry, except from 13th to 15th, when the average abnormal temperature was 2 degrees cool and the air less dry; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona (Dec. 14th)	...	Prices of <i>bajri</i> and <i>jawari</i> falling.
Ahmednagar	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopargaon.
Sholapore	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar	...	Reaping of early crop completed; slight fever generally prevalent.
Kanara	...	Sowing of second crop on coast; cholera in Honore, 2 deaths.
Rajkot	...	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> promising; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing and crop prospects generally good; fever in Gujrat; slight frost in Sind and Nasik.
<b>Bengal—(Dec. 16th)</b>		
Chittagong	1'01	Weather cloudy; harvesting continues; standing paddy slightly damaged; cholera still in cyclone tracts.
Dacca	0'90	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0'52	Prospects of <i>amun</i> and winter crops fair, but will be affected by late rain; <i>amun</i> harvesting commenced; ordinary fever in some places.



Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
Moorshedabad ...	0.19	<i>Haimanti</i> paddy being harvested; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; fever taken almost epidemic form in thana Burwa; isolated cases also reported from other thanas; cholera cases in thana Bharatpore; small-pox amongst cattle still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.
Rajshahye ...	0.18	Cutting of <i>dhan</i> fast going on; sowing of spring crops being vigorously pushed on and prospects good; a few isolated cases of fever and a few deaths from cholera in Nattore Sub-division; general health of people good.
Burdwan ...	A very slight drizzling shower on 10th	Rice harvest a good average; spring crops most promising; health good.
Rangpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fevers still prevalent.
Bhágálpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Aghani</i> still being cut, estimated outturn about 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress; cholera abating; some cases of cattle disease.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Aghani</i> harvest in progress; <i>rabi</i> continues promising; prices falling; public health good.
Hazárbágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; cloudy; a good shower will do much good to <i>rabi</i> crops and facilitate ploughing of lands; health good.
Cuttack ...	1.54	Rice being harvested; <i>rabi</i> progressing favourably; fever and small-pox prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in many districts on 10th; it has done much good in Cuttack, where it was needed, but has affected both <i>amun</i> and winter crops in 24-Pergunnahs, and slightly damaged <i>amun</i> in Chittagong; reaping of <i>amun</i> going on rapidly; outturn on the whole will be very fair; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops reported on favourably; prices now much easier; public health on the whole fair, although fever, cholera, and small-pox still reported in some places; on the whole general outlook of province satisfactory.
<b>N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Dec. 26th) ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	Weather fine; no signs of rain; <i>khariif</i> harvested; <i>rabi</i> strong and healthy; irrigation operations in progress; fever rapidly dying out; <i>wheat</i> 13½, coarse <i>chawal</i> 19½, unhusked <i>dhan</i> 36½ seers.
Gorakhpur ( " 15th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; <i>sugarcane</i> cutting commenced; crop below average; fever much diminished.
Jhánsi ( " 17th ) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> fair; prices stationary.
Agra ( " 16th ) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing well; weather seasonable; health improving.
Bareilly ( " 17th ) ...	...	Weather cold; health good.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	...	Cold continues; health improving; prices stationary.
Kumaun ( " 16th ) ...	...	Weather fine.
Lucknow ( " 17th ) ...	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Partabgarh ( " 15th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; irrigation of <i>rabi</i> crops is in full progress.
Sitapur ( " 17th ) ...	...	Weather fine; health better; <i>rabi</i> promising.
Fyzabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i> .	
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health improving; weather fine; <i>rabi</i> crops promising.
<b>Punjab—(Dec. 16th)</b>		
Delhi ...	...	Slight rise in prices of food grains; health returns more favourable.
Hissar ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; rain wanted; prices fluctuating; health improving.
Umballa ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> promising but rain wanted; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops require rain; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; those in northern part of district very promising; health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Síálket ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; rain wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops require rain; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	...	Standing crops suffering from frost; prices of food grains slightly lower; rain wanted.
Mooltan ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops improving; prices have risen.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week, but prospects generally good.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nágpur (Dec. 17th) ...	...	Cold; <i>khariif</i> injured by cold; <i>rabi</i> good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; prospects good; <i>cotton</i> and <i>tur</i> damaged by frost; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> good; prices stationary; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cold; <i>jowar</i> and <i>til</i> harvesting; prices falling.
Raipur (Dec. 13th) ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ( " 12th ) ...	...	Clear; <i>khariif</i> harvest almost completed; <i>cotton</i> below average; prices stationary; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cold; <i>khariif</i> harvesting almost completed; <i>rabi</i> favourable; <i>pulses</i> suffered from frost in some districts towards north; prices steady; health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>British Burma—(Dec. 17th)</b>		
Akyab ... ..	1.96	Total rainfall 226.02; slight cholera in Naaf township, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 113.69; a few cases of fever and small-pox, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping commenced throughout district.
Bassein ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 98.49; public health and prospects of crops good.
Prome ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 44.83; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ..	Nil	Total rainfall 171.25; public health and agricultural prospects good; reaping commenced everywhere.
Toungoo ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 76.42; public health and prospects of crops good; reaping commenced.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General health good; reports of crops satisfactory.
<b>Assam—(Dec. 17th)</b>		
Gauhati ... ..	Nil	Weather cool; mornings foggy; <i>sali</i> paddy being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable.
Sylhet ... ..	1.22	Prospects good.
Cachar ... ..	Slight rain on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops unchanged; common rice 17½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh... ..	Nil	Paddy nearly half reaped; other crops fair; district healthy.
<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad—(Dec. 17th)</b>		
Amráoti ... ..	...	Cotton-picking continued; outturn somewhat disappointing.
Akola ... ..	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops somewhat damaged by excessive cold.
Hyderabad... ..	Nil	Crops flourishing.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 17th)</b>		
Bangalore ... ..	...	} Reaping of dry crops almost completed; standing crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good; prices stationary.
Mysore ... ..	...	
Mercara ... ..	23	
<b>Central India States—(Dec. 17th)</b>		
Indore ... ..	...	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ... ..	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna " ... ..	...	} No report received.
Rutlam " ... ..	...	
Neemuch " ... ..	...	Weather cool.
Goona " ... ..	...	Health and crops good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal " ... ..	...	Prospects of crops good.
Agar " ... ..	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong " ... ..	...	} No report received.
Mánpur " ... ..	...	
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu ... ..	...	No report received.
Serohi (Dec. 14th) ... ..	...	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever still prevalent; prospects fair; colder.
Marwar ( " 13th) ... ..	...	Two months' water supply in tank; wells almost full; health and prospects good; seasonable; prices steady.
Meywar ( " 12th) ... ..	...	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee ( " 13th) ... ..	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ( " 11th) ... ..	...	Clear; cold; health good; prospects excellent.
Ajmere ... ..	...	No report received.
Jeypore } ( " 17th) ... ..	...	Prospects encouraging; fever abating.
Bhurtpore }	...	
Ulwur ... ..	...	No report received.

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. (*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Cantonments Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 23rd December, 1879.*

**No. 33.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate J. Pitt-Kennedy, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

**No. 34.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 23rd December 1879.*

**No. 667.**—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. A. O. Brown, C.S., deceased.

Lieutenant F. D. Raikes, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Hildebrand.

Mr. E. C. Morrison, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Raikes.

*The 24th December 1879.*

**No. 669.**—APPOINTMENTS.—Kashi Nath Barua, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Babu Jagat Bandhu Nag, B.L., Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

## PORT BLAIR.

*The 23rd December 1879.*

**No. 260.**—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. Godwin Austen, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, Andamans and Nicobars, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 267.**—Mr. E. H. Man, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 269.**—Major T. Cadell, V.C., received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Lieutenant-General C. A. Barwell, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

## PATENTS.

*The 24th December 1879.*

**No. 676.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies

have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

**No. 35 of 1879.**—Richard Olpherts, Ardee, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in presses for pressing indigo or other substances partly applicable to other purposes.

**No. 52 of 1879.**—William Fothergil Batho, of Westminster, England, for improvements in hydraulic dredgers and excavators.

**No. 60 of 1879.**—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, of Cambridge Road, Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in machinery for rolling tea leaves or other fibrous substances.

C. BERNARD,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 19th December 1879.*

**No. 3397.-J.**—Whereas by a Treaty dated the 18th day of January 1879, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, for the security of the salt revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, it was (amongst other things) agreed that His Highness the Maharaja should extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI, and XVI of the Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870 to (amongst other salt sources) the Didwana salt source, so far as they may be applicable; and whereas by Articles III and VI of the said Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870, above referred to, it was agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore that the Jodhpore Government should empower the British Government and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search in case of suspicion houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits thereafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which might be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling, and that, under the authority of the said Jodhpore Government, the British Government should constitute a court, presided over by a competent officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the said rules and regulations or offences connected therewith; and that the British Government should be authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as might seem to it most fitting.

In pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore recited, and under the authority aforesaid, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby declares—

*First.*—A Court, to be called the Didwana Salt Source Court, is hereby established.

*Second.*—The local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be the limits of the Didwana salt source, as they may be demarcated under Article V of the said Treaty of the 18th day of January 1879.

*Third.*—The Assistant Commissioner, for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs at the Didwana salt source, shall be the Judge of such Court. He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to commit persons to the Court of Sessions for offences triable by such Court, and he shall have, according to such powers, jurisdiction—

(a) in respect of all offences committed within the said local limits by subjects of Her Majesty, and punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any local or special law in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and

(b) in respect of breaches of the rules from time to time laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture and smuggling, or offences connected therewith, when committed by any person whatsoever within the said local limits.

*Fourth.*—In the investigation and trial of such offences and breaches of rules, and in the levy of fines therefor, he shall be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Fifth.*—In all cases in which salt shall be manufactured, carried, or stored within the aforesaid salt source in contravention of the rules for the time being in force for the regulation of such manufacture, carriage, or storage, the said Court is empowered, in addition to any other penalty which it is authorized to inflict, to declare the said salt confiscated, and dispose of it according to the rules for the time being in force in the Department of Inland Customs.

*Sixth.*—For the purpose of trying offences provided for in paragraph 3 (a) preceding, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court shall be deemed to be a division of the Ajmere district.

*Seventh.*—Any person convicted on a trial held by the Didwana Salt Source Court of a breach of the rules described in paragraph 3 (b) or offences connected therewith, and any person aggrieved by proceedings held under such rules, may petition the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, who, if he sees fit, may send for the record of the case and may confirm, reverse, or modify the sentence, or pass any other orders not inconsistent with the rules aforesaid.

**No. 3427.-J.**—Whereas by a Treaty dated the 18th day of January 1879, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, for the security of the salt revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, it was (amongst other things) agreed that His Highness the Maharaja should extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI, and XVI of the Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870 to (amongst other salt sources) the Pachbaddra salt source, so far as they may be applicable; and whereas by Articles III and VI of the said Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870, above referred to, it was agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore that the Jodhpore Government should empower the British Government and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search in case of suspicion houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits thereafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which might be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling, and that, under the authority of the said Jodhpore Government, the British Government should constitute a court, presided over by a competent officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the said rules and regulations or offences connected therewith; and that the British Government should be authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as might seem to it most fitting.

In pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore recited, and under the authority aforesaid, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby declares—

*First.*—A Court, to be called the Pachbaddra Salt Source Court, is hereby established.

*Second.*—The local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be the limits of the Pachbaddra salt source, as they may be demarcated under Article V of the said Treaty of the 18th day of January 1879.

*Third.*—The Assistant Commissioner, for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs at the Pachbaddra salt source, shall be the Judge of such Court. He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to commit persons to the Court of Sessions for offences triable by such Court, and he shall have, according to such powers, jurisdiction—

(a) in respect of all offences committed within the said local limits by subjects of Her Majesty, and punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any local or special law in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and

(b) in respect of breaches of the rules from time to time laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture and smuggling, or offences connected therewith, when committed by any person whatsoever within the said local limits.

*Fourth.*—In the investigation and trial of such offences and breaches of rules, and in the levy of fines therefor, he shall be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Fifth.*—In all cases in which salt shall be manufactured, carried, or stored within the aforesaid salt source in contravention of the rules for the time being in force for the regulation of such manufacture, carriage, or storage, the said Court is empowered, in addition to any other penalty which it is authorized to inflict, to declare the said salt confiscated, and dispose of it according to the rules for the time being in force in the Department of Inland Customs.

*Sixth.*—For the purpose of trying offences provided for in paragraph 3 (a) preceding, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court shall be deemed to be a division of a district, of which the Political Agent, Marwar, shall be the District Magistrate. Such Agent shall also be the Court of Sessions, and the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana the High Court with respect to such district.

*Explanation.*—No appeal lies from any sentence or order passed by the Political Agent as District Magistrate.

*Seventh.*—Any person convicted on a trial held by the Pachbaddra Salt Source Court of a breach of the rules described in paragraph 3 (b), or offences connected therewith, and any person aggrieved by proceedings held under such rules, may petition the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, who, if he sees fit, may send for the record of the case, and may confirm, reverse, or modify the sentence, or pass any other orders not inconsistent with the rules aforesaid.

**No. 345/-J.**—Whereas by a Treaty dated the 18th day of January 1879, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, for the security of the salt revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, it was (amongst other things) agreed that His Highness the Maharaja should extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI, and XVI of the Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870 to (amongst other salt sources) the Phalodi salt source, so far as they may be applicable; and whereas by Articles III and VI of the said Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870, above referred to, it was agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore that the Jodhpore Government should empower the British Government and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search in case of suspicion houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits thereafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which might be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling, and that, under the authority of the said Jodhpore Government, the British Government should constitute a court, presided over by a competent officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the said rules and regulations or offences connected therewith; and that the British Government should be authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as might seem to it most fitting.

In pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore recited, and under the authority aforesaid, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby declares—

*First.*—A Court, to be called the Phalodi Salt Source Court, is hereby established.

*Second.*—The local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be the limits of the Phalodi salt source, as they may be demarcated under Article V of the said Treaty of the 18th day of January 1879.

*Third.*—The Patrol for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs at the Phalodi salt source shall be the Judge of such Court. He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to commit persons to the Court of Sessions for offences triable by such Court, and he shall have, according to such powers, jurisdiction—

(a) in respect of all offences committed within the said local limits by subjects of Her Majesty, and punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under any local or special law in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and

(b) in respect of breaches of the rules from time to time laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture and smuggling, or offences connected therewith, when committed by any person whatsoever within the said local limits.

*Fourth.*—In the investigation and trial of such offences and breaches of rules, and in the levy of fines therefor, he shall be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Fifth.*—In all cases in which salt shall be manufactured, carried, or stored within the aforesaid salt source in contravention of the rules for the time being in force for the regulation of such manufacture, carriage, or storage, the said Court is empowered, in addition to any other penalty which it is authorized to inflict, to declare the said salt confiscated, and dispose of it according to the rules for the time being in force in the Department of Inland Customs.

*Sixth.*—For the purpose of trying offences provided for in paragraph 3 (a) preceding, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court shall be deemed to be a division of a district, of which the Political Agent, Marwar, shall be the District Magistrate. Such Agent shall also be the Court of Sessions, and the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana the High Court with respect to such district.

*Explanation.*—No appeal lies from any sentence or order passed by the Political Agent as District Magistrate.

*Seventh.*—Any person convicted on a trial held by the Phalodi Salt Source Court of a breach of the rules described in paragraph 3 (b), or offences connected therewith, and any person aggrieved by proceedings held under such rules, may petition the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, who, if he sees fit, may send for the record of the case, and may confirm, reverse, or modify the sentence, or pass any other orders not inconsistent with the rules aforesaid.



## POLITICAL.

*The 22nd December 1879.*

**No. 1381 G.-P.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

**No. 1383 G.-P.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

## GENERAL.

*The 26th December 1879.*

**No. 2462 G.-G.**—APPOINTMENT.—Major H. Bulker, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 18th November 1879.

**No. 2464 G.-G.**—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. Law, M.D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpore, to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th November 1879, *vice* Surgeon-Major Wyndowe, proceeded on furlough.

**No. 2467 G.-G.**—The following Officers have been placed temporarily on special Political duty with the British Force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., with effect from the dates noted:—

Mr. C. Brown, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Peshawur,—1st November 1879

Malik Kutubuddin, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhang,—29th October 1879

Mahomed Akbar Khan, Tehsildar of Dera Ismail Khan,—26th October 1879.

A. C. LYALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 20th December 1879.***No. 2037.**—Read again—

Accounts Proceedings for June 1870, Nos. 59 and 60.

,, ,, for January 1874, No. 16.

RESOLUTION.—By Notification No. 167, dated 16th May 1870, a system of District Savings Banks was established, the yearly rate of interest on deposits therein being fixed at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per centum, and the monthly rate at one pie for each Rupee  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

2. The market rate of interest being now higher, the Governor General in Council notifies that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the monthly rate of interest on deposits in District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks shall be one pie for each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee, which is equal to Rs.  $4\frac{1}{6}$  per centum per annum. As this rate is now fixed in supersession of a lower rate, so it must be plainly understood that the Governor General in Council reserves the right of reducing the rate thus fixed again at any time at his discretion, and that it will not be open to any depositor to object to such reduction.

3. Moreover, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to dispense with the restrictions of the existing Rules as to personal attendance and as to the hours for the transaction of business with the Savings Banks.

4. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council has passed the following Rules for District and other Government Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules:—

1.—In these Rules—

“Depositor,” “Deposit,” and “Secretary” bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873*.

“Account” means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

“Balance” means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public Officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed from the beginning of the calendar month succeeding that in which a deposit is made, to the end of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per centum per annum. Saving with the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, the highest monthly interest allowed upon any balance shall be Rs.  $17\frac{1}{2}$ .

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name "in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. will be charged upon such purchases, sales and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from one to ten rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor, in which the Secretary, or, if the Savings Bank is at a public treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, one rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule, and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no

interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot read, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

*Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVII.*

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

*Dated*

*Table of Monthly Interest.*

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pies 1	15	Pies 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	254	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

*The 27th December 1879.*

No. 2125.—Mr. S. Jacob, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary in this Department during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, received charge of the said office, afternoon, on the 24th December 1879.

No. 2126.—The following Officers having been appointed to officiate in the offices mentioned against each name, received charge thereof on the following dates :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lane, Director General of the Post Office of India . . . . .	27th Nov. 1879.
Mr. J. K. Spence, Post Master General, Punjab and Sind . . . . .	28th „
Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Master General, Bombay . . . . .	24th „

No. 1238.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Mr. A. Rowe, Post Master,  
Bombay . . . . . 24th Nov. 1879

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 26th December 1879.*

#### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1237.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the name of the under-mentioned Officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General R. N. Raikes, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals, in room of Lieutenant-General H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 17th October 1879.

RANK, NAMES, AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel	17th October 1879	{ Lieutenant-General H. Milne Bengal Infantry, deceased
Captain (now Major) Edwin Robert Ives, Bengal Infantry	Major		
Major Arthur Dewar Parsons, Madras Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel	18th October 1879	{ Major-General G. Sturrock Madras Infantry, deceased
Captain (now Major) Alfred Thornton Davis, Bengal Infantry	Major		

**No. 1239.—STAFF CORPS—**

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice,	} 20th December 1879.
Major Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham,	

**No. 1240.—INDIAN ARMY.**

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed 30 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Arthur William Reddie Becher, General List, Cavalry,	} 20th December 1879.
Captain Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, General List, Infantry,	
Captain William Benjamin Aislabie, General List, Infantry,	
Captain William Hopkinson, General List, Infantry,	

**No. 1241.—BREVET.**

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Edmund Bacon Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps,	} 20th December 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Lane Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Chester Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Jeffrey Millar, Madras Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel Beauchamp Henry Whittingham Magrath, Madras Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Horne, Bengal Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel David Simson Buist, Bengal Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Coape Smith, Bengal Staff Corps,	
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Comyn Lavie, Madras Staff Corps,	

**No. 1242.—LONDON GAZETTE—**

The following extracts are published for general information:—

*London Gazette,* dated the 21st November 1879, pages 6586 and 6587.

WAR OFFICE,  
November 19th, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the under-mentioned Officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:—

Colonel Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps.  
Colonel John James Hood Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Henry Moore, C.I.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Vere Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tyndall, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major John Withers McQueen, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Frederick John Keen, Bengal Staff Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,  
21st November 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the under-mentioned Officers in recognition of their services during the late Afghan Campaign of 1878-79. Dated 22nd November, 1879.—

**BREVET.***To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Booth Norman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oriel Viveash Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Charles Smith Maclean, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major John Withers McQueen, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major Frederick John Keen, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Benjamin Williams, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Henry Collett, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Robert Adam Wauchop, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Alfred FitzHugh, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Nicolas Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Hamilton Chapman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major George Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Frederick Thomas Humfrey, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major Arthur Power Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Alexander George Ross, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Charles Lorrain Woodruffe, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Wilhelm Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Dawsonne Melanethon Strong, Bengal Infantry.

Captain John Richard Brecks Atkinson, Bengal Infantry.

Captain Frederick Schomberg Carr, Bengal Infantry.

Captain Andrew Scott, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain John Cook, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain James Cook, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Alexander Robert Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain George W. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Richard George Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain John Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Montagu Gilbert Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Thomas Francis Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain O'Moore Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 25th November 1879, page 6751.

WAR OFFICE, PALI MALL,  
25th November 1879.

#### BREVET.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Charles Brindley, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 18th August, 1879.

The following promotion to take place, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir G. W. G. Green, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, who retired from the service on 11th June, 1879:—

Major-General Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 11th June, 1879.

The under-mentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Matcham Davies, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 7th September, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1879.

#### No. 1243.—STAFF CORPS.—

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers from British Regiments serving in India, may be admitted as probationers for the Staff Corps, on the same terms as those laid down for direct probationers for that corps, provided they have actually served one year with their present regiments, have less than seven years' service, and are under twenty-seven years' of age. Service as Sub-Lieutenant reckoning in the above period.

#### No. 1244.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1141 of 1879, Major R. S. Robertson is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., appointed Deputy Adjutant General.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

##### 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 1245.—Major J. B. Slater, Wing Officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as Wing Commander, with effect from the 8th November 1879, *vice* Major F. E. Hastings, and during the period Major H. M. Pratt may officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in command, 5th Punjab Infantry.

#### No. 1246.—NATIVE ARMY.—

##### 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jooahir Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Oomra, invalided;—14th July 1879.

Havildar Munsoo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Emam Bux, invalided;—1st May 1879.

Havildar Gholamee Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jooahir Singh, promoted;—14th July 1879.

##### 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Poonchee Ram, to be Subadar, *vice* Chundun, invalided; Havildar Chowkey Lull, to be Jemadar, *vice* Poonchee Ram, promoted;—1st May 1879.

#### No. 1247.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—

##### 4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Diwan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Dulla, invalided; Havildar Nihalla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Diwan Singh, promoted;—23rd September 1879.

#### ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 1248.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the publication, in separate monthly Circulars, in assimilation with the practice obtaining at the War Office, of such instructions and regulations relating to financial and administrative subjects of the army as the Government of India may see fit to promulgate for general information.

2. From and after the 1st January 1880 all rulings and orders, which from that date will cease to be published in the *Gazette of India*, and which will in future be contained in Army Circulars, are to be considered as authority from the date of their publication, unless otherwise directed.

3. These Circulars will not be republished in the orders of the Government of Madras or Bombay, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

#### DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 1249.—The services of the under-mentioned native medical pupils are dispensed with:—

##### Lahore Medical School.

No. 857, Harce Mui } admitted by G.  
No. 858, Nehal Chund } G. O. No. 1046  
No. 877, Fakir Mahomed } of 1875.  
No. 1063, Dabee Doss—admitted by G. G. O.  
No. 841 of 1876,—with effect from the 1st June 1879.

##### Temple Medical School.

No. 905, Dost Mohamed Khan,—admitted by G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1875.

No. 1250.—Native medical pupil Shaick Feda Hoosain, No. 1120, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 10th November 1879.

#### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

##### No. 1251.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel)

This cancels the furlough granted to Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed Mainwaring in G. G. O. furlough in India (p. a.) No. 695 of 1879. for three hundred and four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1863, with effect from the 1st April 1879.

No. 1252.—The furlough out of India granted to Captain C. W. Babington in G. G. O. No. 1229 of 1879 is under Rule XIV, Clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868, and not as therein notified.

No. 1253.—Sub-Conductor E. Whyte, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough in India (m. c.) for one year under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

**No. 1254.**—The following Extract from list No. 48, dated the 28th November 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

*Permitted to return to duty.*

Lieutenant W. F. H. Grey, Staff Corps.

*Granted Extensions of Leave.*

Major J. Upperton, Staff Corps,—six months, private affairs.

Major R. G. Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry,—six months, medical certificate.

Captain L. F. Boileau, Royal Engineers,—one year, private affairs.

**No. 1255.**—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 758 of 1879,—*Surat*, 10th November 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. Davidson, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 928 of 1879,—*Khiva*, 3rd November 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Minto, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1149 of 1879,—*Britannia*, 27th November 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Young, Bombay Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1166 of 1879,—*Bangalore*, 24th November 1879, from Bombay.

Major O. Barnes, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1149 of 1879,—*Surat*, 10th November 1879, from Bombay.

Major H. R. Thuillier, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 878 of 1879,—*Aucon*, 17th November 1879, from Bombay.

Major H. G. Becher, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1166 of 1879,—*Surat*, 10th November 1879, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. C. Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1166 of 1879,—*Crocodile*, 11th November 1879, from Bombay.

Captain E. S. Cooke, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1166 of 1879,—*Nepaul*, 29th November 1879, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1166 of 1879,—*Serapis*, 17th November 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant R. F. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1229 of 1879,—*Gwalior*, 1st December 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1229 of 1879,—*Gwalior*, 1st December 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant W. K. Downes, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1879,—*Crocodile*, 11th November 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major F. G. Constant, M.D., G. G. O. No. 1149 of 1879,—*Khiva*, 3rd November 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major G. V. Currie, G. G. O. No. 1166 of 1879,—*Britannia*, 27th November 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon L. R. Dawson, M.D., G. G. O. No. 1149 of 1879,—*Euphrates*, 5th November 1879, from Bombay.

**No. 1256.**—REGULATIONS—

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY,  
No. 321.

INDIA OFFICE,  
London, 6th November 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

• MY LORD,—With reference to the Marquis of Salisbury's Military Despatch No. 268 of the 27th September 1877, I have to inform you that I sanctioned the issue of advances of pay, not exceeding the under-mentioned amounts, to all Warrant Officers returning to duty from furlough under the rules of 1865 and 1875:—

To First Class Combatant Warrant Officers	
„ Senior Apothecaries	£50
„ other Warrant Officers with honorary commissions	
„ Second Class Combatant Warrant Officers	£25
„ Apothecaries	
„ Assistant Apothecaries	£15

to be recovered in the same manner as the advances made to Commissioned Officers.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) CRANBROOK.

ORDNANCE.

**No. 1257.**—STORES—

The following clauses of Lists of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India and published for information and guidance:—

3565. Flags, army signalling.

The following articles have been scaled to

\*The flags for govern supplies, in accordance with clause 158,\* Army Circulars, 1879, viz.:—

Flags, muslin, army signalling, 5 blue.  
2 ft. x 2 ft. { white.  
Pole, flag, army signalling, 3 ft. 6 ins.

These flags are of the same material as the 3-feet flags mentioned in § 3353, but they are not strengthened by being crossed with silk ribbon, as in the case of the larger flags. The pole is of reduced size to suit the 2-feet flags.

These flags are intended for general use under ordinary circumstances; the larger size being retained for employment when conditions of weather, &c., render them more suitable.

3587. Bag, serge, for bursting charge of rifled M. L. shell, common, 64-pr. gun, and 6.3-inch howitzer (Mark I.)

The serge bag for bursting charge of 64-pr. rifled M. L. common shell (*see* § 3524) has been approved for use with the 6.3-inch howitzer common shell, and the nomenclature has been altered accordingly.

RETIREMENTS.

**No. 1258.**—Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen Partridge is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with effect from the 1st January 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.



## REWARDS.

## No. 1259.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native Officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified.

## MADRAS.

*To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."*  
Subadar-Major Sheik Hyder, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Gregory, "Bahadur," deceased, 31st October 1879.

## No. 1260.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the under-mentioned promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit:—

*5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).*

Sepoy Kissen Beer Nuggerkoti, to the 2nd Class.

*5th Punjab Infantry.*

Subadar Budh Sing.

*23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).*

Jemadar Boor Sing.

Havildar Goordial Sing.

Naick Ootum Sing.

Sepoy Jhunda Sing.

Sepoy Hurditt Sing.

Sepoy Boota Sing.

Sepoy Chunda Sing.

Sepoy Gunda Sing.

*5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).*

Subadar Hurree Dewa Jaiesie.

Bugler Choonee Damai.

For conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasia on the 6th October 1879.

To the 3rd Class.

## TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1261.—The following officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field service:—

Captain M. A. Alves, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant S. Grant, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant G. H. Sim, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department.

No. 1262.—The services of Lieutenant E. Raban, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he resumed charge of his duties in that Department.

No. 1263.—The services of Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 23rd December 1879.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 12th to 23rd December 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Madras Medical Department	Surgeon J. G. Collis	26th October 1879.	Port Blair	Intestate	
15th Hussars	Captain A. C. Polo	13th December 1879.	Lucknow.		
1st Battalion, 3rd Foot	Lieutenant H. H. Forbes	1st December 1879.	Sachema, Naga Hills.		
Public Works Department	Honorary Lieutenant J. Roberts	3rd December 1879.	Umritsur.		

## • Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 12th to 23rd December 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
George Lake (a)	Lieutenant	62nd Foot	16th August 1879	Intestate	1,043 9 5	...	23rd Feb. 1880.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
John Edward Walsh, M. D. (b)	Surgeon	Indian Medical Department.	23rd July 1879	Intestate	270 11 0	...	23rd Feb. 1880.

(a)—Next-of-kin—Brother, Herbert Lake, and other brothers' names unknown.

Sister—Caroline Lake, Ellangowan, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, London W.

(b)—Next-of-kin—Father, J. B. Walsh, Martinstown, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Fort William, the 20th December 1879.*

**No. 517.**—Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads Branch, is temporarily transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

*The 23rd December 1879.*

**No. 518.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated 24th April 1878, Lieutenant H. Pilkington, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted permanently to the Railway Branch, but his services remain at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

**No. 519.**—The following transfers are ordered :—

Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to carry on the duties of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

*The 24th December 1879.*

**No. 520.**—Mr. H. Rainier, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 405, dated 9th October 1879, which relates to the transfer of Mr. Grant, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is cancelled.

**No. 521.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the under-mentioned Officer, under the terms of Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazette :—

*Accounts—Establishment.*

Duncan, R. B., Examiner, II Class, 2nd Grade, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

*The 26th December 1879.*

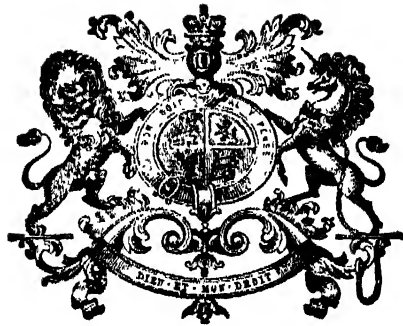
**No. 522.**—Messrs. W. R. S. Jones, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and E. W. M. Hughes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), are appointed to the Revenue Department of State Railways in Class II, with effect from 1st January 1880, subject to sanction of the posts by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

**No. 523.**—Referring to the Notification of the Government of Madras, No. 146 of 5th March 1878, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties on the Defence Committee.

**No. 524.**—Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to Assam.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE.

*The 8th November 1879.*

From the 29th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher at Calcutta.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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E. J. DEAN,  
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

#### NOTICE.

*Calcutta, the 19th December 1879.*

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. W. Apperley, Accountant at Lucknow, to be Acting Agent at Delhi, *vice* Mr. C. J. Michôd, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Accountant at Allahabad.

Mr. T. Taylor has been granted leave to Europe.

*The 24th December 1879.*

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,  
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA,  
P. W. D.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 16th December 1879.*

No. 35038.—Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, and Major H. Y. Murray, Assistant Superintending Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Abu and Deesa Division, on the forenoon of the 9th December 1879.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, Major, R.E.,  
Secy. to Agent, Governor General,  
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

# **PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.**

## **NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Simla, the 18th December 1879.*

**No. 97.**—Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

*The 19th December 1879.*

**No. 98.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 415, dated 15th October 1879, Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, received charge of the Architectural and Buildings Division, Military Works, on forenoon of 12th December 1879, from which date the Architectural and Buildings Division was transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, as an Executive Division of that Command.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,  
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

# **CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.**

## **NOTIFICATION.**

*Lahore, the 22nd December 1879.*

**No. 27.**—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 23, dated 10th November 1879, Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the Salt Branch Division on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,  
Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India  
for Guaranteed Railways.*

# **DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**

## **NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Simla, the 15th December 1879.*

**No. 47.**—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 34, dated 19th November 1879, of Director General of Railways, for Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, read Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank).

*Calcutta, the 23rd December 1879.*

**No. 48.**—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the Western Rajputana Railway, with effect from the date of opening the Southern Section.

*The 24th December 1879.*

**No. 49.**—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Neemuch-Nusserabad State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Director General.*

# **BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.**

## **NOTIFICATION.**

*Hoshangabad, the 23rd December 1879.*

**No. 12.**—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 31, dated 15th ultimo, Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this Survey on the forenoon of 20th instant.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

# **PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.**

## **NOTIFICATION.**

*Lahore, the 16th December 1879.*

**No. 11.**—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 12S, dated 10th July 1879, Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E., returned from three months' privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 27th November 1879, and took over charge of the management of this Railway from Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., Examiner of Accounts, from the afternoon of the 29th idem.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,  
Offg. Manager.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Lucknow, this 23rd day of December 1879.*

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 60Bde.—1087, Private James Albert Brown.	At what Place Enlisted,— Subathu.
Age,—18 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Kew, London,
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Middlesex.
Color of—	
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, dark brown.	Marks,—Nil.
Date of Desertion,—19th December 1879.	Trade,—None.
Place of Desertion,—Pro- ceeded on furlough to Fe- rozepore on 6th December 1879. Not returned.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,—
Date of Enlistment,—11th December 1876.	REMARKS,—None.
	On furlough from 6th to 19th December 1879.
	Under 4 years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Lieut.-Col.,  
Comdg. 73rd Regt.*

# **Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.**

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Curren- cy Depart- ment.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 15	...	1,41,826	364	2,730	69,69,675	52,91,868
" 16	...	1,72,618	...	2,728	67,98,752	51,29,673
" 17	1,387	1,65,656	2,901	1,393	66,09,770	48,74,080
" 18	...	63,230	...	1,393	64,18,360	46,17,543
" 19	...	1,66,016	5	1,387	63,32,286	47,72,359
" 20	...	83,184	...	1,387	61,39,267	46,94,216

CALCUTTA MINT. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,  
The 22nd Dec. 1879. } Mint Master.*

# **GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.**

*Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.*  
The 24th December 1879 ... Rs. 1,97,95,200-10-3  
W. WATERFIELD,  
*Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*  
CALCUTTA,  
The 24th December 1879.

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd December 1879.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	86,78,248	0 0
Reserve Fund	20,90,200	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,44,835	1 8
	Rs.	A. P.	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,48,727	11 2
Public Deposits at Head Office	84,29,737	11 0	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,27,82,732	5 8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,50,77,844	12 2	Balances with other Banks	4,87,784	11 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,42,56,700	0 6	Bullion	.....	
Bank Post Bills, &c.	17,13,195	2 2	Dead Stock	9,73,261	6 8
Sundries	15,62,509	13 6	Stamps	6,983	1 0
			Sundries	2,73,322	7 4
				3,55,95,894	12 6
				Rs.	A. P.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,87,82,661	3 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,87,51,631	7 10
				3,75,34,292	10 10
				Rs.	A. P.
				7,31,30,187	7 4
				Rs.	A. P.
				7,31,30,187	7 4

BANK OF BENGAL.  
Calcutta, 24th Dec. 1879.

W. WESTLAND,  
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.  
R. HARDIE.  
Sery. & Treasurer.

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

## Bombay Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H189	M 47—65815 ...	10	Captain J. B. Irwin, 20th Punjab Infantry, Rawul Pindoe.
	" —86121 ...	10	
H190	M 22—95316 ...	20	Kurauchand Kahuji, Junagar.
H191	M 33—17783 ...	20	A. G. deAlmeida, Bombay.
H192	M 42—08370 ...	10	J. L. Braganza, Indore.
H193	C 85—40440 ...	50	Hurdyan Dass Lichmon Narayan, Mirzapur.
M65	M 35—94328 ...	50	Ismalji Kulabhoy, Ujjain.
	" —94329 ...	50	

BOMBAY.  
The 23rd December 1879.

W. WELLS,  
Asst. Commissioner.

## Kurrachee Circle.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—59505 ...	20	Tillookchand Assoomal, Broker, Kurrachee.
G 13—38288 ...	5	Giansing, Singhauda of Schwan.
" —38287 ...	5	

KURRACHEE,  
The 20th December 1879.

W. PATTON,  
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

## Calcutta Circle.

## NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
321	L 98—92106 ...	10	The Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
198	L 99—72974 ...	10	Babu Guru Churn Shaha.
	" —72976 ...	10	
	L 40—09540 ...	10	
	L 35—96637 ...	5	
	L 31—85971 ...	5	
	L 54—46554 ...	5	
	L 11—39984 ...	5	
	L 15—55818 ...	5	
199	O 51—57668 ...	10	Babu Rakhal Chuunder Ghose.
	" —57667 ...	5	
200	L 54—45997 ...	5	Babu Prosanno Kumar Sadhokhan.
	" —45931 ...	5	
201	L 74—58447 ...	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	O 12—43295 ...	10	
202	L 22—16670 ...	5	Mr. H. S. C. Dias.
	" —28549 ...	5	
398	A 19—57818 ...	10	Babu Madhura Lal Roy.
399	L 63—29352 ...	20	Babu Janoke Nath Banerjee.

R. A. STERNDALE,  
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,  
The 24th December 1879.

## Lahore Circle.

## NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
93	E 15—35953 ...	50	Ram Prosau Shaw, Calcutta.
94	E 15—56627 ...	50	Imam Deen, Aligurh.

## NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
29	E 12—31517 ...	20	Moolchand, Meean Meer.
	" —31518 ...	20	
179	E 16—14489 ...	10	Ramchand, Lahore, through Ruttunchund, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.
	" —66556 ...	10	

LAHORE,  
The 20th December 1879.

C. G. VANSITTART,  
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

**Madras Circle.****NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
89 ...	B 46—86452 ...	5	K. Murugesu Mudali, Chief Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.

**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

		Rs.	
178 ...	B 46—91023 ...	5	L. Venkataramanjulu Naya-du, Triplicane, Madras.
179 ...	B 61—14375 ...	50	Masalakanty Venkata Rao, Vizagapatam.
180 ...	B 57—84870 ...	20	A. K. Green, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Palamcottah.
181 ...	B 56—86811 ...	10	Mr. E. A. Hellem, Acting Cash-keeper, Collector's Office, Bellary.
182 ...	B 29—96579 ...	1,000	C. Patcha Saib, Black Town, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }  
The 15th December 1879. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,

Asstt. to the Asstt. Genl.,  
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,  
for Offg. Commissioner.

**Nagpur Circle.****NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1879-80.			
M14 ...	F 10—71082 }	100	Messrs. Khimjee Oodhowjee
	„ —71081 }		& Co., Bombay.

NAGPUR, }  
The 18th December 1879. }

H. G. COWIE,

Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency, C. P.

**EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.****D. P. W. HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION.**

The Half-yearly Examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Presidency College at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 2nd February 1880, and the following days. Applications with fees for admission to the examination are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Boloram, Calcutta, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Abou, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Principal, Presidency College.

CALCUTTA, }  
The 3rd December 1879. }

**POST OFFICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 11th December 1879.

The public are informed that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the business connected

with the issue and payment of Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, will be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office. The rules and conditions applicable to the issue and payment of Money Orders will be found in Section XV of the Postal Guide of December 1879.

2. Forms of applications for Money Orders may be obtained from any Post Office.

3. Money Orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 will be payable by the Treasuries on which they are drawn and not by the Post Office.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 26th December 1879.

**SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.**

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
Chittagong, Akyab, Bussan and Rangoon	6 P. M.	28th Dec.	S. S. Cocoonada.
Persian Gulf	8 ..	29th ..	Str. from Bombay.
The Australian Colonies*	6 ..	30th ..	Do.
Europe via Bombay	6 ..	31st ..	Do.†
Book post and pattern packets, do.	8 ..	30th ..	Do
Madras, Ceylon and Intermediate Ports	6 ..	31st ..	Str. Cuba.
Rangoon, Mouline and Straits	6 ..	2nd Jan.	Str. Africa.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukphyoo, Bussan and Rangoon	6 ..	2nd ..	Str. Bussheer.

\* Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamers may be prepaid at the Indian Packet rate, viz., 2 annas per 4 oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.  
No registered letters to Ceylon will, however, be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

† N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

W. MERRETT,

for Presidency Post Master.

**GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.**

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

**گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فوج**

یہ دوا کوئینائون کے خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور میڈوائے اونکے ہر کوئی ایک مشٹ بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے ،

اور عوام الناس بوتانکل گازدن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے  
سپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے قیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید  
کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ  
آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ایک پونڈ کے تین  
کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی  
دواخانہ میں بکتی ہی ماسیوائے قیمت مذکور بالا کے  
موصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ؛ اور ایک  
پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

### Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	Ra. A. P.	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts		8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts		8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates		3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates		1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)		1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates		3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates		3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
*Meteorological Reporter  
to Government of India.*

### THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

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Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

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Tenders invited for.

The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, hereby invites sealed tenders to be presented at his Office on or before Monday, the 5th day of January 1880, for the supply of—

- I.—Fifty thousand (50,000) two-maund gunny bags suitable for the conveyance of salt in boats; and
  - II.—Fifty (50) candies of five hundred\* (500) lbs. each of twine suitable for stitching up the said salt bags.
2. Tenders must state the rates of delivery in the Madras Salt Depot per 100 bags and per



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**Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. Price, Anna 1 each:—**

- No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
- " 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
- " 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- " 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
- " 7. Kinjoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- " 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassin River Burma.
- " 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- " 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.  
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- " 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
- " 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
- " 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- " 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
- " 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
- " 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
- " 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
- " 18. Red lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- " 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait. Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
- " 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- " 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
- " 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
- " 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
- " 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

**Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879. Price, Anna 1 each:—**

- No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
- " 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
- " 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
- " 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
- " 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
- " 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
- " 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
- " 8. Fixed Light at Gaspeth Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
- " 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
- " 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
- " 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banks.
- " 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
- " 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
- " 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
- " 15. Flashing White Light on Paysegur Point—New Zealand.
- " 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
- " 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.

No. 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.

" 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.

(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.

(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.

" 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.

(2) Entrance to Tugela River.

(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.

" 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).

" 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.

(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.

" 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.

" 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.

" 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.

" 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.

" 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.

" 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.

" 29. Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast.

" 30. Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindustan—West Coast.

" 31. Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.

" 32. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.

" 33. Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India—West Coast.

" 34. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.

" 35. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast.

" 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.

" 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).—Bay of Bengal.

" 38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year.

" 39. Leading Light in Suez Bay.

" 40. Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.

\*. The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.

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Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sandarbans.

Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.

Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.

Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.

Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimensing.

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Vol. VII. Muldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.

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
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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

#### NOTICE.

The Forty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday the 31st January 1880, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

The meeting will afterwards be made special on the requisition of twelve qualified Subscribers, in accordance with Rule 60, for the consideration of the following propositions:—

- I.—That Rule 50, providing that “Annuities already due, or hereafter becoming due, on risks accepted before the 1st of July 1876, shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee,” be amended, and that all future disbursements on this account be made at the current rate of exchange.
- II.—That the privilege of exemption from payment of subscription granted to certain Subscribers under the rescinded Rules 45A and 45B be withdrawn.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,  
*Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;  
CALCUTTA,  
The 16th December 1879.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 098123 of the 4 (four) per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,500, standing in the name of Mutty Lall Banerjee, the

proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MUTTY LALL BANERJEE,

*Pleader, Judge's Court, Berhampore.*

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 008776, of the 4½ per cent., of 15th January 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bunsihal Abceerchund, and last endorsed to P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

P. DOORGACHELIUM MOODELIAR,

*Contractor, H. H. the Nizam's D. P. W.,  
Market Street, Secunderabad.*

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No. 059007 for Rs. 500, No. 059008 for Rs. 500, and No. 059009 for Rs. 1,300, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, reduced to 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of John Meane, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D. (72nd Highlanders), and last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

JOHN MEANE,

*Nabha, near Umballa.*

The 2nd December 1879.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th December 1879:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act XXII of 1864, section 20, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. The chief amendment we have made in the Bill as introduced will be found in section 2, the object of which is to confer upon the Local Government the power of imposing for local purposes in any cantonment taxes of the same description as are commonly imposed in municipalities. A power of this sort appears to be necessary, inasmuch as in some cantonments the system of taxation provided by Act XX of 1856 (which is extendible to cantonments under section 14 of the Cantonments Act) is found to be unsuitable.

3. We have added in section four a power to extend a portion of the Cantonment Act to any place without extending the whole, because the Governments of Madras and Bombay, having Cantonment Acts of their own, will probably desire to extend to some of their cantonments the new taxation sections of Act XXII of 1864 without extending the rest of that Act.

4. We think that the matter of the taxation of military persons in municipalities referred to in the Home Department office memoranda would be more appropriately dealt with in the Bill for the control of taxation in municipalities, which Sir John Strachey has obtained leave to introduce, and we accordingly suggest that it be reserved for consideration in connection with that Bill. We propose, however, by section five of the present Bill to empower the Governor General in Council to prohibit the levy of any tax in a cantonment whenever he deems it unfit that such tax should be levied there.

5. As the powers which we thus propose to confer are new, we think the Bill as amended should be published.

The 22nd December, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.  
B. W. COLVIN.

**No. II.**

*A Bill to provide for the levy of taxes for local purposes in Cantonments and for the revision of proceedings in trials held under Act No. XXII of 1864, section 20.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the levy of taxes for local purposes in Military Cantonments, and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the revision of the proceedings in trials held under the twentieth section of Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called “The Cantonments Act, 1880”; and it shall come into force at once.

2. In Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*), after section sixteen the following shall be inserted, that is to say:—

16A. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any military cantonment any tax which under any enactment in force at the date of such notification can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

16B. When any tax is leviable in a military cantonment under section 16A, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification

for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

16C. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any military cantonment under section 16A shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment under the directions of the Local Government to the maintenance of the Police force and the carrying out of measures under the rules and regulations made under section 17.

3. In the same Act, for the last clause of section twenty the following shall be substituted (that is to say):—

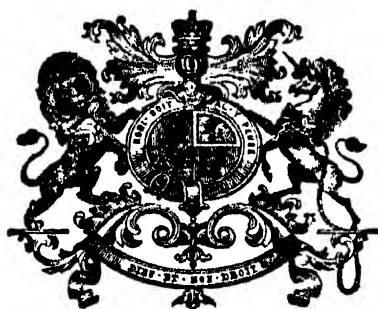
“There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District.”

4. In sections thirty-nine, forty and forty-one of the same Act, after the words “the provisions of this Act” the words “or any of them” shall be inserted.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any Military Cantonment, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India



SUPPLEMENT TO  
The Gazette of India.

No 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.			
	WEST.							EAST.										
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMER.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA BANGOOK.		NATIVE BURMA.		No.	Indian Value.
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,105	6,280 1	119	356 9	49	170 12	3,263	12,380 2	...	...	684	2,233 14	120	416 18	210	547 0	5,550	22,304 5
Received	709	5,424 13	134	570 12	50	204 2	3,172	11,277 5	...	...	705	2,589 0	146	449 11	179	327 12	5,194	20,843 7
TOTAL	1,804	11,713 14	253	927 5	103	374 14	6,435	23,657 7	...	...	1,389	4,822 14	266	868 10	389	874 12	10,744	43,237 12
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received {	15	81 0	96	120 15	15	45 9	3,170	17,643 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,630	17,895 8
Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Bangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lalongha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent {	373	1,554 7	32	117 8	14	44 10	3,018	14,562 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	16,278 11
Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Bangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0
Via Lalongha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi	...	...	4	25 8	1	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30 12
Via Karachi and Bombay	...	...	4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 8
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	888	1,635 7	70	280 7	80	95 7	6,189	32,223 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,083	34,242 7
GRAND TOTAL																	17,727	77,480 3

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN {	709	1,105	1,804	19.19	24.36	21.89
Via Teheran	184	119	253	3.22	2.62	2.90
Turkey	59	49	108	1.41	1.08	1.24
Persian Gulf and Karachi	3,172	3,263	6,435	56.18	71.94	73.97
RED SEA {						
Via Suaz						



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
CIVIL WORKS.  
Irrigation.

PROGRESS AND REVENUE REPORTS ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN  
RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEARS 1874-75 TO 1876-77.

Nos. 400—17 L. dated Simla, the 17th December 1879.

Read—

Letter No. 102 S of the 18th January 1879, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, Public Works Department, submitting the Progress and Revenue Reports on Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the years 1874-75 to 1876-77, inclusive.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The reports now received are very full and complete on almost all points. The Revenue Report is submitted for the first time; the rules for assessment, collection and crediting of revenue from these Irrigation Works were finally approved by the Government of India in December 1877, and the statements of financial results appended to, and embodied in, the report have been compiled according to those rules.

2. The arrangements for storing water in Ajmir and Mhairwara are of vital importance to the country: there is little or no water in the rivers except in the rainy season; and no permanent supply in the wells; all is dependent on the rainfall, which is precarious and generally small in quantity, averaging from 18 to 22 inches in the year, and varying from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $43\frac{1}{2}$  inches in exceptional seasons. In the adjacent State of Jodhpoor the annual rainfall averages between 4 and 5 inches only. In the Ajmir District, where the nullahs are sandy, a sufficient amount of water is absorbed during the rains to supply wells within a short distance from the stream on either bank; beyond this limit, unirrigated lands extend to the foot of the hills on either side. In Mhairwara, where the beds of the drainage outfalls are rocky and the declivity is great, the rainfall, if unarrested, flows off rapidly and benefits the country but little, as the soil is shallow and not retentive of moisture. Hence the necessity for retention of the rainfall by artificial means is very great.

3. The construction of embankments for this purpose dates from a very early period; the Bisalya tank, it is stated, was made about 1050 A. D., and the Anasaugor, close to the town of Ajmir, not long after: but with 4 or 5 exceptions the old embankments seem to have fallen into disrepair, or been obliterated before the country came under British administration in 1818: and the revival of irrigation in these tracts has taken place under British rule.

4. The gross area of Ajmir and Mhairwara, the British portion of Rajputana, according to the settlement survey at the last revision of the land revenue in 1873-74, was 2,753 square miles, of which 1,238 square miles were yielding revenue to Government, 235 square miles were held on rent-free jaghirs, and 1,280 on feudal tenure. Of the area yielding revenue to Government, 171,416 acres were cultivated, 139,898 were culturable, and 448,749 were barren. It is assumed that from this large area, which is returned in the settlement report as unassessable, no revenue is derived from grazing and pasture lands. The cultivated area is 21 per cent., and the total cultivated and culturable is only 40 per cent. of the total area. Of the cultivated area, 33,488 acres were dependent on wells, 18,461 were irrigated from tanks, 16,438 were in the beds of tanks, and 103,029 acres were dependent on the rainfall.

5. The number of wells in existence at the date of the settlement was 13,061, of which 3,001 were out of use, and 10,060 were in operation, irrigating about 3·3 acres each on an average.

6. The number of tanks registered up to the close of the period dealt with in these reports is 621, of which 458 tanks were constructed before the charge of the Irrigation Works was made over to the Public Works Department in 1869-70, mainly through the exertions and influence of Colonel Dixon, who held charge of the districts for many years, 159 tanks have been constructed by the villagers themselves, and 4 new tanks only have been constructed since 1869-70 through the agency of the Public Works Department.

7. Besides affording direct irrigation, the tank embankments are of great value in raising the spring level in their vicinity and for considerable distances along the valleys below, making irrigation from wells possible where without this aid it would be an impossibility. Nearly all the tanks, except the few of very large size, are dry in the month of March, and the beds of the majority are cultivated for the spring crop. Some of them only serve the purpose of storage reservoirs to raise the spring level, no direct irrigation being taken from them. As an instance of the extent to which springs are affected by local rain, or the existence of a reservoir, it is mentioned in the settlement report of 1875 that a well at Dewa on the southern border of Mhairwara, 60 feet in depth, was found quite dry in the dry season of 1871-72, and the following year it was brimming over.

8. The old tanks vary in size from one capable of irrigating a few acres to rather large lakes such as the Anasaugor at Ajmir; the four new tanks are calculated to irrigate 6,972 acres, as follows:—

					Acres.
Bheer Reservoir	...	...	...	...	1,260
Bulad "	...	...	...	...	1,150
Jalea "	...	...	...	...	4,192
Rajosi "	...	...	...	...	370

The last, the Rajosi, is a restoration of a very old work, breached many years ago, beyond the recollection of any one now living; the other three are entirely new works. In future reports the capacity and area irrigable with full supply should be stated for each of the larger tanks, old or new, and as many of the others as possible.

9. The old tanks subject to Government assessment of revenue are divided into five classes—

I.—Tanks irrigating both harvests, the beds remaining submerged.

II.—Ditto irrigating the rabi crop once or perhaps twice.

III.—Ditto giving only a sowing watering for the rabi.

IV.—Ditto irrigating the kharif, and in seasons of favorable rain, giving sowing watering for rabi.

V.—Ditto irrigating kharif when large supply is not required.

The numbers of tanks of each class at the last settlement were—

I	...	...	...	...	...	20
II	...	...	...	...	...	52
III	...	...	...	...	...	7
IV & V	...	...	...	...	...	199
						<hr/> 278
						<hr/>
Total assessed					...	278
<i>Tanks not assessed.</i>						
Benefit wells only	...	...	...	...	...	50
With no irrigable land	...	...	...	...	...	41
Useless for irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	46
Damaged	...	...	...	...	...	43
						<hr/> 180
						<hr/>
Total unassessed					...	180
						<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL					...	458
						<hr/>

10. The Financial Statements are compiled from the year 1869-70, when the works came under the control of the Public Works Department. The capital expenditure previous to that year, amounting to Rs. 6,17,563, is the outlay on construction of the assessed tanks and those benefitting wells numbering 326 (according to the statement at page 43 of the report, but elsewhere given at 328,) between 1835-36 and 1846-47. Subsequent outlay, it is stated, was mostly defrayed from the "talao" cess, and has been omitted. The tanks excluded from this initial capital account will be brought either on to it, or on to the revenue account as the case may be, on their becoming useful for irrigation by restoration or repair.

11. The additions to the capital outlay each year, and the aggregate at the close of the period under review, are as follow :—

					Old works.	New reservoirs.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of	1868-69	...	...	...	6,17,563	...	6,17,563
During	1869-70	...	...	...	13,254	8,623	21,877
"	1870-71	...	...	...	3,217	1,226	4,443
"	1871-72	...	...	...	18,015	12,886	30,901
"	1872-73	...	...	...	29,223	1,32,552	1,61,775
"	1873-74	...	...	...	5,644	1,54,868	1,60,512
"	1874-75	...	...	...	3,331	1,42,694	1,46,025
"	1875-76	...	...	...	...	1,04,134	1,04,134
"	1876-77	...	...	...	723	38,204	38,927
Total					6,90,970	5,95,187	12,86,157

(Of the aggregate outlay on the new reservoirs, a sum of Rs. 1,86,980 was expended (previous to 1874-75) from Productive Public Works funds; but the estimated returns from these works not being sufficiently remunerative, they are not classed as Productive Public Works. It is not stated how many works have been brought on to the capital account in addition to the 326 mentioned above.

12. The revenue accounts commence with the year 1869-70. No water-rates, properly so called, are levied on irrigation from the old tanks; the credit to the works on this account is from a share of the land revenue. On the four new tanks water-rates are charged as detailed in Appendix K. The total land revenue of Ajmir-Mhairwara by the last settlement amounts to Rs. 3,04,593 including cesses; deducting the latter, the amount is Rs. 2,61,557, of which Rs. 53,144 was allotted as the share due to the Government tanks, and Rs. 2,288 was on account of village tanks. The area of irrigation registered at time of settlement from the Government tanks was 17,227 acres, and from the village tanks 1,107 acres.

13. The yearly demand is assessed variously for the different classes of tanks. On the first two classes the irrigated area is measured annually, and the lump sum at which each tank was assessed at the settlement is made up by a rate on the area actually irrigated, unless the rate so derived exceeds a certain fixed maximum or falls below a fixed minimum. The area irrigated from the tanks of the fourth and fifth classes is not measured annually, but the whole amount assessed at the settlement is levied, subject to remissions in case of

extreme drought. In addition to the above water revenue, a portion of the assessment on lands irrigated by wells only is credited to the tank system; the water share has been taken at half the assessment on half the number of assessed wells in the district, and yields an amount of Rs. 20,609. The above items are, under the rules in force, entered in the accounts as "indirect" revenue, the direct returns being comparatively trifling, and consisting of realizations from sales of produce, rents of buildings, &c.

14. In the statement of revenue, Table D I at page 8 of the Report, Rs. 2,288 is added as share due to village tanks; but as no Government funds are expended on these tanks, this item is not fairly a credit to the system of Government works, and in the booked accounts of the Public Works Department it is omitted.

15. The general results, abstracted from the booked accounts for the five years up to and including 1873-74, are as follows, including allowance for leave and pension charges under "Capital" outlay:—

	Capital outlay at end of year.	Working expenses.	Gross revenue, direct and indirect.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ... ..	6,30,817	37,045	73,753	36,708
1870-71 ... ..	6,34,034	19,996	1,01,336	81,340
1871-72 ... ..	6,53,957	64,826	85,741	20,915
1872-73 ... ..	6,85,341	60,879	85,974	25,095
1873-74 ... ..	6,91,238	81,769	84,776	3,007
Total ... ..	...	2,64,515	4,31,580	1,67,065
Yearly average ... ..	...	52,903	86,316	33,413

The average annual profit by these figures is 4.83 per centum on the capital debit at the close of this period. This is, however, but a rough approximation to the actual results. The capital debit represents fairly the expenditure in money on the construction of the works; but from the rates at which the majority were executed as given in Colonel Dixon's report, it is evident that labour and material were to a considerable extent supplied gratis. The cost of the works, if constructed now, would probably be four, or even five times as great.

16. The revision of the land revenue settlement took place in 1873-74, the revenue for subsequent years is credited as then fixed, and the area irrigated is given, but this latter apparently is only accurate for the first class of tanks, the entries for the second class being the areas recorded at time of settlement. The results for the three years subsequent to the revision of the settlement are given below—

	Capital outlay at close of year.	Gross revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ... ..	6,94,779	71,689	41,421	30,268
1875-76 ... ..	6,94,779	83,316	55,356	27,960
1876-77 ... ..	6,95,532	81,499	70,697	10,802
Total ... ..	...	2,36,504	1,67,474	69,030
Yearly average ... ..	...	78,835	55,825	23,010

and the average annual profit for this period is only 3·3 per centum.

17. There are some discrepancies between the figures given in the body of the report, and those in the Examiner's statements, which should be explained or corrected in the next report, but they do not materially affect the general results. In the Examiner's statements also there are some errors in the classification of the revenue, which should be corrected in future statements, a large portion of the "indirect" revenue having been entered as "direct."

18. The entries of revenue in the Examiner's statements are apparently the amount of actual collections during the year. The assessments for the year should also be shown to exhibit clearly the results of each year's operations.

19. It appears that the revenue on "Abi," or cultivation on submerged land in the beds of tanks, was credited in the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, but not in 1876-77, and the credit to the works on this account in the latter year would have amounted to Rs. 14,290, no inconsiderable addition. The credits in the two former years on this account were comparatively small, aggregating only Rs. 2,919. The reasons for the omission of the credit in 1876-77 should be explained.

20. The working expenses include outlay on extensions and new works, aggregating Rs. 67,356 in the eight years ending 1876-77. Expenditure of this description, including a proper share of the establishment charges, should be deducted to exhibit the actual expense of maintenance of the works. The number of new and restored works, added to the number in operation at the time of the last land settlement, should be stated.

21. The areas irrigated during the three years since the revision of settlement, as given in the Examiner's statements, do not correspond with the figures given in the body of the report, and it is not apparent how these latter have been arrived at. The areas of land irrigated directly from the tanks; the submerged areas which were cultivated, and the double cropped area should be shown separately: as well as the approximate area irrigated from wells, a share of land revenue on which is credited to the works. In the Settlement Report the total area of land irrigated from wells is given as 33,488 acres, but the assessment on this is not shown separately.

22. Turning to the new tanks, three of which came into operation during the last three years dealt with in the report, the capital account at the end of 1876-77, including allowance for leave and pension charges, is as follows:—

Tank.					Capital outlay.	Estimated cost.
					Rs.	Rs.
Bheer	...	...	...	...	2,07,490	1,98,232
Bulad	...	...	...	...	88,072	61,058
Rajaosi	...	...	...	...	40,363	30,011
Jālea	...	...	...	...	2,86,924	2,30,477
Total					6,22,849	5,19,824

The first three works are complete; at the Jálea reservoir only some work on the ducts remained to be finished at the close of the period.

23. The Revenue figures for the three works in operation were as follow :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>BHEER.</b>					
Gross Revenue	... ..	321	288	1,193	1,802
Working Expenses	... ..	...	1,127	1,302	2,429
Net Revenue	... ..	321	—839	—109	—627
<b>BULAD.</b>					
Gross Revenue	... ..	...	158	1,003	1,161
Working Expenses	... ..	...	...	1,765	1,765
Net Revenue	... ..	...	158	—762	—604
<b>RAJAOSI.</b>					
Gross Revenue	... ..	...	4	244	248
Working Expenses	... ..	...	...	441	441
Net Revenue	... ..	...	4	—197	—193

The areas actually irrigated, as compared with the maximum estimated irrigable area from each reservoir, are given below in acres :—

Reservoir.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Estimated irrigable area.
Bheer	72	87	310	1,260
Bulad	...	41	211	1,150
Rajaosi	...	1	59	370

In future reports the area of double cropped land should be given, as well as the area of land irrigated from old wells in which the spring level has been raised by percolation from the reservoir, or new wells, the supply in which is similarly dependent on them. It is stated that many wells have already been benefitted by the Bheer reservoir, but the number is not given, nor any approximation to the area of irrigation thus supplied.

24. It is too early yet to form an opinion on the probable financial results of these works: it is however satisfactory to learn that the demand for irrigation in the kharif of the year succeeding those under review was for more than three times the area irrigated in 1876-77. The supply in the Bheer reservoir

appears to have been considerably less than it was estimated could be supplied from the catchment area with a given amount of rainfall. Experiments on evaporation, absorption, and quantity of rainfall available for storage, are referred to in the report; the results of these experiments cannot fail to be of great interest, and should be given in future reports.

25. The cost of maintenance compared with area irrigated should be shown in future reports. From the figures given it would appear to be very high on the old tanks. The average amount of working expenses for the last 3 years was Rs. 55,825, and the average irrigation appears to have been 20,081 acres, giving a rate of Rs. 2·77 per acre. The establishment charges are especially high, but this point is receiving attention from the local officers.

The suggestion of the Executive Engineer to enlist the active intervention of the cultivators themselves in the control, management and maintenance of the tanks is especially deserving of notice, and the Government of India will be glad to afford every aid and encouragement to any practical scheme which is likely to effect this most desirable result.

26. Although the apparent and direct financial results of the irrigation works in Rajputana as exhibited in these reports are very poor, the testimony of all acquainted with the localities is that without the tanks the country could not be permanently inhabited. The Committee of 1874 recorded its opinion that "the tanks have reclaimed Mhairwara from being a wild jungle through which no man could pass with safety. But for the tanks, the greater part of the population of the district would be a migratory one, cultivating in years of good rains, and emigrating to Oodeypur and Malwa in years of scarcity." Colonel Dixon was of opinion that the tanks had raised the level of the springs throughout the district, and his successor, Major Lloyd, held the same view: and the former officer considered that the large increase in land revenue during his incumbency was wholly due to the tanks. Yet in the reports now submitted the average area annually due to the tanks is put down at only about 20,000 acres, the total cultivated area recorded at the last settlement being 171,416 acres. The area of land irrigated from wells, of which a share of the revenue is considered a fair credit to the tanks, is not shown, and the credit on this account seems to be much less than can be fairly claimed. The Committee fixed the share at one-fourth only of the calculated water share of the assessment, which again bears to the entire assessment the proportion of Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-6, or about two-thirds, while at the same time it is stated in the Committee's report that in Mhairwara (Beawar and Todgurrh Sub-Collectorates) the chief supply in the wells is due to the tanks; and although in Ajmir the supply is mainly due to percolation from nullahs, it is stated, as a well known fact, that the fertility of the Ajmir valley for 10 miles below the Anasaugor tank depends almost entirely on that lake, the direct irrigation from the lake being little or none. By far the greater proportion of the irrigation from wells is, it would appear, dependent on the tanks. It should not be difficult to ascertain the actual number of wells the supply in which is wholly or mainly dependent on the tanks, and this should be done as soon as possible. As the results are now exhibited, it might be supposed that it was not financially justifiable to expend Government funds on these works, while, if the opinions of the various local officers quoted above are even to a small extent correct, the abandonment of the works would bring ruin to the province, and it is of the utmost importance that their full value should be ascertained and recorded.

27. A very important question is alluded to in this report as still under consideration connected with the larger class of tanks, viz., whether they should be drained annually to supply the maximum area of irrigation, or whether a reserve should be maintained in them from a year of good rainfall to supply deficiencies in a subsequent year. The former system would yield the best direct financial result, but for the prevention or mitigation of famine the latter would be most effectual.



The Government of India will be glad to receive a report on the subject when a definite conclusion has been arrived at.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governor General's Agent and Chief Commissioner of Rajputana for information and guidance.

Also that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R. E.;

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE

### Prices Current of Food-grains through

[illegible]

FILES ON 80 CLAIMS

PLA.  
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*for the 2nd half of November 1879*

SERIES OF 80 TOLARS.

Alameda, Bart., & Co.  
San Francisco, California  
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Alameda, Bart., &

Prices Current of Food-grains in

QUANTITIES PER

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (common).			Maize (common).		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.
Central Districts—contd.																		
Dumraon	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Haridwar	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Haridwar	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Haridwar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Haridwar	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Haridwar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Haridwar	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Haridwar	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Haridwar	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Haridwar	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Haridwar	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Haridwar	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haridwar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Haridwar	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

for the 2nd half of November 1919—continued.

of 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1918.
Central Districts—contd.									
Dumraon	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Haridwar	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Haridwar	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Haridwar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Haridwar	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Haridwar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Haridwar	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Haridwar	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Haridwar	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Haridwar	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Haridwar	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Haridwar	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haridwar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Haridwar	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

BENGAL—continued.

N.W. PROVINCES.

ASSAM.

REMARKS.

1. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
2. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
3. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
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6. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
7. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
8. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
9. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.  
10. In the above prices are included the following:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lower millets 12 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains &c.

QUANTITIES PER H

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Current Mills (Chennai, Coimbatore, Madras, &c.).			Milk (Milk, Curd, &c.).		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
Chennai.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Madurai.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Trichy.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Coimbatore.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For the last half of November 1879—continued.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Gram.			Pine wood.			Salt.			...		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
Chennai.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Madurai.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Trichy.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Coimbatore.	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
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REMARKS.

PROVINCES.

N.W. PROVINCES—contd.

ODH.

PUNJAB.

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## Prices Current of Food-grains through

the 2nd half of November 1879 — concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RU!

[illegible]**REMARK.**

Explanation has been given for as to the correctness of figure.

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R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India*

GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF  
IN PAGES 1504, 1505, 1506 AND 1507 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO 1

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	RICE.																	
	Wharf.			Barley.			Barley-wheat.			Common.								
2nd Half of October 1879.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.		
	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C
Harleight (Mywar Azony)	10	0	10	10	12	8	8	4	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	7	8	...
1st Half of November 1879.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of last year.		
	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C
Dobon, Dhu	13	0	13	0	13	8	16	0	14	0	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sabharajpur	13	0	14	8	12	13	17	1	23	2	6	7	8	7	8	13	4	5
Masabamunur	12	0	13	13	13	0	20	0	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	13	11	11
Moorul	16	0	11	12	11	12	12	22	6	22	0	5	5	5	5	17	8	7
Bhimadabur	15	0	11	8	16	8	22	6	22	0	6	6	6	6	6	21	0	0
Udum	10	0	10	0	10	4	12	0	12	0	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0
K. K. K.	11	0	11	0	11	12	0	12	18	1	6	6	6	6	6	11	0	0
Garabud	11	0	11	0	11	12	20	18	18	7	13	7	13	7	8	16	1	2
Majoor	15	0	14	4	17	6	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	13	13	13
Moradabad	15	7	12	0	15	0	15	2	16	1	4	4	4	4	4	15	1	1
Shedid	11	12	13	12	16	13	8	18	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	11	11
Shedid	11	12	13	12	16	13	8	18	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	11	11
Thund, Porghunab	18	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12
Madura	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8
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Perambalur																		

AND COMMERCE.

1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1398 AND 1399, AND 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED  
OF INDIA, DATED 23RD NOVEMBER AND 18TH DECEMBER 1879.

OF 80 TONS.

Districts.	Grain.						Firewood.	Salt.							
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.					
2nd Half of October 1879.	10	6 10 15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1879.

[illegible]

**J. W. OTTLEY, Captain, R.E.,**

Asst. Secy. to Govt. Puniah P. W. D. Irrigation Bureau.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen in the Madras Presidency; in the other Provinces there has been little or none. Some rain now would be of benefit to the spring crops, the prospects of which continue so far satisfactory. The winter harvest is progressing with a favourable outturn. The public health has much improved.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras— (Dec. 24th)</b>		
Bellary (Dec. 20th)	...	<i>Ragi</i> 25.74; harvest of early dry crops; sowing second crop paddy, standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 29.09; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in one taluk, blight in two taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ( " " )	...	<i>Ragi</i> 29.03.
Kistna ( " " )	72 (average of 2 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26.85; later dry crops being sown; standing crops fair; 30 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput ( " " ) (Madras)	32 (average of 6 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 22.96; standing crops doing well, but injured somewhat by insects; sowing commenced in three taluks; harvest in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore ( " " )	15 (average of 10 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 25.67; crops withering in parts of eight taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> in seven taluks; outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Tanjore ( " " )	2.09 (average of 12 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 27.14; crops generally good.
Madura ( " " )	23 (average of 5 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24.26.
Malabar ( " " )	1.46 (average of 14 stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 18.75; second crop progressing.
Travancore ( " " )	49	<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
<b>Bombay— (Dec. 24th)</b>		
Kurrachee	...	River at Kotri on 21st 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet against 4 feet 10 inches on same date last year; total rainfall from 1st January to date at Tatta 2.47, Sakro 3.18, Ghorabari 2.74, Mirpur Batoro 3.57, Sajawal 4.54, Mugalbbin 2.52, Sháhbandar 3.34; <i>rabi</i> crops coming on fairly; measles in Sháhbandar taluka; locusts about Ghorabari, Sujawal, and Jerruck, damage in last; fever generally prevalent.
Hyderabad	...	No report received.
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Kharif</i> crops slightly damaged by frost in Parántij; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; fever continues.
Baroda	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; all crops in good condition; fever dying out.
Surat	...	Standing crops generally good; sickness decreasing.
Nasik	...	Ague in four taluks; cattle disease in one; standing <i>rabi</i> crops good.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Dryness of air normal; wind normal.
Poona (Dec. 21st)	...	Price of <i>bajri</i> falling.
Ahmednagar	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopargaon.
Sholapore	...	Prospects unchanged; expected outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops maximum 12, minimum 8 annas in rupee.
Dharwar	...	Harvest of early crops progressing; slight fever general; <i>rabi</i> crops well.
Kánara	...	Sowing of second crop continues on coast; cattle disease and fever prevail; cholera at Honore; up to 14th, 9 deaths.
Rajkot	...	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> promising; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> crop prospects generally good, but crops withering in inferior soils in parts of Deccan; frost in Gujrat; public health improving.
<b>Bengal—</b>		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather cloudy; harvesting of <i>aman</i> not completed; winter crops being sown; cholera not abated in cyclone tract.
Dacca	Nil	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Prospects of <i>aman</i> and winter crops fair; an average outturn expected; <i>aman</i> harvesting going on; health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
Moorsshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Haimanti</i> paddy being harvested; outturn good; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; epidemic fever still prevalent in thana Burwa; isolated cases also reported from other thanas; cattle disease still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cutting of <i>dhan</i> fast going on; outturn more than average in some places but less in others; sowing of winter crops nearly finished; general health good.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Spring crops promise well; health good.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and dry; crops good; fever abating.
Bhágálpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; prospects of crops and health good.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Good <i>aghani</i> crop; <i>rabi</i> thriving well; much of <i>aghani</i> harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowing all finished; public health much better than usual at this season.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain would benefit <i>rabi</i> .
Darbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Aghani harvest in progress; <i>rabi</i> favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazárbágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, fair, and very cold; <i>rabi</i> crop is likely to suffer from want of rain; <i>soorgoojah</i> and <i>koorthie</i> have yielded a fair outturn; prices stationary; health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice being harvested; winter crops progressing well; small-pox prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Some rain now required for <i>rabi</i> crops in some districts; <i>aman</i> harvest being rapidly completed; outturn on the whole expected to be a good average; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops generally excellent; fever and cholera still reported in many places, and small-pox in some; prices generally much fallen, and still falling in some districts.
<b>N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—</b>		
Benares (Dec. 23rd) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	Weather seasonable; crops looking healthy, though rain is wanted; but little sickness is reported; wheat 13½, coarse <i>chawal</i> 19½, and unhusked <i>dhan</i> 37½ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur ( " 24th ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jhánsi ...	...	Report not received
Agra ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably; weather seasonable; sickness disappearing.
Bareilly ( " 24th ) ...	...	Irrigation of <i>rabi</i> in progress; weather clear.
Meerut ( " " ) ...	...	Cloudy sky; health improving; prices stationary.
Kumaun ( " 23rd ) ...	...	Weather cold and cloudy; market prices unchanged.
Lucknow ( " 24th ) ...	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Partabgarh ( " 22nd ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good.
Sitapur ( " 24th ) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; health improving.
Fyzabad ( " " ) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects are generally good.
<b>Punjab—(Dec. 23rd)</b>		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects fair; prices steady; health improving.
Hissar ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving, but require rain.
Umballa ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> promising; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops healthy; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight sprinkling of rain with thunder.	
Ferozepore ...	...	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects fair; slight rise in prices.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Rain required for crops.
Pesháwar ...	...	Crops still suffering from frost; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Nothing more than a slight sprinkling of rain this week, but clouds are still gathering.
<b>Central Provinces—</b>		
Nágpur (Dec. 24th) ...	...	Clear, cold; <i>kharif</i> harvest progressing; <i>rabi</i> thriving and promising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cold; prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Clear; <i>kharif</i> harvested; cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> in excellent condition.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> promising; prices stationary.
Raipur (Dec. 20th) ...	...	Cloudy; <i>kharif</i> harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> promising; cattle disease prevalent; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur ( " 19th ) ...	...	Cloudy; <i>kharif</i> crops, except rice on low land, have been gathered; health good; prices rising.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Kharif</i> harvest progressing; yield of all crops favourable, except of cotton; <i>rabi</i> promising; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>British Burma—</b>		
Akyab ... ..	1.19	Total rainfall 227.21; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rangoon ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 113.69; slight fever and small-pox continue in part of district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle diseases; reaping progressing.
Bassein ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 98.49; public health good; reaping going on.
Prome ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 44.83; public health satisfactory; reaping progressing.
Amberst (Moulmein) ...	Nil.	Total rainfall 171.25; public health good; half the crops reaped; threshing commenced.
Toungoo ... ..	Nil	Total rainfall 76.42; public health good; prospect of crops good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General health good; some fever; slight cattle disease; reaping well advanced.
<b>Assam—(Dec. 24th)</b>		
Gauhati ... ..	Nil	Weather cool; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> paddy nearly finished; prospects of other crops and tea favourable.
Sylhet ... ..	Nil	Reaping nearly over; outturn fair; cold-weather crops doing well.
Cachar ... ..	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of rice crops very good; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ... ..	Nil	<i>Sali</i> dhau half reaped; rain wanted for mustard; district healthy.
<b>Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 24th)</b>		
Bangalore ... ..	30	} Standing crops generally in fair condition, prospects continue favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ... ..	30	
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<b>Berar &amp; Hyderabad— (Dec. 24th)</b>		
Amraoti ... ..	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting continues; <i>rabi</i> good.
Akola ... ..	...	Cold continues; crops injuriously affected.
Hyderabad ... ..	Nil	Weather unusually cold and clouds gathering, injurious to white <i>jowar</i> , wheat and gram; fever prevalent; cattle dying here and there.
<b>Central India States— (Dec. 24th)</b>		
Indore ... ..	...	Seasonable weather; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ... ..	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ... ..	...	Prospects good; <i>jowar</i> 27 seers.
Rutlam ... ..	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ... ..	...	Season's crops thriving.
Gona ... ..	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ... ..	...	Public health and prospects of crops good.
Agar ... ..	...	No report received.
Nowgong ... ..	...	Fever prevalent; <i>kharif</i> crops good.
Mánpur ... ..	...	Weather cold; crops good.
<b>Rajputana—</b>		
Abu ... ..	...	} No report received.
Serohi ... ..	...	
Marwar ... ..	...	
Meywar (Dec. 19th) ...	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee ( „ 20th) ...	...	Cotton mostly destroyed by frost; health and <i>rabi</i> prospects good.
Jhallawar ( „ 22nd) ...	...	Health good; <i>rabi</i> promises well.
Ajmere ( „ 24th) ...	...	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jey pore ... ..	...	} Prospects continue encouraging; fever abating; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ... ..	...	
Ulwur ... ..	...	No report received.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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